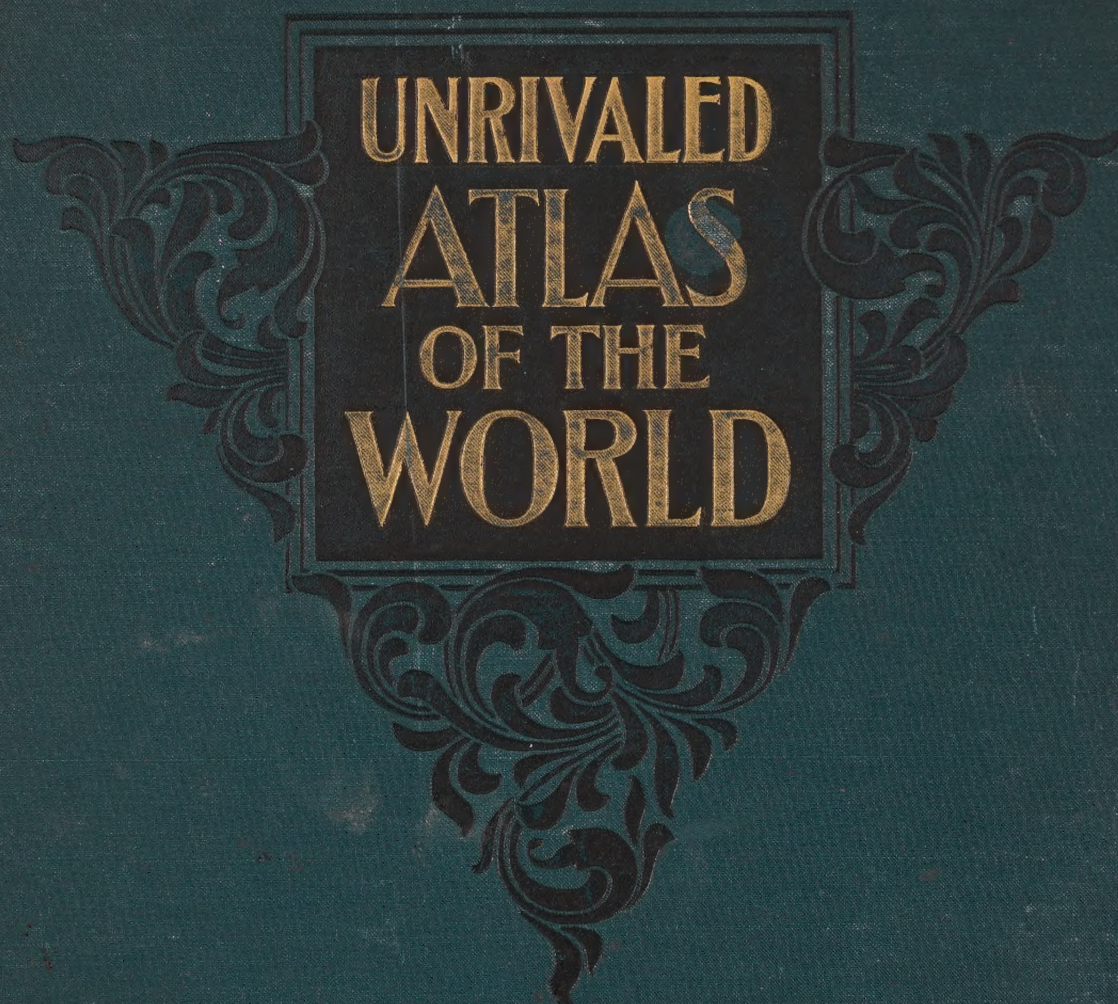


PHILADELPHIA  
PUBLIC LEDGER'S



UNRIVALED  
ATLAS  
OF THE  
WORLD







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PHILADELPHIA  
PUBLIC LEDGER'S  
UNRIVALED ATLAS  
OF  
THE WORLD

CONTAINING COLORED MAPS OF EVERY COUNTRY AND CIVIL DIVISION  
UPON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE

WITH MARGINAL INDEX

TOGETHER WITH

HISTORICAL, DESCRIPTIVE, AND STATISTICAL MATTER

PERTAINING TO EACH, READY REFERENCE LISTS TO THE UNITED STATES,  
COLORED STATISTICAL DIAGRAMS, AND CITY MAPS,

ALSO A

CONCISE REVIEW, RICHLY ILLUSTRATED BY ENGRAVINGS, OF THE

WORLD'S PEOPLES



PREPARED AND PUBLISHED ESPECIALLY FOR  
THE PUBLIC LEDGER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GEORGE W. CHILDS DREXEL, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,

BY RAND, McNALLY & Co., CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

1898.



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## INTRODUCTORY.

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**T**HE PUBLISHERS of this comprehensive Atlas of the World desire to call attention to the fact that it is not a revised but an essentially new work which is herewith offered for the consideration of the public.

It contains an accurate and invaluable set of new maps, executed with the most scrupulous care; so that it may be confidently asserted, the geographical information contained in the Atlas includes not only the very latest changes and corrections, together with their minutest details, occurring in the United States, but also the most recent political developments, as well as geographical discoveries and explorations, which have taken place in every quarter of the globe.

This information, properly constituting the chief feature of an atlas, is supplemented in a remarkably extensive manner by an entirely new text, presenting to the reader a novel and most interesting review of the World's Peoples, their origin, historical and ethnological development, as well as the political status and relative importance of the countries they inhabit, the object being to engage the attention of the student by suggestion rather than through mere recital of empirical facts elsewhere detailed. The letter-press is profusely illustrated with cuts, specially obtained for the purpose, which, besides their value in typically portraying the subjects under consideration, are of intrinsic merit in representing the highest attainment of the engraver's art.

Another entirely new feature will be found in a series of short but comprehensive biographical sketches, accompanied by excellent portraits of prominent American and Foreign Statesmen, Patriots and Soldiers, Literary Men, and Inventors.

Within an incredibly small space has been condensed a vast amount of historical, physical, educational, political, and statistical matter, comprehensively arranged under sub-heads, relating to every State and Territory of the Union.

Among various other features of the present edition—such as tables of historical and physical data touching all countries and governments of the world—the publishers desire to call especial attention to the statistical diagrams incorporated in the work. Being compiled from the latest official reports of the Census Bureau, the arrangement adopted is that which, by its clearness and simplicity, will command for it a generous approval. These charts exhibit in an attractive form the area, population, agricultural and mineral products, together with the commercial and financial status of nations, as the maps show the geographical and topographical details of countries, affording an unequalled means of intelligent comparison between the United States and foreign nations.

The Census reports, treating of the religious denominations in the United States, have been arranged in a special article. It gives all statistical data, and a short synopsis of the creed of each of them, presenting a unique review of this most important subject such as cannot be found elsewhere in equally convenient and comprehensive form.

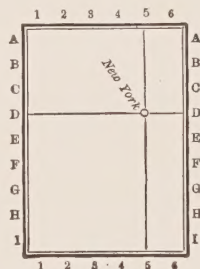
In conclusion, the publishers venture to express the belief that in issuing the present Atlas they have succeeded in offering to the public a work superior to all others of similar volume and price.



## EXPLANATION OF MARGINAL INDEX.

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The index letters and figures following the names of counties and chief cities in the Marginal Index refer to that point on the map at which lines, if drawn between the letters upon either side and figures top and bottom of map, would cross each other at right angles. For example, to find "New York, D-5," let the diagram below represent the map; New York is found near the crossing of lines D-D and 5-5.



The figures placed before the names of cities and towns denote the population in thousands or hundreds, according to the headings, care having been taken to arrange them in the order of their size, as shown by the latest Official Census Returns.



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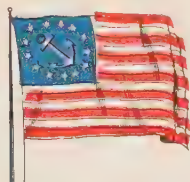
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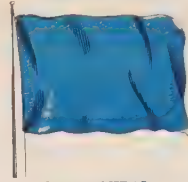
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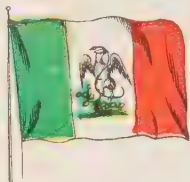
UNITED STATES.



U. S. COMMODORE PENNANT.



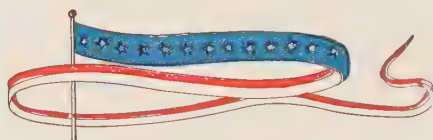
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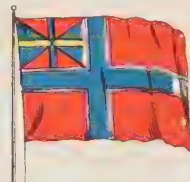
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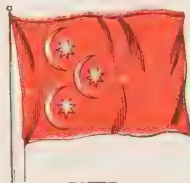
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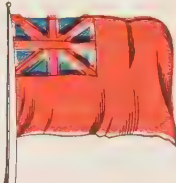
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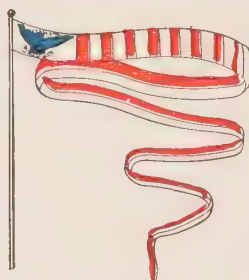
SWEDEN.



EGYPT.



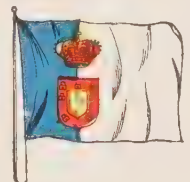
ENGLAND.

U. S. REVENUE PENNANT.  
1779 — 1871.

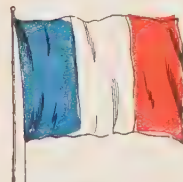
IRELAND.



ITALY.



PORTUGAL.



FRANCE.



U. S. REVENUE JACK.



GERMANY.



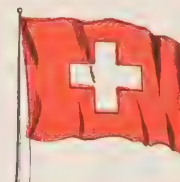
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BELGIUM.



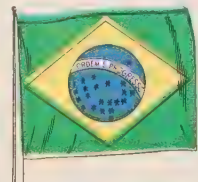
RUSSIA.

U. S. REVENUE PENNANT.  
JULY, 1871.

SWITZERLAND.



CHINA.



BRAZIL.



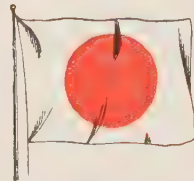
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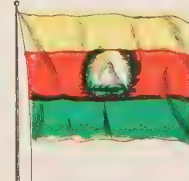
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DENMARK.



JAPAN.



BOLIVIA.



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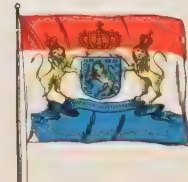
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



AUSTRIA.



GREECE.



THE NETHERLANDS.



INDIA.



## THE FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.

**United States.**—The history of the "Star Spangled Banner," from the birth of the Nation down to the present time, is one of unusual interest. Prior to the Declaration of Independence the different colonies retained the standards of the mother country, with the addition, however, of some local emblem. Massachusetts, for instance, adopted for its emblem the pine tree, placing the device also on its coins. The "Union, with a red field," or, in other words, a red ensign, was displayed at New York in 1775, on a liberty pole, with the inscription, "George Rex and the Liberties of America."

The first flag adopted by the ships of the United States as a National ensign consisted of the familiar horizontal stripes, with the British union, however, retained in a canton. In 1636, Governor Endicott, of Massachusetts, a Puritan of the most austere type, cut the cross out of the banner. In 1637, the King's arms were substituted for the cross. The Parliament of the Commonwealth, however, revived the standard of St. George, and the general court decreed that it be used on all appropriate occasions. The flags in use in America in these early times were of very various construction and arrangement of color. Sometimes a white field was charged with the cross; at others, the field was red with the cross cantoned on a white field; sometimes, too, the field was blue with the cross cantoned in white, and at times a pine tree or globe was displayed in the upper canton formed by the cross. Under the government of Sir Edmund Andros the flag of New England had a white field, charged with the cross of St. George, surmounted with a crown, and bearing the inscription J. R. (Jacobus Rex). On the union of the English and Scottish crowns, in 1707, the Union Jack of King James was adopted by the American Colonies.

At the commencement of the Revolution the revolted Colonies displayed quite a variety of flags, those so much spoken of in 1774 as the "Union flags" being red English ensigns, with the Union Jack, and bearing, in addition, such mottoes as "Liberty," "Liberty and Union," etc. The Connecticut troops displayed on their standards after the battle of Lexington the arms of the Colony, with the motto "Qui transtulit, sustinet." Some time later the Provincial Congress ordered that the regiments be distinguished by the colors of their flags. Nothing is known as to what flag, or whether any flag, was carried by the Americans at Bunker's Hill. The motto, "An Appeal to Heaven," was ordered by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, in 1776, to be born on the flag of the war-ships of that Colony, which was white with a green pine tree. The first war-ships commissioned by Washington, sailed under the pine-tree flag. Blue, with a white crescent, was the first republican flag unfurled in the South. This was hoisted on the fortifications of Charleston, in September, 1779, being the design of Captain William Moultrie, who prepared it at the request of the Council of Safety.

The flag known as the "Great Union" was first unfurled by Washington at Cambridge, on January 2, 1776. It combined the thirteen alternate red and white stripes of the present United States flag, with the St. George and St. Andrew crosses on the blue canton where the stars now are. Commodore Esek Hopkins bore this flag at the mast-head of his ship when he sailed with his fleet from the Delaware capes on February 17, 1776. A yellow ensign, with the device of a rattlesnake about to strike, and bearing the motto "Don't Tread on Me," was carried by Hopkins previous to the introduction of the "Great Union." The snake emblem on many of the flags at the time was doubtless suggested by the illustrations at the heads of many of the newspapers of the time, representing a snake in thirteen sections, each inscribed with an abbreviation of the name of a Colony and bearing the motto "Join or Die." Sometimes the snake was represented coiled around the base of a pine tree, and at others lying at length on a field of thirteen alternate red and white or red and blue stripes. When the "Grand Union," whose official origin is somewhat obscure, was adopted, the legal rights of the mother country were still acknowledged by the Colonists; hence the combination of the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew was retained. The thirteen red and white stripes were probably derived from the red flag of the army and the white flag of the navy, which were previously in use. It is said that the thirteen stripes were first used in a banner presented by Captain Abraham Markoe to the light-horse troop of Philadelphia in 1774. This banner is still in the possession of the troop.

The emblems of union with Britain was retained in the American flag till the year after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. As they were then considered altogether inappropriate, Congress decreed, on June 14, 1777, that "the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a constellation." This was the basis of the present United States flag, which only differs in the number of white stars cantoned on the blue, and is the first definitely recorded legislative act for the adoption of a National flag. Some of the flags used, when only twelve of the States had ratified the articles of the Convention, bore only twelve stars. The National flag is supposed to have been first unfurled by Paul Jones on the *Ranger*, he having been appointed to the command of that

ship on the very day that Congress passed the National-flag resolution. It is not known with any degree of accuracy by whom the stars were first suggested. Some ascribe their suggestion to John Adams, while others maintain that the design of the whole flag was borrowed from the arms borne by the Washington family. Still another origin is claimed for the National flag, it being asserted that the blue field was taken from the banner of the Scottish Covenanters, and is, therefore, significant of "the League and Covenant of the United States against oppression."

The thirteen stars on the blue canton in the flag of 1777 were arranged in a circle, although no special form for their disposition was officially prescribed. The stars were probably disposed in a circle to symbolize the perpetuity of the new Nation, as well as the equality which existed among them. The National flag in this form continued unchanged until May, 1795, when, on the motion of Senator Bradley of Vermont, whose own State, as also Kentucky, had been admitted to the Union, it was decided that "the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field." No provision, however, was made in the act for future alterations, and it was this identical flag that the *Chesapeake* flew in its famous encounter with the *Shannon*, off Boston, in 1813. Although several new States in the meantime had been admitted into the Union, no alteration was made upon the National flag until 1818. On January 2, 1817, the suggestions of Captain Samuel C. Reid, a naval officer who gained renown for his defense of the brig *General Armstrong*, against a vastly superior British force in the Fayal Roads in 1813, were embodied in a bill that was reported but not acted on, in Congress. Captain Reid recommended that the stripes be reduced to the original thirteen, and that stars equal to the number of the States in the Union be adopted, formed into one large star, a new star to be added on the fourth of July next succeeding the admission of any new State. A bill, in which all these suggestions, except that designating the arrangement of the stars, were embodied, was approved by the President on April 4, 1818, and the flag thus constituted was hoisted over the hall of representatives at the National Capital on the 13th day of the same month. In consequence of the great increase in the number of stars, the circular arrangement had to be abandoned, and the stars are now disposed in parallel lines. The stars, however, in the unions of flags used by the War Department, are still generally grouped in the form of one large star. The naval flags invariably have the stars arranged in parallel lines.

One of the first United States flags ever used at sea is still in existence. It is the flag bearing twelve stars, which was displayed by Paul Jones from the mast-head of his privateer, the *Bon Homme Richard*, during the engagement with the English war-ship *Serapis*, on September 22, 1799. In the course of the action the flag was shot away from the mast-head, whereupon Lieutenant Stafford, a volunteer in Paul Jones' ship, leaped into the sea after it, and, though severely wounded in the exploit, succeeded in recovering it and replacing it on the mast. The flag which Lieutenant Stafford thus so bravely saved was afterwards presented to him by the Marine Committee of Congress, and is now cherished as an heirloom by his family.

The blue union, with the forty-five white stars, when used separately as a flag by itself, is called the Union Jack. The United States revenue flag, which was adopted by Congress in 1799, consists of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternately red and white, the union being white with the National arms in dark blue. The union of this flag, used separately, constitutes what is known as the Revenue Jack. The United States yacht flag is the same as the National flag, with the exception that the union shows a white foul anchor, surrounded by a circle of thirteen white stars on the blue field. The United States admiral flag is a plain blue field, without either stripe or star. The stripes alone, without the stars, have also been used by American admirals as a flag. The United States commodore pennant is like the Union Jack, but divides into two points at the flying end. The United States pennant bears the thirteen white stars on a blue field, finished by a long streamer of white and red. The United States revenue pennant, which was in use from 1779 to 1871, had red and white perpendicular bars and a union in blue of the National arms, like the revenue flag, with a streamer of red and white in horizontal stripes. In 1871, however, the revenue pennant was changed, and now is almost identical with the regular United States pennant, except in the arrangement of the flying portion of the streamer.

**Great Britain.**—The national flag of Great Britain is a combination of the flags of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The flag of England was a red St. George's cross on a white field. The flag of Scotland was a white saltier, or St. Andrew's cross, on a blue field; and the flag of Ireland, a red saltier, or St. Patrick's cross, on a white field. On the union of the crowns of England and Scotland under King James I., in 1603, the first union flag was formed by the combination of the St. George's cross with the saltier of Scotland. This flag, however, seemed to be intended only for use by ships, as in a proclamation issued by King



## THE FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS—CONTINUED

James I., in 1606, it is ordered that "from henceforth all our subjects of this isle and our kingdom of Great Britain shall bear in the main-top the red cross commonly called St. George's cross, and the white cross commonly called St. Andrew's cross, joined together according to a form made by our own heralds." Owing, however, to the jealousy that existed between Scotland and England at the time, and the strength of national feeling, permission was granted by the same proclamation to each country to carry its own flag in the fore-top.

During the Commonwealth, the parliament, claiming to be the parliament simply of England, and of Ireland as a dependency, removed the Scotch cross with its blue field from the flag. The union flag was once more introduced on the Restoration, in 1660, and when the parliaments of England and Scotland were united in 1707, it was proclaimed that the union should be used "in all flags, banners, standards, and ensigns, both at sea and land." On the constitutional union of Great Britain with Ireland, in 1801, the Irish saltire, or St. Patrick's cross, was introduced into the union flag, which is the present national flag.

The Union Jack is simply a smaller size of the "Great Union," or national flag, and is properly only a ship-flag. A Union Jack can only properly be called so when it is flown on the jack-staff of the bowsprit of a ship. The British ensign, under which all merchant ships of that country have sailed since 1801, is a red field with the union in the canton. Although the union flag was declared the national flag in 1606, the union was not introduced into the ensign until 1707. The ensign prior to that bore only the red cross of St. George in the canton. The white ensign, that under which Lord Nelson won his last brilliant victory at Trafalgar, is the flag which is now flown by all the Queen's ships in commission. A blue ensign may also be used by British merchant ships when commanded by officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, and manned by a crew, one-third of whom belong to the Reserve. The flag of the Lord High Admiral is red, with an anchor and cable.

On the royal standard, the royal arms of England—three lions—occupy the first and fourth quarters. A red lion rampant, the old royal standard of Scotland, appears on the second quarter, and the third quarter shows the Irish emblem—a golden harp. Two of the three English lions were the arms of William I., and these were borne by the English kings till the reign of Henry II. The latter added the arms of the Duke of Aquitaine—one lion—to the royal standard, on the occasion of his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine. The fleur-de-lis of France were quartered with the English arms on the royal standard by Edward III., and continued until George III. expunged them and substituted the arms of his German dominions. These were in turn dropped by Queen Victoria on her accession to the throne. From 1172 until the reign of Henry VIII. the standard of Ireland bore three gold crowns. The device was then changed to a golden harp.

**Germany.**—The German national ensign is white, charged with a black cross, with the imperial black eagle at the intersection of the cross. It bears also in the dexter canton the cross of Prussia on a black, white, and red field. The German merchant flag is black, white, and red in equal horizontal stripes. The new standard of the Emperor of Germany, designed after the Franco-Prussian war and the unification of Germany, is a yellow field, charged with a black cross bordered with white, at the intersection of which there is a shield with a yellow ground bearing a black eagle with red beak and claws, on whose breast there is a white shield, charged with another black eagle, also bearing a shield on its breast. The main shield is surmounted with a large crown, and the various parts of the standard are studded with smaller crowns, eagles, and other devices. The standard bears the motto: "Gott mit Uns, 1870." The most recent flag of the North German Empire is the black, red, and gold, which is said to have originated in the time of Barbarossa. The roadway from the Dom to the Romer Palace was covered with carpet of black, red, and gold, when that emperor was crowned in Frankfurt Cathedral, in 1152. The carpet was afterward given to the people, who cut it into pieces, which they carried around the city as flags.

**France.**—The tricolor of France—blue, white, and red, in vertical stripes—dates from early in the great revolution, and was constituted the national standard in 1792. The French national ensign has passed through many changes. The blue hood of St. Martin was borne upon the standard of the ancient kings, and this gave way to the oriflamme which at first, was only the banner of the abbey of St. Denis. In the 15th century the standard of France was white, sprinkled with golden fleur-de-lis. Henry IV., who founded the house of Bourbon, adopted the white flag, charged with his family escutcheon—three golden fleur-de-lis on a blue shield. This is the "cornette blanche" for which the Count de Chambord contends. The tricolor is claimed to be the union of the blue banner of St. Martin, the red oriflamme of St. Denis, and the "cornette blanche." Napoleon's imperial standard was the tricolor, sprinkled with golden bees, and bearing also the eagle of France. The present arrangement of the colors in vertical stripes was fixed by law in 1830, since which time the tricolor has remained unchanged as the national flag.

**Russia.**—The imperial standard of Russia is yellow, charged with the double-headed eagle of Constantine the Great, representing symbolically the Eastern and Western Empires. Ivan I. adopted this emblem on the occasion of his marriage with a princess of the imperial house of Greece. The double-headed eagle, which is black, bears on its breast, on a red field, St. George and the Dragon, the ancient arms of Russia, and now the arms of the city of Moscow. The Russian merchant flag, or ensign,

is white, blue, and red in horizontal stripes. The white is uppermost, and the blue and red are placed together below in the order named. This bringing of the blue and red thus into juxtaposition is contrary to all notions of heraldic propriety. The Russian ensign is white, with a blue cross intersecting diagonally. The original Russian ensign is said to have been borrowed by Peter the Great from the Dutch, and was just the Dutch flag turned upside down.

**Austria.**—The imperial standard of Austria is yellow, charged with the imperial Roman double-headed eagle, and has a brilliant border of gold, silver, blue, and black. Austria-Hungary has its own national ensign of three equal horizontal bars, the chief red, the middle white, and the base red and green. On the middle bar are two shields, one containing the arms of Austria, and the other the arms of Hungary. The national colors of Hungary are red, white, and green, and on the Austria-Hungarian flag the green is added for Hungary. The present war ensign of Austria is red, white, and red, placed horizontally, and in the centre a shield of the same colors within a gold border, surmounted by the royal crown. The Austrian merchant flag is red, white, and red in horizontal stripes.

**Spain.**—The royal standard of Spain in the time of Ferdinand and Isabella bore the arms of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Granada, and the Two Sicilies. It was a flag of this kind that was carried by the ships of Columbus, though Columbus bore also, as a personal flag, a white swallow-tailed pennon, bearing a Latin cross in green between the letters F. Y. crowned. This flag was presented to him by Queen Isabella. These flags are notable as the first that ever crossed the Atlantic. The Spanish national flag displayed, under the rule of the Bourbons, the Bourbon fleurs-de-lis and the arms of Leon, Granada, and Castile. The present royal standard is, as shown in the illustration, a very elaborate construction, comprising among its bearings the arms of Castile, Sicily, Burgundy, and others. The national ensign, on the other hand, is marked by the utmost simplicity, being composed of yellow and red horizontal stripes. The Spanish flag of war is red, yellow, and red in horizontal stripes, the yellow division bearing the royal arms.

**Portugal.**—The flag of Portugal has one of the most interesting and honorable records in history, and the devices which it displays date back to a very early period. The Portuguese national ensign is blue and white, bearing in its centre a red shield, charged with towers or castles for the kingdom of Algarve, which Alphonso III. received from the King of Castile on the occasion of his marriage with the daughter of the latter in the year 1278. The present flag is only a modification of the flag borne by the intrepid early discoverers, and which won so much glory for Portugal in the time of Prince Henry the Navigator. The present royal standard is red, charged with the same device as appears on the national flag.

**Italy.**—The Italian national ensign displays green, white, and red in vertical bars in the order named. In the centre of the white bar is a red shield, bordered with blue and charged with a white cross—the arms of the Dukes of Savoy—surmounted by a crown. The Italian flag was designed by Napoleon I. at the time of his declaration of the Kingdom of Italy. It is simply a modification of the French flag, the division next the staff being green instead of blue. Green was a favorite color with Napoleon. The merchant flag of Italy is green, white, and red in vertical divisions, the white division being charged with bearings the same as those on the national ensign, with the exception of the crown. The present royal standard of Italy is white with a blue border, and bearing the royal arms surmounted with a crown, and flanked on either side with national flags.

**The Netherlands.**—The royal flag of The Netherlands is red, white, and blue in horizontal stripes. On the white division are the royal arms, consisting of two crowned lions rampant, supporting a blue shield, bearing another lion rampant, surmounted by a crown, and bearing on a scroll the motto, "Je Maintiendrai." The ensign is exactly the same arrangement of red, white, and blue, without the royal arms. The victorious Dutch admiral, Van Tromp, after he had defeated the English fleet under Blake in 1652, cruised about the English Channel with a broom for a war ensign at the mast-head of his flag-ship, in token that he could sweep the seas.

**Belgium.**—The royal standard of Belgium is black, yellow, and red in vertical bars, with the royal arms, surmounted by a crown, and bearing the motto, "L'Union Fait La Force," on the yellow bar. The merchant flag is the same, lacking the royal arms. These colors, which are arranged after the manner of the French flag, were adopted by the Belgian government in 1831, the year after that country threw off the yoke of Holland. They are the colors of the Duchy of Brabant.

**Norway.**—The Norwegian ensign is a red field, charged with a blue cross bordered with white, but the border is generally worn so broad as to make the combination represent two crosses, a blue cross superimposed on a white one. The union of the Norwegian and Swedish flags in the canton was introduced in the year 1817, when the two countries were united under one king. The combination in the canton is arranged after the fashion of the English Union Jack. The Norwegian standard bears, at the intersection of the blue cross, the royal arms, but is in all other respects the same as the ensign. The merchant flag is the same as the ensign, except that it is square at the flying end instead of ending in three points, like the ensign and standard.

**Sweden.**—The Swedish national ensign is blue with a yellow cross, and, like the Norwegian flag, has on a canton the combination of the united flags of Sweden and Norway. This canton, as in the case of the Norwegian flag, was introduced in 1817. The Swedish royal standard is



## THE FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS—CONTINUED.

the same as the ensign, with the addition of the royal arms at the intersection of the yellow cross. The Swedish merchant flag, as in the case of that of Norway, is exactly the same as the ensign, except that it has not the three points at the flying end.

**Bolivia.**—The ensign of Bolivia is yellow, red, and green in equal horizontal stripes, the red stripe bearing in its centre a representation of a volcano with the sun and seven stars, inclosed in a circlet of green leaves. The volcano was doubtless suggested by the great volcano of Serhama in Western Bolivia, which rises to a height of 23,000 feet. The merchant flag of Bolivia lacks the volcano and other devices on the red stripe, but is otherwise the same as the ensign.

**Burmah.**—The Burmese flag has a most striking appearance. On a white field, and inside a red circle, is a peacock resplendent in all the beauty of a magnificent spreading tail. Since Burmah came under the rule of Britain, the Governor-General of India has also a Burmese flag, which simply consists of the Union Jack, with a star, circle, and crown placed at the intersection of the red cross, and bearing the motto, "Heaven's Light Our Guide."

**Venezuela.**—Yellow, blue, and red are the colors of the three horizontal stripes of the Venezuela ensign. On the yellow division, toward the staff end, is a shield with three cantons, one in each of the colors of the stripes, and bearing a white horse, a sheaf of grain, and other devices. The Venezuelan merchant flag has the same three stripes as the ensign, but on the blue there are seven white stars.

**Ecuador.**—The ensign of Ecuador is divided into three equal vertical divisions, the colors being white, blue, and white. On the blue are five stars in white. The Ecuador merchant flag is exactly the same as the ensign, without the stars. Another flag of Ecuador is yellow, blue, and red in horizontal stripes, the yellow stripe being twice the width of the others. Instead of yellow, white is sometimes shown for the chief stripe.

**Hawaiian Islands.**—The flag of Hawaii is arranged in eight stripes of white, red, and blue, there being three stripes each of white and red and two of blue. There is a canton in the upper corner nearest the staff, which is practically identical in its arrangements and colors with the English Union Jack. The flag was given to the islanders by the British Government.

**Paraguay.**—The flag of Paraguay is red, white, and blue in equal horizontal stripes, but varies slightly in the device on the white division on the reverse side. On one side there is an oval inclosing a lion and other devices; on the other side the lion is absent, and a large yellow star fills its place. Another Paraguayan flag, as shown in the illustration, has on the white stripe two trees crossed.

**Chile.**—The ensign of this warlike and progressive nation is divided into white and red horizontal stripes. A canton in blue, occupying one-third of the upper or white division, bears in its centre a large white star.

**Siam.**—The national ensign of Siam is red, bearing in its centre the sacred white elephant. The royal standard has a red field, charged with a blue centre bearing three strange devices in gold.

**China.**—The Chinese flag is a yellow ground, bearing a hideous-looking dragon, and bordered with blue and white. Another Chinese flag is nearly triangular in form, with an indented border, and bears in its centre a nondescript creature somewhat resembling the lizard. The Chinese national flag, officially announced as such in 1872, is triangular in shape, and made of deep-yellow bunting, with a blue dragon in the centre, snapping at a red pearl or ball. The Chinese emblem of the dragon dates back to the remotest antiquity.

**Japan.**—The national flag of Japan is a white field, charged with a blood-red rising sun. The origin of this device doubtless springs from the fact of Japan being the land of the far east, the source of the sun, as her name indicates. The imperial flag of Japan has a field of red and yellow wall-paper-like design, in the centre of which is a yellow sun. The Japanese have many other flags in various combinations of red, blue, white, and yellow. The emperor recently adopted for his emblem the chrysanthemum, with dragon and phoenix for supporters.

**Haiti.**—The merchant flag of Haiti is blue and red in two equal horizontal divisions. The Haitian ensign, however, while preserving the same ground, has in the centre a white field bearing two cannons, six muskets, a drum, and two sets of the national colors, as well as other emblems.

**Denmark.**—The royal standard of Denmark is red, with a white cross, and bearing on its face, on a white field, the national arms in red, blue, and gold. The shield, which has many cantons, bearing lions and other animals, is surmounted by a crown and supported on either side by a rugged-looking, nude figure, girdled with green leaves and bearing a ponderous club. According to the old tradition, this standard descended from heaven in the year 1219, in answer to the prayer of King Waldemar, while he was leading his forces against the pagans of the regions around the Baltic. Whatever its origin, however, it is known to date with certainty from the thirteenth century. The Danish merchant flag is simply a red field, charged with a white cross. The Danish ensign at the time of their dominion in Britain was a raven.

**Turkey.**—The sacred green standard of Mahomet, which the Moslems believed to have been brought from heaven by the angel Gabriel, is kept in the mosque of Ayyub, being only brought out in times of rebellion and war. The Turks believe it to insure Ottoman success. The

origin of the crescent borne on the Turkish standards is from the ancient city of Byzantium. That city was saved from falling into the hands of Philip of Macedon through his army being revealed to the inhabitants by the light of the moon, and the people adopted the crescent moon as their emblem. The Turks, when they came into possession, seeing everywhere this emblem, thought it a good omen and placed it on their flag. The standard with a white crescent and star on the red field was first hoisted by Mahomet II., after the capture of Constantinople in 1453. The Turkish merchant flag has a green field charged with a red circle, bearing in the centre a white crescent. In 1876, when the Sultan needed the aid of his Christian subjects in war, a crimson banner bearing a cross and a crescent was borne through the streets of Constantinople.

**Greece.**—The national ensign of Greece is blue and white in horizontal stripes, with a blue canton, bearing a white cross, at the intersection of which is a crown. The royal standard of Greece is a blue field, with a white cross, which bears at its intersection the royal arms. The Greek merchant flag is the same as the ensign, excepting that it lacks the crown. Greece adopted her colors from Bavaria out of compliment to her first king who hailed from that country. The ancient standard of Greece was a piece of armor on the end of a spear. The various cities of ancient Greece have different sacred emblems. Athens was distinguished by the owl and the olive, while Corinth bore a Pegasus.

**Mexico.**—The Mexican ensign is green, white, and red, in vertical stripes. On the white division is an eagle grasping a green serpent with beak and claw. The merchant flag of Mexico is the same as the ensign, lacking the eagle and serpent. The ancient national standard bore the armorial ensign of the State in embroidery of gold and feathers. The standard of Cortez at the conquest of Mexico was of black velvet, embroidered with gold, and emblazoned with a red cross and blue and white flowers. Another standard of Cortez, still preserved in the National Museum at the Capital, represents on one side the Virgin, crowned and surmounted with twelve stars. On the reverse side are the arms of Castile and Leon.

**Peru.**—The Peruvian ensign is red, white, and red, in vertical divisions, the colors having probably been suggested by the red and white feathers worn in the head-dress of the ancient Incas. On the white division are the national arms, a shield, the upper two quarters of which are white and charged respectively with a deer and a tree, and the lower, red, charged with a cornucopia, displaying a profusion of fruits. The merchant flag of Peru is simply red, white, and red in equal vertical bars. The ancient Peruvian standard bore a glistening rainbow, in harmony with the claim of the Incas to be the children of the skies.

**Uruguay.**—The national flag of Uruguay has alternate stripes of white and blue, the blue stripes being twice the width of the white. On a white canton is the national emblem—a golden sun with rays—borne by Uruguay since the separation from Brazil in 1828.

**Argentine Republic.**—The national ensign of the Argentine Republic strongly resembles that of Uruguay. It is composed of blue, white, and blue in equal horizontal stripes. Towards the hoist end of the white stripe is a golden sun, like that on the flag of Uruguay. The merchant flag is just the ensign without the sun on the white stripe.

**Persia.**—The Persian flag is a peculiar structure, with a white field tipped with red corners, and in the centre, encircled with a wreath of green leaves, a yellow lion holding in one of his fore paws a huge dagger. A plain lion is also seen on another Persian flag, on a white field bordered with green. The Shah of Persia's flag is in pale blue and yellow stripes with a variety of crescents, crosses, stars, and a scimitar on the stripes. The ancient standard, adopted by Cyrus, was the golden eagle, with outstretched wings on a white field. The sacred standard of the Persians for many centuries, until the conquest by the Moslems, was the leather apron of the blacksmith Koah, who delivered the Persians from the tyranny of Sohek. A figure of the sun was also employed for a royal standard in ancient times, when the King was present with his forces. The Persian flag-staff ends in a silver hand.

**Egypt.**—The Egyptian flag is a red field, with three white crescents and stars. Egypt being a dependency of Turkey, has the same emblems on its flag as the Ottoman Empire. Standards are said by ancient writers to have been invented by the Egyptians. In ancient times their standards consisted of figures of their sacred animals, such as the ibis and dog, borne on the end of a staff or spear. Lizards, beetles, and birds crowned with fan-like ornaments, were also borne on their standards, with many curious symbols.

**India.**—The flags and banners of India are as various as the royal princes and deities of that country. The great banner of Mewar bears a golden sun on a crimson field. The ensigns of the Bijala of Kalyan were the lion, the bull, and the goose. A golden eagle appeared on the ensign of the Tadu and Silahara. The Rattas tribe displayed a golden hawk and crocodile. The standard of Odeyporis bears a golden sun on a red disc; that of the Guicowar a blue elephant, and that of the Nizam a full moon on a green shield. The Indian ensign is a yellow field, with a red and white border.

**Liberia.**—The flag of Liberia is composed of red and white horizontal stripes, with a blue canton bearing one white star. The colony having been founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, in behalf of liberated slaves from the United States, based its flag upon the model of the American stripes and stars.



## THE FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS—CONTINUED.

**Brazil.**—The ensign of Brazil, while elaborate, is by no means artistic. It has a green field charged with a yellow diamond, bearing a blue sphere, upon which are disposed twenty-one stars, emblematic of the states and federal district, and the motto, "Ordem e Progresso." The Brazilian Jack has a green field, with a cross composed of twenty white stars. The Brazilian standard is like the ensign, except that there is no yellow diamond, and the other devices are colored entirely in yellow on the green field.

**Colombia.**—The national ensign of Colombia is yellow, blue, and red in equal stripes, with the national arms—white shield surmounted by a white bird—on the blue and yellow stripes. The stripes on the ensign

have at different times been horizontal and vertical, and the device also has varied. The merchant flag is yellow, red, and blue, without any emblematic device.

**Switzerland.**—The national flag of the Swiss republic, which for centuries has waved over the home of religious freedom and the refuge of the oppressed, is a simple white cross in the center of a red field. The device, which is almost the same as that on the arms of Savoy, is a fitting national emblem for the Helvetians, who, from the time of Caesar down through the middle ages to modern times, have been warlike and patriotic, defenders alike of the Christian faith and political and personal liberty.

## POSTAL INFORMATION.

## DOMESTIC RATES OF POSTAGE.

All mailable matter for transmission by the United States, in the United States, is divided into four classes:

**First-class Matter.**—Written matter, namely, letters, postal cards, and all matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets), and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

Rates of letter postage to any part of the United States, 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. At offices where there is no free delivery by carriers, 1 cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

Rates on specially delivered letters, 10 cents on each letter in addition to the regular postage. Special delivery stamps must be affixed to such letters.

Prepaid letters will be reforwarded from one postoffice to another upon the written request of the person addressed, without additional charge for postage. The direction on forwarded mail may be changed as many times as may be necessary to reach the person addressed.

**Second-class Matter.**—All newspapers, periodicals, or matter exclusively in print and regularly issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year.

Rates of postage to publishers, 1 cent a pound or fractional part thereof. Publications designed primarily for advertising or free circulation, or not having a legitimate list of subscribers, are excluded from the pound rate and pay third-class rate.

Rates of postage on transient newspapers, magazines, or periodicals, 1 cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof. Second-class matter entitled to special delivery when special delivery stamp is affixed in addition to regular postage.

**Third-class Matter.**—Mail matter of the third class includes printed books, pamphlets, engravings, circulars (in print or by hectograph, electric-pen, or similar process), and other matter wholly in print, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same. The rate on matter of this class is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Manuscript unaccompanied by proof-sheets must pay letter rates.

Third-class matter must admit of easy inspection, otherwise it will be charged letter rates on delivery. It must be fully prepaid, or it will not be forwarded. Its wrapper must bear no writing or printing except the name and address of the sender, and a return request.

The limit of weight is four pounds, except single books in separate packages, on which the weight is not limited. It is entitled, like matter of the other classes, to special delivery when special delivery stamps are affixed in addition to the regular postage.

The name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "from," may be written upon the package, and a simple manuscript dedication may appear in a book or other third-class matter.

**Fourth-class Matter.**—Fourth-class matter is all mailable matter not included in the three preceding classes, which is so prepared for mailing as to be easily withdrawn from the wrapper and examined. It embraces merchandise and samples of every description, and coin or specie.

Rate of postage, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof (except seeds, roots, bulbs, cuttings, scions, and plants, the rate on which is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof). This matter must be fully prepaid, or it will not be forwarded. The affixing of special delivery 10-cent stamps in addition to the regular postage entitles fourth-class matter to special delivery. Limit of weight of fourth-class matter (excepting liquids) four pounds. Limit of admissible liquids four ounces.

**Registration.**—All kinds of postal matter may be registered at the rate of 8 cents for each package in addition to the regular rates of postage, to be fully prepaid by stamps. Each package must bear the name and address of the sender, and a receipt will be returned from the person to whom addressed. Mail matter can be registered at all postoffices in the United States.

The Post-office Department or its revenue is not by law liable for the loss of any registered or other mail matter.

**Domestic Money Orders.**—Domestic money orders are issued by money-order post-offices for any amount up to \$100, at the following rates:

For sums not exceeding \$2.50, 3 cents; over \$2.50 to \$5, 5 cents; over \$5 to \$10, 8 cents; over \$10 to \$20, 10 cents; over \$20 to \$30, 12 cents; over \$30 to \$40, 15 cents; over \$40 to \$50, 18 cents; over \$50 to \$60, 20 cents; over \$60 to \$75, 25 cents; over \$75 to \$100, 30 cents.

Postal Notes are no longer issued.

**Stamped Envelopes.**—Embossed stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers of several denominations, sizes, and colors are kept on sale at postoffices, singly or in quantities, at a small advance on the postage rate. Stamps cut from stamped envelopes are valueless; but postmasters are authorized to give good stamps for stamped envelopes or newspaper wrappers that may be spoiled in directing, if presented in whole condition and with satisfactory evidence.

All matter concerning lotteries, gift concerts, or schemes devised to defraud the public, or for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretenses, is denied transmission in the mails.

Applications for the establishment of postoffices should be addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, accompanied by a statement of the necessity therefor. Instructions will then

be given and blanks furnished to enable the petitioners to provide the department with the necessary information.

The franking privilege was abolished July 1, 1873, but the following mail matter may be sent free by legislative saving clauses, viz.:

1. All public documents printed by order of Congress, the Congressional Record and speeches contained therein, franked by members of Congress, or the Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House.

2. Seeds transmitted by the Secretary of Agriculture, by any member of Congress, procured from that department.

3. All periodicals sent to subscribers within the county where printed.

4. Letters and packages relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States, mailed only by officers of the same, publications required to be mailed to the Librarian of Congress by the copyright law, and letters and parcels mailed by the Smithsonian Institution. All these must be covered by specially printed "penalty" envelopes or labels.

5. The Vice-President, members and members-elect, and delegates and delegates-elect to Congress may frank any mail matter, not over one ounce in weight, upon official or departmental business.

All communications to Government officers and to members of Congress are required to be prepaid by stamps.

(From the United States Official Postal-Guide.)

**Suggestions to the Public.**—Mail all letters, etc., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers, as is frequently the case with newspapers and circulars.

All mail matter at large postoffices is necessarily handled in great haste, and should, therefore, in all cases, be so plainly addressed as to leave no room for doubt and no excuse for error on the part of the postal employes. Names of States should be written in full (or their abbreviations very distinctly written) in order to prevent errors which arise from the similarity of such abbreviations as Cal., Col.; Pa., Va., Vt.; Me., Mo., Md.; Ia., Ind.; N. H., N. M., N. Y., N. J., N. C., D. C.; Miss., Minn., Mass.; Nev., Neb.; Penn., Tenn., etc., when hastily or carelessly written. This is especially necessary in addressing mail matter to places of which the names are borne by several postoffices in different States.

Avoid as much as possible using envelopes made of flimsy paper, especially where more than one sheet of paper, or any other article than paper is enclosed. Being often handled, and even in the mail-bags subject to pressure, such envelopes not infrequently split open, giving cause of complaint.

Never send money or any other article of value through the mail except either by means of a money order or in a registered letter. Any person who sends money or jewelry in an unregistered letter not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation everyone through whose hands his letter passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter carrier to ruin.

See that every letter or package bears the full name and post-office address of the writer, in order to secure the return of the letter, if the person to whom it is directed can not be found. A much larger portion of the undelivered letters could be returned if the names and addresses of the senders were always fully and plainly written or printed inside or on the envelopes. Persons who have large correspondence find it most convenient to use "special request envelopes"; but those who only mail an occasional letter can avoid much trouble by writing a request to "return if not delivered," etc., on the envelope.

When dropping a letter, newspaper, etc., into a street mailing-box, or into the receptacle at a postoffice, always see that the packet falls into the box and does not stick in its passage; observe, also, particularly, whether the postage stamps remain securely in their places.

Postage stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the address side of all mail matter.

The street and number (or box number) should form a part of the address of all mail matter directed to cities. In most cities there are many persons, and even firms, bearing the same name. Before depositing any package or other article for mailing, the sender should assure himself that it is wrapped and packed in the manner prescribed by postal regulations; that it does not contain unmailable matter nor exceed the limit of size and weight as fixed by law; and that it is fully prepaid and properly addressed. The postage stamps on all mail matter are necessarily canceled at once, and the value of those affixed to packages that are afterward discovered to be short paid or otherwise unmailable is therefore liable to be lost to the senders.

Letters can not be carried out of the mail except in postage-stamped envelopes. There is no objection to a person who is not acting as a common carrier carrying a sealed letter, whether in a stamped envelope or not.

It is forbidden by the regulations of the Post-office Department for postmasters to give to any person information concerning the mail matter of another, or to disclose the name of a box-holder at a postoffice.



## THE CREEDS OF THE WORLD.



TABLE OF PERCENTAGES.

BUDDHISTS SHINTOISTS AND FOLLOWERS OF CONFUCIUS.	C H R I S T I A N S .						PAGANS.	MOHAMMEDANS.	BRAHMANISTS	ISRAELITES.	TOTAL.
	CATHOLICS.			PROTESTANTS.	OTHER CHRISTIAN SECTS.	TOTAL.					
	ROMAN.	GREEK ORTHODOX.	TOTAL.								
33%	15.5%	6%	21.5%	8.75%	0.5%	30.75%	15%	11.25%	9.5%	0.5%	100.00%

## Religious Denominations in the United States, 1890.

Number of Organizations.	Value of Church Property.	Denomination and Number of Communicants or Members.	Number of Church Edifices, Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.
580	465,605	ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH 25,816	575 $\frac{1}{12}$	114,991
995	644,675	SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS 29,991	973 $\frac{1}{8}$	122,492
550	643,800	MENNONITES (12 Sub-Denominations) 41,541	508 $\frac{17}{24}$	132,280
334	579,650	SPIRITUALISTS 45,030	387	92,972
956	8,054,333	UNIVERSALIST CHURCH 49,194	893 $\frac{1}{30}$	252,170
421	10,335,100	UNITARIANS 67,749	479	175,460
983	1,348,081	BRETHREN OR DUNKARDS 73,601	1,292 $\frac{8}{45}$	433,909
1,281	1,637,202	CHRISTIANS, OR CHRISTIAN CONNECTION 90,718	1,180 $\frac{5}{6}$	326,417
1,056	4,541,334	OTHERS: FRIENDS OR QUAKERS (4 Sub-Denominations) 28,513 107,208	1,094	309,678
533	9,754,275	ORTHODOX: JEWIS REFORMED (2 Sub-Denominations) 67,697 130,496	532	167,711
2,310	4,785,680	EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION 133,313	2,324 $\frac{1}{3}$	504,220
425	825,506	CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS (MORMONS) 144,352	444 $\frac{1}{10}$	120,177
3,217	6,974,172	26 MINOR DENOMINATIONS AND 156 INDEPENDENT CONGREGATIONS. 160,461	3,177 $\frac{1}{24}$	664,081
922	5,801,940	PROTESTANT CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA 14,174 GERMAN EVANGELICAL (2 Sub-Denominations) 223,588	921 $\frac{1}{12}$	286,926
4,526	4,937,583	OLD CONSTITUTION 22,307 UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST (2 Sub-Denominations) 225,281	4,408 $\frac{7}{10}$	1,107,458
2,181	18,744,242	CHRISTIAN IN AMERICA 12,470 REFORMED CHURCHES (3 Sub-Denominations) 309,458	2,152 $\frac{11}{12}$	839,386
4,868	43,335,437	CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES 512,771	5,192 $\frac{1}{24}$	1,595,726
5,019	81,066,317	PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH 532,054	5,331	1,364,959
7,246	12,206,038	DISCIPLES OF CHRIST 641,051	6,465 $\frac{11}{24}$	1,748,777
8,427	34,218,234	OTHER: LUTHERANS NATIONALITIES: 21,470 ENGLISH: 198,997 GERMAN-ENGLISH: 232,812 GERMAN: 454,005 SKANDINAVIAN: 220,229 1,199,514	7,849 $\frac{7}{60}$	2,261,947
13,490	94,876,233	OTHERS: PRESBYTERIANS (7) UNITED: 33,389 CUMBERLAND: 84,402 SOUTHERN: 178,379 NORTHERN: 788,224 1,278,815	13,833 $\frac{49}{60}$	4,214,739
42,480	82,176,955	OTHERS: BAPTISTS (9) FREEWILL: 97,608 PRIMITIVE: 94,348 REGULAR NORTH: 800,025 REGULAR SOUTH: 1,276,491 REGULAR COLORED: 1,362,140 3,693,528	42,782 $\frac{37}{120}$	12,002,900
51,489	132,140,179	OTHERS: METHODISTS (11) COLORED EPISCOPAL: 129,383 PROTESTANT: 141,989 AFRICAN EPISCOPAL: 349,753 AFRICAN EPISCOPAL: 452,725 1,209,976 4,589,284	52,194 $\frac{117}{120}$	13,515,816
10,266	118,683,136	CATHOLICS (7 Sub-Denominations) ROMAN: 6,250,045 6,276,499	10,285 $\frac{5}{6}$	3,448,695
164,555	378,768,707	Grand Total: 49 Denominations (143 Sub-Denominations, and 156 Independent Congregations.) 20,580,313 Communicants or Members. [32.67 per cent of the Total Population (62,978,738) of the United States in 1890.]	165,222 $\frac{161}{180}$	45,797,887

NOTE.—The 26 Minor Denominations, summed up into one item in the above Diagram, with their Sub-Denominations and numbers of Communicants or Members, are: 1. Church of God, 22,511; 2. Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Non-polygamous Mormons), 21,773; 3. Independent Churches of Christ in Christian Union, 18,214; 4. Christian Church South, 13,004; 5. Moravian Church, 11,781; 6. Christian Scientists, 8,734; 7. Salvation Army, 8,662; 8. Reformed Episcopal Church, 8,155; 9. Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), 7,095; 10. (Plymouth) Brethren [4 Sub-Denominations: Churches of God in Christ Jesus, 2,872; Evangelical Adventists, 1,147; Life and Advent Union, 1,018; Church of God, 647], 5,684;

12. Communistic Societies [6: Society of Shakers, 1,728; Amana Society, 1,600; Harmony Society, 2,000; Society of Separatists, 200; Society of Altruists, 25; New Icaria Society, 21], 3,834; 13. Brethren in Christ (River Brethren), 2,080; 14. Catholic Apostolic Church, 1,394; 15. Christadelphians, 1,277; 16. Society for Ethical Culture, 1,064; 17. Social Brethren Church, 913; 18. Christian Missionary Association, 754; 19. Theosophical Society, 695; 20. United Zion's Children, 525; 21. Church Triumphant (Schweinfurth), 384; 22. Temple Society, 340; 23. Schwenkfeldians, 306; 24. Church Triumphant (Koreshan Ecclesia), 205; 25. Adonai Shomo, 20; 26. Chinese Temples.—Total, 26 Minor Denominations (37 Sub-Denominations), 146,335; 156 Independent Congregations, 14,126. Grand Total, 160,461 Communicants or Members.



# RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

## INTRODUCTION.

The student of ecclesiastical history in America may well pause in dismay before the multitude of sects and minor organizations by whose establishments the Christian Church has become dismembered. The slightest shades of belief have often resulted in separatism, although the larger assemblages differ at times widely in their formulated faith, as well as in their observances. The causes of this great diversity in the religious thought of the New World are to be found in the natural operation of republican institutions, which foster the freest development of individual thought and action; and, secondly, in the guarantee embodied in the organic law of the land—the I. Amendment to the Federal Constitution expressly providing that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Thus it is that, save they be subversive of public morals or an obvious infringement of statutory provisions, all opinions and all practices pertaining to religion, as interpreted by the highest court of appeal, are as untrammelled as the early faith which the Pilgrims and Puritans sought to save from persecution in England.

The reports of the XIth United States Census (1890), from which this article is compiled, give data for forty-nine religious denominations, fifteen of which are divided into 109 sub-denominations. The total number of religious denominations, more or less distinct from each other, in the United States is, therefore, 143. The Jews, Theosophists, and some of the small societies and congregations are, besides the Chinese temples, the only non-Christian bodies included in this number. The census reports enumerate in addition 156 independent religious congregations, not commonly recognized as defined denominations, in the country—a total of 299.

Twenty-three among the forty-nine denominations have over 25,000 communicants or members each. Twelve of these are divided into sub-denominations as follows: Three into two sub-denominations each; two into three sub-denominations each; one into four sub-denominations; one into seven sub-denominations; two into twelve sub-denominations each; one into fourteen sub-denominations, and two into seventeen sub-denominations each—a total of ninety-five sub-denominations for the twelve denominations. The remaining eleven denominations have no sub-denominations. The twenty-three denominations with over 25,000 communicants or members each are, therefore, divided into 106 sub-denominations. The data for these twenty-three denominations are given separately in the general diagram accompanying this article.

The other twenty-six denominations have less than 25,000 communicants or members each. Three of these are divided into sub-denominations as follows: Two into four sub-denominations each, and one into six sub-denominations—a total of fourteen sub-denominations for the three denominations. The remaining twenty-three denominations have no sub-denominations. The twenty-six denominations with less than 25,000 communicants or members each are, therefore, divided into thirty-seven denominations. The data for these twenty-six denominations are given as one item under "Minor Denominations" in the general diagram accompanying this article.

The Catholic Church, with 6,276,499 communicants—all but 26,454 Roman Catholics—is the largest religious body in the country. There are four other denominations with over 1,000,000 communicants or members each—the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Lutherans; ten more have over 100,000 communicants or members each. The total number of communicants or members of the twenty-six "minor denominations" is 146,835, and of the 156 independent organizations, 14,126—a total of 160,461. The smallest denomination, Adonai Shomo, has twenty members. The total number of communicants or members of all denominations in the United States, according to the census, is 20,580,313, which is equal to 32.67 per cent of the total population (62,978,738) of the United States in 1890.

The Baptists have the largest number of organizations, 42,480. There are three more denominations with over 10,000, and ten more with over 1,000 organizations. The total number of organizations in the country is 164,555.

In value of church property the Methodists stand first with \$132,140,179. Next come the Catholics with over 118 million dollars, the Presbyterians with nearly ninety-five million dollars, and the Baptists with over eighty-two million dollars. There are three more denominations with over thirty million dollars; three more with over ten million dollars; four more with over five million dollars, and five more with over one million dollars. The total value of church property in the country is \$678,768,707.

There are in the United States 141,919<sup>7</sup>/<sub>100</sub> churches, with a seating capacity of 43,345,659, and 23,303<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> halls and other edifices used for religious purposes, with a seating capacity of 2,452,228; a total of 165,222<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> churches and other edifices, with a seating capacity of 45,797,887.

## CATHOLICS.

### THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Roman Catholic was the first Christian worship established in the territory now constituting the United States. As early as 1512, only twenty years after the discovery of America by Columbus, Spanish priests began a mission tour in Florida and the Mississippi Valley. In the same century the native tribes of the Rio Grande, in the territory now known as New Mexico, were converted by Spanish priests from Mexico. The Catholic population in the archdiocese of Santa Fé is therefore said to be the oldest body of Catholics in the United States. French priests established a mission on Mount Desert Island, off the coast of Maine, in 1612, and there were other beginnings in different parts of the country.

The first Catholic see erected was that of Baltimore, which dates from 1789. In 1808 it was constituted an archdiocese. There are now thirteen provinces, the metropolitan sees being those of Baltimore, Oregon, St. Louis, New Orleans, Cincinnati, New York, San Francisco, Santa Fé, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Boston, Chicago, and St. Paul, which were erected in the order named. Connected with these provinces are sixty-six dioceses, five vicariates apostolic, and one prefecture apostolic.

The Roman Catholic Church has congregations in every State and Territory of the Union, including Alaska and the District of Columbia.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
10,221	8,765 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3,366,633	1,469	69,159	\$118,381,516	6,250,045

### THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH.

The full title of this body is the "Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Oriental Church." It arose in the Middle Ages from the Filioque controversy, there being a difference of doctrine between the eastern and western Christians of Europe concerning the procession of the Holy Spirit. The Western Church maintains that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son; the Eastern that the procession is from the Father alone. The chief governing body of the Russian branch of the Greek Church is the holy synod at St. Petersburg. The churches of this faith in California and Alaska are under the ecclesiastical oversight of Bishop Vladimir of San Francisco, and many of them are supported financially by the imperial government of Russia.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
12	23	3,150	-----	-----	\$220,000	13,504

### THE GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH (UNIATES).

The Greek Catholic Church, commonly called Uniates, represents a body quite numerous in Austria, Hungary, and other eastern countries in Europe. This body is in communion with the Church of Rome, holding, contrary to other Greek churches of the East, to the procession of the Holy Spirit from the Son as well as from the Father, in accordance with the belief of the Latin Church, but maintaining otherwise its ancient discipline, allowing the lower clergy to marry, administering the communion in both kinds (bread and wine) to the laity, and using the Greek language in its ritual.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
14	18	5,228	1	-----	\$63,300	10,850

### THE REFORMED CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This movement began some ten or twelve years ago in New York City. It renounces allegiance to the pope, and differs in doctrine, polity, and usage from the Roman Catholic Church. It has congregations in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Illinois.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
8	-----	-----	8	3,600	-----	1,000

### THE OLD CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Old Catholic churches in this country are due to the Old Catholic movement in Europe, with which they are in sympathy in doctrine and polity. They hold that the pope is a bishop simply, but is entitled to the primacy of honor. They agree with the Greek Church in rejecting *filioque* in the creed, acknowledge seven sacraments, revere the monastic life, and venerate saints, angels, and sacred icons.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
4	3	700	2	150	\$13,320	665

### THE ARMENIAN CHURCH.

The Armenian Church of Turkey is separate from both the Latin and Greek Catholic churches. As many Armenians have come to this country, congregations of them have been gathered during the past ten years in New York, Massachusetts, and

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

Rhode Island. They have no churches of their own, but meet for worship in chapels owned by the Protestant Episcopal Church. Their services are held in the Armenian language.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
6	-	-	-	-	-	355

## THE GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH (GREECE).

This is the national church of the kingdom of Greece. It is the same in faith as the Orthodox Church of Russia. It has one chapel in this country, in connection with the consulate of Greece in New Orleans.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
1	1	75	-----	-----	\$5,000	100

## TOTAL, CATHOLICS.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
10,266	8,805½	3,875,786	1,480	72,909	\$118,683,136	6,276,499

## METHODISTS.

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Though John and Charles Wesley crossed the ocean in 1735 and labored in Georgia, the beginnings of Methodism in this country are dated from 1766. In that year, a Wesleyan local preacher from Ireland, Philip Embury, gathered a few Methodists in the lower part of New York City for regular worship. Robert Strawbridge, likewise a Wesleyan local preacher and Irish immigrant, preached to a small number of people in Frederick County, Md., at about the same time. The first meetings in New York were held in Mr. Embury's house; then they were transferred to a sail loft, and in 1768 an edifice was erected at a cost of \$3,000. This was the first Methodist Church in the United States. Its site in John Street is still occupied by a Methodist edifice.

The first annual conference was held in Philadelphia in 1773, Thomas Rankin, one of Wesley's missionaries, presiding. At the close of 1784 a general conference met in Baltimore, December 24th, and the Methodist Episcopal Church was formally organized.

In 1812, when the first delegated general conference was held, there were upward of 195,000 communicants. In 1872 lay delegates appeared for the first time in the general conference. Though the Methodist Episcopal Church has suffered heavy losses at various times by secessions and divisions, it has grown very rapidly, and is by far the most numerous Methodist body in the world.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
25,861	22,844½	6,302,708	2,873	275,444	\$96,723,408	2,240,354

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which became a distinct branch in 1845, was due to a separation provided for by the general conference which met in New York in 1844. A difference in the administration of the discipline on the subject of slavery was the cause of separation. The somewhat indefinite line of division between the North and the South agreed upon in the plan of separation was not adhered to by both sides. During the late war the Northern church followed the Northern armies into the South, and after the restoration of peace gradually established churches all over the South. The Southern church has not extended itself far to the northward, except on the Pacific Coast, where it has conferences including, besides California, the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana. It also has congregations in Indiana and Illinois.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
15,017	12,687½	3,359,466	1,634	190,777	\$18,775,969	1,909,976

## AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This branch of American Methodism was organized in Philadelphia in 1816 by a number of colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They withdrew from the parent body in order that they might have larger privileges and more freedom of action among themselves than they believed they could secure in continued association with their white brethren.

In doctrine, government, and usage the church does not essentially differ from the body from which it sprang.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
2,481	4,124	1,160,838	31	2,900	\$6,468,280	452,735

## AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH.

A congregation of colored people, organized in New York City in 1796, was the nucleus of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. This congregation originated in a desire of colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church to hold separate meetings, in which they "might have an opportunity to exercise their spiritual gifts among themselves, and thereby be more useful to one another." They built a church, which was dedicated in 1800, the full name of the denomination subsequently organized being given to it. The church entered into an agreement in 1801 by which it was to receive certain pastoral supervision from the Methodist Episcopal Church. It had preachers of its own, who supplied its pulpit in part. In 1820 this arrangement was terminated, and in the same year a union of colored churches was organized.

In its polity lay representation has long been a prominent feature. Laymen are in its annual conferences as well as in its general conference, and there is no bar to the ordination of women.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
1,704	1,587½	565,577	114	15,520	\$2,714,128	349,788

## METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

In doctrine, the Methodist Protestant does not differ from the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is strongest numerically in the States of Ohio, North Carolina, Maryland, and West Virginia, and is represented in most of the border and Southern States, but is not widely diffused among the Northern and Western States.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
2,529	1,928½	571,266	575	80,025	\$3,683,337	141,989

## COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1870 of colored members and ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
1,759	1,658½	541,464	64	6,526	\$1,718,966	129,988

## FREE METHODISTS.

This body was organized in 1860 at Pekin, N. Y., at a convention of ministers and members who had been expelled or had withdrawn from the Methodist Episcopal Church. The movement arose within the bounds of the Genesee conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, over differences concerning membership in secret societies, other questions of discipline, and the emphasis to be placed in preaching on certain doctrines, particularly sanctification. The new organization adopted the discipline of the mother church with important changes. There are no bishops, but general superintendents are elected every four years. District chairmen take the place of presiding elders. Persons are not received on probation simply on the expression of "a desire to flee the wrath to come," but are required to give evidence of conversion. Members are requested to "lay aside gold, pearls, and costly array," and dress plainly, and are forbidden to join secret societies or to indulge in the use of intoxicants and tobacco. Attendance at class meeting is a condition of membership. Church choirs and the pew system are not approved.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
1,102	620	165,004	439	48,285	\$805,085	22,110

## WESLEYAN METHODIST CONNECTION OF AMERICA.

In this title "connection" is used in a sense common to Methodism, especially British Methodism. It indicates congregations bound together by the same doctrinal and ecclesiastical ties. This body was organized in 1843 by ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In consequence of dissatisfaction with the attitude of that body toward slavery and with some of the features of its government system. In doctrine it does not differ from other branches of Methodism. It refuses to receive as members those who belong to secret societies, and as long as the institution existed it maintained the same bar against those connected with slavery.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
565	941½	86,254	213	18,483	\$393,250	16,492

## CONGREGATIONAL METHODISTS.

Dissatisfaction with certain features of the system of polity led a number of ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to withdraw and organize a body in which laymen should have an equal voice in church govern-



## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

ment and local preachers should become pastors. The new church was organized in Georgia in 1852. In 1888 many of the churches and ministers went over into the Congregational denomination which appeared in the South after the war.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
214	149,70	46,400	60	7,825	\$41,680	8,765

## PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Primitive Methodist Church is not a branch of American Methodism, but it came from England, being introduced first into Canada in 1843, and then into the United States. In England the Primitive Methodist Church came into existence in 1812. It was organized by ministers and members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church who believed in camp meetings and persisted in holding them. The Wesleyan conference declared camp meetings "highly improper and likely to be productive of considerable mischief."

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
84	78	20,930	11	1,670	\$291,993	4,764

## AFRICAN UNION METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

This body came into existence about the same time the African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized—1816—from which it differs chiefly in objection to itinerant preaching, to a paid ministry, and to the episcopacy.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
40	27	7,161	13	1,883	\$54,440	3,415

## INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.

These consist of congregations in Maryland, Tennessee, and the District of Columbia, which are not connected with any annual conference. They are members of an association which, however, has no ecclesiastical authority whatever. Each congregation is entirely independent.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
15	14	7,725	3	100	\$266,975	2,569

## ZION UNION APOSTOLIC CHURCH.

This branch of colored Methodists, which is confined to the Virginias and the Carolinas, dates from the year 1816. Those who organized it differed from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, opposing the itinerancy and a paid ministry. The church has one bishop.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
32	27	10,100	1	100	\$15,000	2,346

## UNION AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This is a body of colored Methodists having the same general doctrines and usages as other branches of Methodism. It was organized in 1813 in Wilmington, Del., by a number of colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
42	35	11,500	7	250	\$187,600	2,279

## NEW CONGREGATIONAL METHODISTS.

This branch originated in Ware County, Ga., in 1881. It was organized by members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who were aggrieved by a certain action of a quarterly conference of that body. It has the same doctrines and substantially the same practical system as the Congregational Methodist Church. A number of its churches united with the Congregational denomination in 1888.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
24	17½	5,150	6	450	\$3,750	1,059

## EVANGELIST MISSIONARY CHURCH.

This organization of colored Methodists was formed in 1886 by ministers and members in Ohio who withdrew from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church for various reasons. It has no creed but the Bible; but, according to its bishop, it

inclines in belief to the doctrine that there is but one divine person, Jesus Christ, "in whom dwells all the Godhead bodily."

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
11	3	1,050	9	2,650	\$2,000	951

## CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH (COLORED).

This body consists of congregations of colored members, organized into conferences by presidents of the Congregational Church, to which it corresponds in all particulars of doctrine, polity, and usage. The only difference between the churches of the two bodies is that they are composed of white and colored persons, respectively.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
9	5	585	4	450	\$525	319

## TOTAL. METHODISTS.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
51,489	46,137½	12,863,178	6,057	652,638	\$132,140,179	4,589,284

## BAPTISTS.

There are three bodies of Regular Baptists: the northern, southern, and colored. They are not separate by virtue of doctrinal or ecclesiastical differences; but each, nevertheless, has its own associations, State conventions, and general missionary and other organizations.

The question of slavery was the cause of the separation between the Baptists of the Northern and the Baptists of the Southern States. In 1844 the controversy, which had been going on for some time, entered upon the decisive stage, and division took place in 1845.

## THE REGULAR BAPTISTS (COLORED).

The colored Baptists of the South constitute the most numerous body of Regular Baptists. Not all colored Baptists are embraced in this division; only those who have separate churches, associations, and State conventions. There are many colored Baptists in Northern States, who are mostly counted as members of churches belonging to white associations.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
12,649	12,100½	3,466,270	664	45,695	\$9,175,587	1,362,140

## THE REGULAR BAPTISTS (SOUTH).

This is the more numerous branch of white Baptists. After the division of 1845 the Southern churches organized the Southern Baptist Convention, which meets annually. It has no ecclesiastical authority whatever. It represents churches in sixteen States.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
16,266	13,472½	4,340,657	2,639	325,865	\$18,152,599	1,276,491

## THE REGULAR BAPTISTS (NORTH).

The Northern Baptists have churches in all the States north of the Virginias, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas, including the District of Columbia. Some churches on the border divide their contributions for the general benevolences between the Northern and Southern Baptist bodies, and one educational society represents both.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
7,902	7,066½	2,180,458	1,165	109,350	\$49,524,504	800,025

## THE PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Those who are variously known as "Primitive," "Old School," "Regular," and "Anti-Mission" Baptists are so called because of their opposition, begun more than fifty years ago, to the establishment of Sunday-schools, mission, Bible, and other societies, which they regard as modern human institutions unwarranted by the scriptures and unnecessary.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
2,687	2,321½	736,978	352	33,310	\$1,394,883	94,348

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

## THE FREEWILL BAPTISTS.

The first church of this denomination was organized by Benjamin Randall in New Durham, N. H., in 1780. He was at first a Congregationalist. Changing his views on the subject of baptism, he became a Baptist; but he did not adhere to the Calvinistic doctrines of predestination, election, limited atonement, and final perseverance of the saints, as generally held at that time in that denomination. He was therefore adjudged unsound, and fellowship was withdrawn from him by the Baptists. His church and others of like faith which sprung up in New England were simply called Baptist churches. At the close of the century the distinctive word "Freewill" was adopted, members having been popularly designated "Freewillers," in allusion to the doctrine held concerning the freedom of the will.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
1,586	1,225 $\frac{5}{8}$	349,309	349	37,260	\$3,115,642	87,898

## GENERAL BAPTISTS.

The General Baptists are thus distinguished because originally they differed from the Particular or Regular Baptists in holding that the atonement of Christ was general, not particular; that is, for the whole race, and not simply for those effectually called. There were General Baptists in England early in the seventeenth century. General Baptists in New England associated themselves at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Churches were also organized in the first half of that century in Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas. Most of these early churches, it appears, subsequently became Regular or Calvinistic churches. The confession of faith adopted by the general association declares that the Bible is the only rule of faith and practice; that there is one God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; that man is "fallen and depraved" and has no ability in himself to salvation; that he that endures to the end shall be saved; that rewards and punishment are eternal.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
399	208 $\frac{7}{8}$	71,850	180	28,201	\$201,140	21,362

## ORIGINAL FREEWILL BAPTISTS.

In the first half of the eighteenth century a number of General Baptist churches were organized in North Carolina. These, with some which had been formed in Virginia a little earlier, constituted an association in 1729. Thirty years later many of these General had become Calvinistic or regular Baptist churches. Those who did not unite with the Calvinistic associations were popularly called "Freewillers," because they held to the doctrine of the freedom of the will. Accepting that term, they became known eventually as Original Freewill Baptists, the word "original" probably referring to their early history. Their doctrines are set forth in a confession of faith consisting of eighteen articles. It declares that Christ "freely gave himself a ransom for all, tasting death for every man;" that God wants all to come to repentance; that "all men, at one time or another, are found in such capacity as that through the grace of God they may be eternally saved." They believe in washing the saints' feet and in anointing the sick with oil.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
167	125 $\frac{1}{4}$	41,400	43	4,650	\$57,005	11,864

## OLD TWO-SEED-IN-THE-SPIRIT PREDESTINARIAN BAPTISTS.

These are very conservative Baptists, who are not in fellowship with the Regular or Missionary, nor with the Primitive or any other body of Baptists. They are strongly Calvinistic, holding firmly to the doctrine of predestination, as their name indicates. The phrase "Two Seed" is understood to indicate their belief that there are two seeds, one of death and one of life. The former became implanted in man when he fell from the state of holiness in which he was created originally. The seed of life is communicated by the Holy Spirit to those who are called and regenerated. Many of the Two-Seed Baptists are strongly opposed to a paid ministry. They are Antinomians, and do not believe that the help of a minister is needed by the Savior to reach and save sinners. He is a full and complete Savior, and carries on the work of salvation without the help of men. "Modern institutions," such as Sunday-schools, theological seminaries, Bible and missionary societies, are regarded with marked disfavor, as among the Primitive Baptists.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
415	333 $\frac{3}{8}$	104,130	80	5,710	\$135,230	9,932

## UNITED BAPTISTS.

The United Baptists, according to the articles of faith set forth by most of their associations, are now moderately Calvinistic. These articles declare that Christ "suffered and died to make atonement for sin," not indicating whether this atonement was general or particular; that though the gospel is to be preached to all nations, and sinners are to be called upon to repent, such is their opposition to the gospel that they freely choose a state of sin; that God in his "mere good pleasure" elected

or chose in Christ a great multitude among all nations; that through the influence of the Holy Spirit he "effectually calls them."

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
163	139	41,820	23	4,650	\$57,550	9,361

## SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.

This is a body of Christian believers who hold that the seventh day of the week was observed as the Sabbath day, not only by Christ and his apostles in common with the whole Jewish nation, but also by the Christian church down to the fifth century. Indeed, in portions of the local and fragmentary Eastern churches the practice of keeping the seventh day still survives. In Europe frequent discussions in the church have resulted in a multitude of minor denominations, and various missions in different parts of the world have been marked by shades of religious opinion more or less divergent from the cardinal belief.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
106	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,467	18	575	\$264,010	9,133

## BAPTIST CHURCH OF CHRIST.

This body holds a separate position among the Baptists. Its oldest associations, the Elk River and Duck River, were organized in 1808 in Tennessee, where more than half of the communicants are found. Its articles of faith set forth a mild form of Calvinism, with a general atonement. This body claims to be the oldest body of Baptists, and that there were no others in Tennessee until 1825, when the Two-Seed churches came into existence, as the result of what is known as the antinomian controversy.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
152	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	40,885	17	1,275	\$56,755	8,254

## SEPARATE BAPTISTS.

The Separate Baptists of the last century were those who favored the great Whitefield revival movement. They separated from those Baptists who, for various reasons, opposed the revival. They had considerable accessions from the Congregational churches, and became numerous in New England, Virginia, and elsewhere. Most of these Separate Baptists formed a union with the Regular Baptists a century or more ago, but a few still maintain separate organizations. Separate Baptists are generally in doctrinal agreement with the Freewill Baptists, holding to a general atonement and rejecting the doctrine of election and reprobation.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
24	19	5,650	5	525	\$9,200	1,599

## GENERAL SIX PRINCIPLE BAPTISTS.

A small religious sect first appearing in America as a separate organization in Rhode Island in 1639. In church polity and views of baptism they are in accord with the Baptists in general. In doctrine they are Arminian. They are opposed to salaried preachers, and do not participate in missionary or philanthropic work.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
18	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,600	4	400	\$19,500	937

## SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS (GERMAN).

The Society of the Ephrata arose out of a division of the Tunker community about 1730. The fraternity was marked by unusual intelligence, and the settlement near Lancaster, Pa., the first established home of the denomination, was based upon the doctrines of the old Moravian communities, having been styled a "regularly built monastery, without the vows of the monastic orders."

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
6	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1,960	1	-----	\$14,550	194

## TOTAL. BAPTISTS.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
42,480	37,242 $\frac{37}{80}$	11,406,434	5,540	596,466	\$82,175,955	3,693,528



## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

## PRESBYTERIANS.

Presbyterians are those holding to the Presbyterian polity, government by presbyters or elders, and adhering to the Calvinistic system of doctrine. The several bodies in the United States bearing this name trace their origin back to the Reformation, in which John Knox was the most prominent figure.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (NORTHERN).

The earliest Presbyterian churches in this country were organized near the close of the seventeenth century. The elements composing them were chiefly English Puritans and Scotch and Irish immigrants. Rev. Francis Makemie is generally regarded as the founder of American Presbyterianism. He came to this country in 1683 from Ireland, preached in Virginia, Barbadoes, and elsewhere, and organized a Presbyterian church at Snow Hill, Maryland, at the close of the century. In 1706 Francis Makemie organized the first presbytery in America, the presbytery of Philadelphia. The first meeting of the General Assembly was held in Philadelphia in 1789.

Early in the nineteenth century there was an extensive revival movement in the Cumberland Valley, Tennessee. Differences in doctrine and practice were developed by this movement, and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
6,717	6,668 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,225,044	556	57,805	\$74,455,200	788,224

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES (SOUTHERN).

In 1858 the Southern churches of the New School General Assembly separated from the Northern churches because of differences on the slavery question. There were four synods with fifteen presbyteries in the South, and these organized the United Synod, South. In 1861 there was a similar division in the Old School Presbyterian Church, resulting in the organization of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America, with eleven synods and forty-seven presbyteries. In 1864 this body and the United Synod, South, were united, and soon after the name Presbyterian Church in the United States was adopted. On account of similarity of titles this church is commonly called the Southern, and the parent body the Northern, church.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
2,391	2,288	690,843	143	19,895	\$8,812,152	179,721

## CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church originated in 1810, being the result of peculiar customs pertaining to the organization, especially the revivals in Kentucky, discountenanced by the general synod. Certain features of the Westminster confession were repudiated by the new faith.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
2,791	2,008 $\frac{7}{10}$	662,807	551	91,288	\$3,515,511	164,940

## CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (COLORED).

This organization is of comparatively recent date, owing its origin to causes which, during the civil war, divided Northern and Southern opinions in matters of religion as well as politics. The doctrines are, however, essentially those of the parent body.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
238	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	53,914	37	3,645	\$202,961	13,439

## TOTAL, CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
3,029	2,201 $\frac{1}{15}$	716,721	588	94,933	\$3,718,472	178,379

## UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA (UNITED).

The several branches of the Scottish separating churches continued to grow independently until, in 1858, the United Presbyterian Church was formed by a union of three synods, one of Associate and two of the Associate Reformed churches, thus assuming uniformity of faith and actions in a considerable portion of the church.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
866	881 $\frac{1}{4}$	264,298	50	5,530	\$5,408,084	94,402

## REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

The Reformed Presbyterians of the United States, of whom there are several branches, are ecclesiastically descended from the Cameronians, or Reformed Presbyterians of Scotland, otherwise called Covenanters. The first presbytery in Scotland was organized in 1743. Eight years later the first Covenanter minister arrived in this country, and in 1774 the first Presbytery of this church in America was constituted. A few years later the members of this presbytery, joining with a number of Seceders, as they were called, also a Scottish Presbyterian division, organized the Associate Reformed Church. A division in this body resulted in the formation of the Reformed Dissenting presbytery, and the original presbytery being resuscitated, there were, before the close of the century, three branches of Reformed Presbyterians.

## SYNOD AND GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1809 a synod was organized. A motion brought before this body, in 1825, to open fraternal correspondence with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church being defeated, a number of ministers subsequently withdrew and joined the latter body. In 1833 a division occurred, resulting in two organizations, both of which retained the same subordinate standards unchanged, but differed in the application of them. The one, allowing its members to vote and hold office under the government, is known as the Reformed Presbyterian Church (New Light), or General Synod, the other, still adhering to the old practice, as the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Old Light), or Synod. The General Synod holds equally with the Synod to the Westminster standards, to the headship of Christ over nations, to the doctrine of "public social covenanting," to the exclusive use of the psalms in singing, to restricted communion in the use of the sacraments, and to the principle of "dissent from all immoral civil institutions," but allows its members to decide for themselves whether the government of this country should be regarded as an immoral institution, and thus determine what duties of citizenship devolve upon them. They may therefore exercise the franchise and hold office, provided they do not in these civil acts violate the principle that forbids connection with immoral institutions. Many of them do participate in elections.

## REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (SYNOD).

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
115	115	37,095	3	600	\$1,071,400	10,574

## REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA (GENERAL SYNOD).

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
38	38	12,380	1	100	\$469,000	4,602

## Total, Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
148	148	49,475	4	700	\$1,540,400	15,176

## ASSOCIATE REFORMED SYNOD OF THE SOUTH.

The union of Associate and Reformed Presbyterians in 1782 resulted in a body called Associate Reformed Presbyterians. There have been various divisions bearing this name, but all have ceased to exist, except the Associate Reformed Synod of the South. In consequence of differences in the General Synod of the Associate Reformed Church, which had been formed in 1804, on the psalmody and communion questions, the Associate Reformed Synod of the Carolinas withdrew in 1821 and became, the next year, an independent body under the title of the Associate Reformed Synod of the South.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
116	116	37,050	5	540	\$211,850	8,501

## REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

This body was organized in 1883, in consequence of dissatisfaction with the treatment of a question of discipline by the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (New Light). In the matter of participation in elections, it holds with the General Synod, and contrary to the Synod, that Christians may vote and be voted for, regarding the republic as essentially a Christian republic. It has but 600 members in the United States, who belong to one congregation in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
1	1	800	-----	-----	\$75,000	600

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

## REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN COVENANTED CHURCH.

This body was organized in 1840 by two ministers and three elders, who withdrew from the Synod, or the branch known as the "Old Lights," on the ground that the latter maintained sinful ecclesiastical relations, and patronized or indorsed moral reform societies, with which persons of any religion or no religion were connected. Its terms of communion are somewhat stricter than those of the synod.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
4	1	200	3			37

## TOTAL, REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
269	266	87,525	12	1,240	\$1,827,250	24,314

## WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH.

Historically this body is a part of the general Methodist movement of which the two Wesleys and Whitefield were the leaders in Great Britain. Doctrinally it is Calvinistic, its confession of faith being similar to that of Westminster. Until 1811 the Calvinistic Methodists in Wales were connected with the Church of England, as the followers of Wesley in England had been. Since that date they have been a distinct denomination. The first Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church in this country was organized in 1826 in Remsen, New York. Four years later a presbytery was constituted. A General Assembly, which meets once in three years, was organized in 1869. The church system is very similar to that of the Presbyterian churches, with which it affiliates.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
187	189½	44,445	14	1,266	\$625,875	12,722

## ASSOCIATE CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

In 1858 there was a union of Associate and Associate Reformed Presbyterians, resulting in the United Presbyterian Church. Some Associate Presbyterians, however, remained separate, still. These are known as the Associate Church of North America. The Associate Presbyterians were very pronounced against slavery. As early as 1800 the Associate Presbytery denounced slavery as immoral and unjustifiable. In 1811 it repeated this declaration, and in 1831 it resolved to exclude slaveholders from its communion, losing thereby its Southern congregations.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
31	23	4,849	8	345	\$29,300	1,053

## TOTAL, PRESBYTERIANS.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
13,490	12,462½	4,033,725	1,371	181,014	\$94,876,233	1,278,815

## LUTHERANS.

The earliest Lutherans in America came from Holland to Manhattan Island, in 1623, with the first Dutch Colony. For some years they had great difficulty in establishing worship of their own, the Dutch authorities, ecclesiastical and civil, having received instructions "to encourage no other doctrine in the New Netherlands than the true Reformed," and "to allure the Lutherans to the Dutch churches and matriculate them in the Public Reformed religion." When the English took possession of New York the Lutherans were allowed full liberty of worship. The Lutheran faith was also established on the banks of the Delaware by a Swedish colony, who erected the first Lutheran church in America near Lewes in 1638. Swedish immigration was soon checked, and the large Lutheran influx from Germany did not begin until early in the eighteenth century, the first German congregation of Lutherans having been organized at about that time.

The recent extraordinary growth of the Lutheran communion in this country is due in part to immigration from Lutheran countries.

In the Lutheran synods five languages are represented, if the Norwegian be considered as differing from the Danish. Synods having 198,997 communicants are wholly English; synods having 232,512 communicants are partly English and partly German, and synods having 454,005 communicants are German almost wholly. Besides these, there are 190,154 Norwegians, 88,700 Swedes, 13,674 Danes (Total Scandinavian, 292,528), 1,991 Icelanders, and 1,385 Finns. It should be understood that some of these divisions are only given approximately.

## SUMMARY OF LUTHERAN BODIES.

SYNODS, BODIES, ETC.	Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
General Synod.....	1,424	1,322½	471,819	12	1,322	\$8,919,170	164,640
United Synod in the South.....	414	370½	138,453	29	1,325	1,114,065	37,457
General Council.....	1,996	1,512½	577,190	367	30,904	10,906,796	317,145
Synodical Conference.....	1,934	1,531	448,185	67	4,392	7,894,813	357,153
Independent Lutheran Bodies:							
Joint Synod of Ohio, etc.....	421	443	149,338	10	785	1,639,087	69,586
Buffalo Synod.....	27	25	5,793	2	275	84,410	1,112
Hauge's Synod.....	175	99½	30,500	75	4,486	214,395	1,000
Norwegian Church in America.....	489	275½	78,988	182	12,115	806,825	11,471
Michigan Synod.....	65	53	14,613	12	550	164,770	11,482
Danish Church in America.....	131	74½	14,760	42	2,175	129,700	10,181
German Augsburg Synod.....	23	23	7,560	1	1	111,060	7,010
Danish Church Association.....	50	33	5,700	15	480	44,775	3,493
Icelandic Synod.....	13	4	1,300	9	750	7,300	1,391
Immanuel Synod.....	21	19	5,300			94,200	5,580
Suomal Synod.....	11	8½	1,915			12,836	1,385
United Norwegian Church of America.....	1,125	668½	185,342	393	2,185	1,544,355	119,972
Independent congregations.....	112	87	27,634	11	1,685	539,125	18,066
TOTAL.....	8,427	6,559½	2,159,290	1,290	102,657	\$34,218,234	1,199,514

## DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

This body was one of the results of the great revival movement which began in Tennessee and Kentucky in the early part of the present century. Rev. Barton W. Stone, a Presbyterian minister, withdrew from the Presbyterian Church, and in 1804 organized a church with no other creed than the Bible, and with no name but that of Christian. One of his objects was to find a basis for the union of all Christian believers. In 1827 there was a union with a large number of congregations in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and the organization variously known as "Disciples of Christ" and "Christians" is the result. The central doctrine of their teaching is that "Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God." They hold that "personal trust in a personal Redeemer" is the faith that is necessary to salvation. In polity they are congregational.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
7,246	5,324½	1,609,452	1,141	139,325	\$12,206,038	641,051

## PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The beginnings of the Protestant Episcopal Church reach back into the sixteenth century, although it was not formally organized until 1785. Clergymen of the Church of England accompanied the early colonists of Virginia across the sea, and in 1607 worship according to the Anglican ritual was established in the new colonies at Jamestown, Virginia, and Kennebec, Maine. An Episcopal congregation was gathered in New Hampshire in 1631, and parishes were formed in other parts of New England and the Middle States in the early colonial days. The church became the established church in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and Georgia. In Virginia, for a considerable period, no other form of worship was tolerated. In Massachusetts, on the other hand, the Anglican service was not allowed until liberty for it was secured by royal proclamation in 1662.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
5,019	5,019	1,336,952	312	28,007	\$81,066,317	532,054

## CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

The first church of the Congregational faith and order in the United States came over the sea to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the Mayflower, in 1620. Before the close of the first half of that century there were in New England fifty-one Congregational churches. Congregationalism developed great strength in New England, spreading but slowly over other sections of the country. In 1801 a plan of union was entered into with the Presbyterian Church concerning the formation of churches in new settlements, and under it Congregationalists going west from New England generally entered Presbyterian churches. This plan continued in force until 1852 when it was formally abrogated by a convention of Congregationalists, and since then the growth of Congregational churches in the West has been quite rapid. Their anti-slavery record entirely shut them out of the States of the South until after the civil war. Their numbers in that section are still limited, and include a good proportion of colored members, to whose education they have been much devoted.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
4,868	4,736½	1,553,080	456	42,646	\$48,335,487	512,771



## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

## REFORMED CHURCHES.

There are three Reformed churches in the United States, the chief of which are the Reformed Church in the United States and the Reformed Church in America. The Reformed churches belong to the Presbyterian family in polity and doctrine, though their standards are not those of Westminster, and their ecclesiastical terms differ somewhat from those generally used by the Presbyterian churches. The origin of the Reformed Church in the United States is traced to the Reformed Church in Germany; that of the Reformed Church in America to the Reformed Church of Holland. For the sake of distinction the former is popularly called the Reformed German, and the latter the Reformed Dutch Church.

## REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
1,510	1,804½	534,254	61	6,504	\$7,975,583	204,018

## REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
572	669¼	257,922	8	751	\$10,340,159	92,970

## TOTAL, REFORMED GERMAN AND DUTCH CHURCHES.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
2,082	1,973½	792,176	69	7,255	\$18,315,742	296,988

## CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH.

This body is a branch of an organization of the same name in Holland. In 1835 there was a secession, from the Reformed Church of Holland, of ministers and others who were dissatisfied with the prevailing tone of the doctrinal teaching of the State Church, and with some features of its government. This was the origin of the Christian Reformed Church of Holland. It has been represented in this country many years.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
99	106	33,755	4	200	\$428,500	12,470

## TOTAL, REFORMED CHURCHES.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
2,181	2,079½	825,931	73	7,455	\$18,744,242	309,458

## UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

## NEW CONSTITUTION.

Philip William Otterbein, a native of Prussia and a minister of the German Reformed Church, and Martin Boehm, a Mennonite pastor in Pennsylvania of Swiss descent, were the chief founders of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. These men had revivals of religion in Pennsylvania and Maryland, resulting in many accessions to membership of the churches they served. In 1815 the denomination completed its organization by the adoption at a general conference of a discipline, rules of order, and a confession of faith.

The confession first adopted in 1815 was revised in 1889 and slightly enlarged. The constitution was also changed in the same year, resulting in a division, those who held that the changes were not effected in a constitutional way withdrawing from the general conference of 1889 and holding a separate session. These latter Brethren (Old Constitution) hold to the unchanged confession and constitution, and insist that they are the legal body known as the United Brethren in Christ.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
3,731	2,836¾	816,458	780	93,035	\$4,292,643	202,474

## OLD CONSTITUTION.

This body consists of those who hold that the act of the general conference of 1885, creating a commission to revise the confession of faith and constitution, was unconstitutional, and that all proceedings under it were null and void. Bishop Milton Wright and eleven delegates withdrew from the general conference of 1889, and the division, begun in this way, was soon widely extended, involving many of

the conferences and placing the ownership and occupancy of much church property in dispute. The "Liberals" (New Constitution), as the majority are called, continued in possession of the general church property and offices, and also of most of the churches and parsonages. The "Radicals" (Old Constitution), those who adhere to the old confession and constitution, have churches, ministers, and members in many of the conferences, the titles of which they have preserved. There are, therefore, two sets of conferences bearing the same names and covering the same territory. Many suits have been entered in the courts to test the control of the property involved. A final decision has not yet been reached.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
795	578¼	174,680	209	23,285	\$644,940	22,807

## TOTAL, UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
4,526	3,414½	991,138	989	116,320	\$4,937,583	225,281

## GERMAN EVANGELICAL.

## GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA.

The German Evangelical Synod of North America celebrated, October 12, 1890, the semi-centennial anniversary of its organization in this country. It accepts the symbolical books of the Lutheran and Reformed churches, representing in the United States the State Church of Prussia, which is a union of the Lutheran and Reformed bodies.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
870	785¼	245,781	83	5,970	\$4,614,490	187,432

## GERMAN EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

The German Evangelical Protestant Church is liberal in doctrinal belief, having no confession of faith. It is opposed to synodical organization, but its ministers are associated in the "Verein", or district union. Some of its churches are older than the century.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
52	52	35,175	ph 1	-----	\$1,187,450	36,156

## TOTAL, GERMAN EVANGELICAL.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
922	837½	280,956	84	5,970	\$5,801,940	223,588

## CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS (MORMONS).

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has a hierarchical organization, and bases its faith chiefly on the Book of Mormon. It is divided into "stakes," and has apostles, bishops, elders, evangelists, etc.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
425	265½	92,102	178½	28,075	\$825,506	144,352

## EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Jacob Albright, originally a Lutheran, born in 1759, was the founder of the Evangelical Association. He labored among the German-speaking population, and in 1800 formed a society of converts in Pennsylvania for "social prayer and devotional exercises." This was the rise of the movement which resulted in the Evangelical Association. Formerly the constituency of the church was almost entirely German; now it is largely English. In doctrine and polity the Evangelical Association is Methodist.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
2,310	1,899½	479,335	425	24,885	\$4,785,680	133,313

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

## JEWS.

The first company of Jews in this country came from Brazil in 1654. The first synagogue was established in Mill Street, New York City, now known as Broad Street. It was called the Shearith Israel (Remnant of Israel), and the society is still in active existence, occupying a building on West Nineteenth Street. As, according to custom, ten males above the age of thirteen can form a Jewish congregation, it is quite probable that there was Jewish worship before the first synagogue was opened, although it was doubtless conducted with some secrecy, as a petition to the authorities of New Amsterdam, in 1685, for the privilege of exercising the rites of the Jewish religion was denied. In 1763 a synagogue in Newport, R. I., was secured. Jewish congregations were organized in Savannah, Ga., in 1733; in Lancaster, Pa., in 1776; in Philadelphia, in 1780 and 1782, and in Charleston, S. C., in 1791. Of these congregations those in the South and one of those in Philadelphia used the ritual of the Portuguese Jews, the others that of the German Jews.

The Jews of America have no religious head. Each congregation is autonomous and responsible to its members only. It is said that an effort in New York to bring the orthodox congregations under the care of a chief rabbi is not wholly satisfactory.

## THE REFORMED JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

Under this classification are included all Jewish congregations which do not recognize as absolute the authority of the Schulchan Aruch. In some cases the departure from orthodoxy is slight, as in worshiping with the hat off, the mingling of the sexes in the synagogue or temple, and the introduction of the organ and female choir.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
217	179	92,397	38	3,630	\$6,952,225	72,899

## ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

The Orthodox Jews accept the Schulchan Aruch as authoritative in all its requirements. It is a codification, made by Rabbi Joseph Karo, in the middle of the sixteenth century, of the laws and ceremonies expounded by the rabbis of the Talmud and handed down from generation to generation by tradition. It provides for the minutest details of Jewish life, and those who accept it consider it as binding as the law of Moses itself.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
316	122	46,887	193	24,847	\$2,802,050	57,597

## TOTAL, JEWS.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
533	301	139,284	231	28,477	\$9,754,275	130,496

## FRIENDS.

The Friends, or Quakers, as they are often called, own as their founder George Fox, an Englishman, born in Drayton, Leicestershire, in 1624. He began to preach experimental holiness of heart and life in 1647. The first general meeting of Friends was held in London in 1668. The yearly meeting was established in 1678. Encountering much opposition and severe persecution in England, many Friends emigrated to other lands, some of them arriving in this country at Boston in 1656, whence they were subsequently scattered by persecution. The Friends have no creed, no liturgy, and no sacrament. They accept the Old and New Testaments, are a Christian body, and have an unpaid ministry of both men and women. Doctrinally they lay special stress on the direct revelation of the Spirit of God to each individual soul.

## SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (ORTHODOX).

Orthodox Friends are evangelical in doctrine. They believe in man's utter ruin in the fall, the vicarious atonement, the deity of Jesus Christ, the resurrection of the body, eternal reward and punishment, and the inspiration of the scriptures. In theology they are Arminian. They do not use the outward rites of baptism or the Lord's Supper, but accept the spiritual meaning of both. They accord to woman full liberty in the ministry and every other position in the church, the same as to man.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
794	725	215,431	90	7,085	\$2,795,784	80,655

## SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (HICKSITE).

Hicksite Friends are so named from Elias Hicks, a minister who was foremost in preaching the doctrines which led to the separation. They do not own the name

Hicksite. Elias Hicks was born in 1749 and died in 1830. He was understood to deny the deity of Jesus Christ, the vicarious atonement, the personality of Satan, and eternal punishment, promulgating views generally held by Unitarians respecting the fall of man, the authority and inspiration of scripture, etc. The separation took place in 1827 and 1828.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
201	213	72,568	4	325	\$1,661,850	21,992

## SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (WILBURITE).

The Wilburite Friends are thus called because John Wilbur, of New England, was their principal leader in opposing Joseph J. Gurney and his teaching. They are very conservative, and were unwilling to adopt the new methods of reform as the church became aggressive in evangelistic and missionary work. They make much of the doctrine of the light within, holding that every man, by reason of the atonement, has an inward seed, or light, given him which, as it is heeded, will lead him to salvation. They deny instantaneous conversion and the resurrection of the body.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
52	52	13,169	1	-----	\$67,000	4,329

## PRIMITIVE FRIENDS.

The Primitive Friends are, in faith and practice, Wilburite. They separated from the Philadelphia yearly meeting because that body refused to correspond with the New England and Ohio (Wilbur) yearly meetings, and they do not affiliate with the latter because they partially recognize the Philadelphia meeting by ministerial visitations, etc.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
9	5	1,050	4	50	\$16,700	232

## TOTAL, FRIENDS.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
1,056	995	302,218	99	7,460	\$4,541,334	107,208

## CHRISTIANS, OR CHRISTIAN CONNECTION.

This body, which is commonly known simply as the Christian Connection, but owns only the simple designation "The Christians," had its beginning, in the early part of the present century, in the union of three distinct movements—one in which a Methodist, another in which a Baptist, and a third in which Presbyterian ministers were prominent. These three movements, each independent and unknown to the leaders of the others until 1806, were alike in taking the Bible as the only rule of faith and in rejecting Calvinism. Many ministers and congregations subsequently united with the Disciples of Christ, with which this denomination is often confounded. The Christian Connection makes difference of theological views no bar to membership. Holding to the inspiration and divine authority of the Bible, it allows every one to interpret it for himself. It believes in the divinity of Christ and in his pre-existence, and that he made atonement for the sins of all men. It admits to the communion table believers of other denominations, and also receives into membership persons who do not believe in immersion.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
1,281	962½	301,692	218	24,725	\$1,637,202	90,718

## BRETHREN, OR DUNKARDS.

The Brethren, sometimes called German Baptists, but more often Dunkards, or Tunkers, trace their origin to Alexander Mack, one of a small company of Pietists who had fled to the province of Witgenstein, Germany, to escape persecution. Mr. Mack preached both in Germany and Holland, whence he and his whole company came to America in 1719 and settled in Philadelphia and vicinity. Among the early immigrants was Christian Saur, who first printed the Bible in German in America. In doctrine the Brethren do not differ from other evangelical churches. In practice they aim to follow very closely what the scriptures set forth, and to preserve the primitive simplicity of the apostolic church; hence they regard nonconformity to the world as an important principle. They enjoy plainness in dress, settle their difficulties among themselves without resorting to the courts, affirm instead of taking an



## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

outh, refrain from active participation in politics, keep aloof from membership in secret societies, and discountenance the use of tobacco. For more than 100 years they have had a rule against the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicants.

## BRETHREN, OR DUNKARDS (CONSERVATIVE).

The Conservative Brethren are the main branch of Dunkards. In the division, which was caused by differences concerning the enforcement of the principle of nonconformity to the world, the Conservatives occupy a position midway between the Progressive and Old Order bodies.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
720	854 <sup>29</sup> <sub>180</sub>	353,586	180	15,048	\$1,121,541	61,101

## BRETHREN, OR DUNKARDS (PROGRESSIVE).

The Progressive Brethren became a separate body because of dissatisfaction with the decisions of the annual meeting in enforcing the principle of nonconformity to the world. They thought these decision sin many instances were too strict. They call themselves simply Brethren, or The Brethren, and do not wish to be known as Dunkards.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
128	95 <sup>1</sup> <sub>4</sub>	32,740	37	4,455	\$145,770	8,089

## OLD ORDER BRETHREN (DUNKARDS).

The Old Order Brethren adhere more strictly to the principle of nonconformity to the world than either of the other bodies. They oppose as innovations many practices which are tolerated in the Conservative and Progressive branches, such as Sunday-schools, schools for the higher education, departures from simplicity in dress, in the furnishing of houses, etc.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
185	63 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	25,750	62	2,330	\$80,770	4,411

## TOTAL, BRETHREN, OR DUNKARDS.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
983	1,013 <sup>8</sup> <sub>45</sub>	412,076	279	21,833	\$1,348,081	73,601

## UNITARIANS.

Unitarianism, as its name indicates, is distinguished from other systems of Christian belief chiefly by its rejection of the doctrine of the Trinity and the deity of Jesus Christ.

Unitarian organizations were formed in Poland and Hungary as early as the middle of the sixteenth century, and in the United States and England in the first quarter of the present century. Many Congregational churches in Eastern Massachusetts, including the oldest—that at Plymouth—the church founded by the Pilgrims in 1620, became Unitarian without changing their covenants or names. In the course of the controversy, one hundred and twenty Congregational churches in New England, founded before the war of the Revolution, went over to the Unitarians.

The Unitarians acknowledge no binding creed. They contend for the fullest liberty in belief, and exclude no one from their fellowship for difference in doctrinal views. Unitarianism is declared to be "not a fixed dogmatic statement, but a movement of ever enlarging faith," welcoming "inquiry, progress, and diversity of individual thought in the unity of spiritual thought."

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
421	424	165,090	55	10,370	\$10,335,100	67,749

## UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

As early as 1684, Joseph Gatchell, of Marblehead, Mass., was sentenced by the Suffolk County court to have his "tongue drawn forth and pierced with a hot iron," for declaring that all men would be saved.

Rev. Hosea Ballou, whose name is honored as the father of Universalism in its present form, became prominent in the movement at the beginning of the present century. In a "Treatise on Atonement," published in 1795, he denied the doctrine of the vicarious sacrifice, and insisted that punishment for the sins of mortality is confined to this life. If there were any punishment in the future life it would be, he contended, for sins committed in that life. Some years later he expressed the belief that there is no sin beyond the grave and consequently no punishment. The sacra-

ments observed are baptism and the Lord's Supper. The mode of baptism is left to the choice of the applicant.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
956	832 <sup>2</sup> <sub>30</sub>	244,565	61	7,605	\$8,054,333	49,194

## SPIRITUALISTS.

What is known as modern spiritualism began with "demonstrations," generally in the form of rappings, in the Fox family at Hydesville, New York, in March, 1848, which began to be interpreted as communications from disembodied spirits. From this time individuals began to investigate these spirit manifestations, circles began to be formed, mediums were discovered, lecturers recognized, and a literature established. Spiritualists claim that the miracles of Christ are explained by the central doctrine of their belief, and they regard the demonstrations of spiritualism as establishing, by evidence, the fact of a future life. They do not hold that God is a personal being, but that he exists in all things. Eternal progression is the law of the spirit world, and every individual will attain supreme wisdom and unalloyed happiness.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
334	30	20,450	307	72,522	\$573,650	45,030

## MENNONITES.

Menno Simons, a native of Friesland, Holland, born in 1492 and educated as a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, gave name and history to the Mennonites. Changing his faith in 1538, he became pastor of a church of Waldensians, but soon began to organize churches opposed to infant baptism and holding the principle of nonresistance. Attracted by the accounts they had heard of Penn's colony in America, a party of Mennonites crossed the ocean in 1683, and settled in Germantown, whither the Dunkards of Holland also came thirty-six years later. Successive immigrations from Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and, in recent years, from Southern Russia, have made the United States and Canada the home of the chief body of Mennonites. All Mennonites accept the confession of faith, consisting of eighteen articles, which was adopted by the Mennonites of Holland in 1632.

## SUMMARY OF MENNONITES.

CHURCHES.	Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
Mennonite.....	246	197 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	70,905	29	1,030	\$317,045	17,078
Bruderhof Mennonite.....	5	5	600	.....	.....	4,500	352
Amish Mennonite.....	97	61	15,430	33	960	76,450	10,101
Old Amish Mennonite.....	22	1	200	20	.....	1,500	2,038
Apostolic Mennonite.....	2	1	225	.....	.....	1,200	509
Reformed Mennonite.....	34	29	7,465	5	50	52,650	1,655
General Conference Mennonites.....	45	43	13,880	2	50	119,350	5,670
Church of God in Christ.....	18	3	400	4	150	1,600	471
Old (Wisler) Mennonites.....	15	11 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	4,120	1	.....	8,015	610
Bundes Conference der Mennoniten Bruder-Gemeinde.....	12	11	3,720	1	40	11,350	1,388
Defenceless Mennonites.....	9	8	2,070	.....	.....	10,540	856
Mennonite Brethren in Christ.....	45	34 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	10,625	8	660	30,600	1,113
GRAND TOTAL.....	550	405 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	120,940	103	2,940	\$643,800	41,541

## SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

These form a branch of the Advent movement of 1840-1844, in which William Miller was a leader. They differ from other Adventists in observing the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, in interpretation of the prophetic periods, and in form of organization. They believe that the prophetic period of 2,300 days, referred to in the Book of Daniel, closed in 1844, but that the coming of Christ was not to be looked for then, but is to occur in the indefinite future. They believe that the second advent is to precede, not follow, the millennium, that the state of the dead is one of unconsciousness, and that immersion is the proper form of baptism. They practice the ceremony of feet-washing when the Lord's Supper is administered.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
995	418 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	94,627	555	27,865	\$644,675	28,991

## ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This body is guided by a declaration of principles forming an "advisory covenant" embodying the commonly-received doctrines of the Scriptures and the Trinity. An article of faith predicts the everlasting destruction of the impenitent, and the ultimate extinction of all evil.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
580	294 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	80,286	281	34,705	\$465,605	25,816

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

## MINOR DENOMINATIONS.

## CHURCH OF GOD.

The organization of the Church of God is ascribed to Elder John Winebrenner, a young minister of the German Reformed Church. A distinct organization was effected in October, 1830. The conference thus organized was called an "eldership," which is a new term in ecclesiastical nomenclature, signifying a body of elders or ministers. The oldest eldership is that of East Pennsylvania, there being in all sixteen of them at present.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
479	338½	115,530	129	13,840	\$643,185	22,511

## REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

Like the Mormons of Utah, the members of this organization, sometimes called Nonpolygamous Mormons, trace their origin back to the movement begun by Joseph Smith in 1830. They claim to represent this movement and to be true to the principles and doctrines proclaimed by him, and insist that those who followed Brigham Young were led away from the truth into error. They deny that the revelation concerning polygamy, which was communicated to the church in Salt Lake City in 1852, by Brigham Young, was genuine, and characterize the doctrine of polygamy or plural wives as an abomination. The Reorganized Church accepts three books as of divine origin: First, the Bible; second, the Book of Mormon; third, the Book of Covenants. In doctrine they adhere to the Trinity, to the atonement by Jesus Christ, to the resurrection of the dead, to the second coming of Christ, and to the eternal judgment, believing that each individual will receive reward or punishment, in strict measure, according to the good or evil deeds done in life.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
431	122½	30,790	254	15,370	\$226,285	21,773

## INDEPENDENT CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN CHRISTIAN UNION.

This denomination had its beginning in the years 1862-1864. Those who led the movement out of which it was formed objected to "political preaching," and to the adoption of resolutions by church bodies favoring the war. They also stood for the idea of Christian union. The principles of the denomination are as follows: The oneness of the Church of Christ; Christ the only head; the Bible our only rule of faith and practice; good fruits the only condition of membership; Christian union without controversy; each local church governs itself; partisan preaching discountenanced. The church claims to be nonpartisan, nonsectarian, and nondenominational, and aims to avoid divisions by eliminating ordinary questions of doctrinal and ecclesiastical controversy.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
294	183½	68,000	105	14,705	\$234,450	18,214

## CHRISTIAN CHURCH, SOUTH.

At the General Convention of the Christian Connection held in Cincinnati in 1854, in consequence of the adoption of resolutions declaring against slavery, representatives of the Southern churches withdrew, the result of which was the organization of the Christian Church, South. The two bodies have agreed upon a form of union, by which each retains its General Conference.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
143	135	46,005	8	700	\$137,000	13,004

## MORAVIAN CHURCH.

The Moravian Church, officially called the Unitas Fratrum, is an episcopal body, consisting of three provinces, of which the churches in this country form one, those in England another, and those in Germany, where the church originated, or rather was revived early in the eighteenth century, a third. It has bishops, but they are

spiritual, not ecclesiastical, officers. The American Provincial Synod meets triennially and elects a body called "provincial elders," chosen for the administration of government and for the appointment of ministers over parishes. Over all is the General Synod, which meets every ten or twelve years in Saxony.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
94	114	31,615	4	715	\$681,250	11,781

## CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

Christian Scientists are those who believe that all ills of body and all evils of whatever nature are subject to the healing power of mind or spirit. The principles of Christian Science have been set forth authoritatively by Mrs. Eddy. According to her statements, all consciousness is mind and mind is God. The divine power is able to bring all into harmony with itself. Hence Christian Science says to all manner of disease: "Sickness is a belief, a latent fear, made manifest in the body in different forms of fear or disease. This fear is formed unconsciously in the silent thought." It is to be dissipated by actual consciousness of the "truth of science" that man's harmony is no more to be invaded than the rhythm of the universe. Suffering exists only in the "mortal mind"; "matter has no sensation, and can not suffer." All drugs are to be avoided. The only means of cure proposed by Christian Science is spiritual. Sin, like sickness and death, is unreal. In order to cure it the sinner's belief in its reality must be overthrown.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
221	7	1,500	213	19,690	\$40,666	8,724

## SALVATION ARMY.

A Christian organization, of the orthodox evangelical faith, whose immediate aim is to proclaim the gospel among those who are least amenable to religious influences—the inhabitants of city slums, confirmed inebriates, thieves, and vagabonds. Founded in 1865 the organization has steadily grown in numbers and importance, until its beneficent effects have come to be recognized in almost every quarter of the civilized globe. While adopting the outward forms of the church militant, its methods are wholly persuasive, exhortation and prayer being the means of extending its power, aided by a practical philanthropy embracing the poorest and most degraded of mankind.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
329	27	12,055	300	86,801	\$37,350	8,662

## REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This body was organized in 1873. The distinctive characteristics are a pronounced opposition to the organic idea of the church and rejection of the priesthood and the sacraments, episcopacy being to them venerable only as an ancient form of government devoid of a divine origin. The organization has no dioceses or defined jurisdiction, the bishops exercising their office at large and serving parishes as ordinary presbyters.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
83	84	23,925	2	300	\$1,615,101	8,455

## CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM (SWEDENBORGIAN).

The doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg, adopted by the Church of the New Jerusalem, were formally promulgated by the present ecclesiastical organization in London, in 1787. In 1817 a convention of the new church was held in Philadelphia, since which date the growth of Swedenborgianism in the United States has shown a steady increase in almost every section of the Union. The faith promulgated by this remarkable man may be regarded as a purely spiritual interpretation of the Scriptures, intensified by severe meditation and a susceptibility to divine truth as revealed in visions and dreams akin to those of the Illuminati of the Middle Ages.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
154	87¾	20,810	70	7,165	\$1,886,455	7,095



## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

## (PLYMOUTH) BRETHREN.

## I.

Originating in Plymouth, England, in 1830, this organization has maintained its hold upon a small number of Christians in Great Britain and America, as well as on the continent of Europe. The theological views professed by its followers do not differ essentially from those of evangelical Protestants; but in minor particulars, as in the establishment of an official ministry, they diverge from the generally accepted faith of other congregations.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
109	-----	-----	108	7,423	-----	2,279

## (PLYMOUTH) BRETHREN II.

Those constituting this branch are often called the "Loose" Brethren, because they are regarded as less strict in discipline than either of the other three branches. They also hold a somewhat different view of the ministry, a view approaching that common among the denominations which have regular pastors.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
88	-----	-----	88	8,925	\$1,265	2,419

## (PLYMOUTH) BRETHREN III.

These are the strictest division of the Brethren. Their separation from the Brethren of the first and largest division some years ago was the result of a controversy over a matter of discipline. They insisted that all the Brethren were under obligation to accept a certain declaration on a point of faith made by one of their assemblies.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
86	-----	-----	86	2,720	\$200	1,235

## (PLYMOUTH) BRETHREN IV.

This branch is due to a difference arising quite recently among those formerly constituting the third division. Some held that a second impartation of divine power must be received before a member could be said to be in full possession of eternal life. This view gave rise to various complications respecting the person of Christ and the condition of the Old Testament saints. Those who refused to accept this teaching formed new assemblies and constitute the fourth division.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
31	-----	-----	31	2,095	-----	718

## TOTAL, (PLYMOUTH) BRETHREN.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
314	-----	-----	313	21,163	\$1,465	6,651

## ADVENTISTS.

## CHURCHES OF GOD IN CHRIST JESUS.

The members of this branch are popularly known as Age-to-Come Adventists. Congregations of them have been in existence many years. A general organization was formed in Philadelphia in November, 1888. They expect to see the kingdom of God established on earth, with Christ as king of kings, the saints being associated with him in the government of the world. They believe that Israel will be reorganized as a nation in the Holy Land; that the dead will have a literal resurrection, the righteous to receive the blessings of immortality and the wicked to be destroyed, and that eternal life comes only through Christ. They hold that acceptance of the gospel, repentance, immersion in the name of Christ for the remission of sins, are conditions to forgiveness of sins, and that a holy life is essential to salvation.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
95	29½	7,530	61	4,825	\$4,675	2,872

## EVANGELICAL ADVENTISTS.

This organization represents the main body of Adventists as originally constituted by the Albany conference. The date 1854 was fixed by them as the end of the world, but with the non-occurrence of the cataclysm their prestige was impaired and their strength gradually dwindled to its present inconsiderable numbers. They

believe in the immortality of the soul, the conscious state of the dead, and the eternal conscious suffering of the wicked.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
30	22½	5,855	5	775	\$61,400	1,147

## LIFE AND ADVENT UNION.

This branch of Adventists was organized in 1863 at Milbraham, Mass. It differs from the Advent Christians chiefly in holding that the wicked dead will not participate in the resurrection at all.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
28	7½	2,250	19	1,830	\$16,790	1,018

## CHURCH OF GOD.

The Church of God is a branch of the Seventh-Day Adventists. A division occurred at various times in different states among the Seventh-Day Adventists in the years 1864-1866. This division resulted in the organization of the Church of God. The chief cause of the division was, it is stated, the claim of the Seventh-Day Adventists that Mrs. Ellen G. White is inspired and that her visions should be accepted as inspired. There are minor differences between the two bodies on the subject of health reform, abstaining from swine's flesh, tea, and coffee, and with relation to prophecy. In church government there is little variation.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
29	1	200	23	1,445	\$1,400	647

## TOTAL, ADVENTISTS.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
182	61½	15,835	108	8,875	\$125,665	5,684

## COMMUNISTIC SOCIETIES.

## SOCIETY OF SHAKERS.

The oldest of all existing communities in the United States is that of the Shakers, or, more accurately, "The Millennial Church, or United Society of Believers." Their first community was organized at Mount Lebanon, New York, in 1792. They count themselves as followers of Ann Lee, an English woman, who was born in 1736 in Manchester, and died in 1784 in this country. They revere "Mother Ann," as she was called, as the second appearance of Christ on earth. She was a member of the Society of Quakers, and, in a persecution which arose against them, was cast into prison. While in prison she saw Christ and had a special divine revelation, which showed her that the only way mankind could be reconciled to God was by leading a celibate life. The popular designation "Shakers" was first used in England. Those Quakers who joined "Mother Ann" were noted for "unusual and violent manifestations of religious fervor," and were therefore spoken of as "Shaking Quakers." Hence the term "Shakers." The Shakers are strict celibates, have a uniform style of dress, and use the words "yea" and "nay," but not "thee" or "thou." They are spiritualists, holding that there is a "most intricate connection and the most constant communion between themselves and the inhabitants of the world of spirits."

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
15	16	5,650	-----	-----	\$36,800	1,728

## AMANA SOCIETY.

This society calls its organizations, of which there are seven, "True Inspiration Congregations." The community is confined to Iowa County, Iowa, where its members exist in seven towns. They came from Germany in 1842 and settled near Buffalo, New York, whence they removed thirteen years later to their present location in Iowa. They are a religious rather than an industrial community.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
7	22	2,800	-----	-----	\$15,000	1,600

## HARMONY SOCIETY.

The founder of this society was George Rapp, who was born in Germany in 1757 and died in Economy, Pennsylvania, in 1847. The original organization is identified with the communistic experiment of the noted philanthropist Robert Owen, to whom the Indiana property was sold in 1824, Rapp emigrating to Pennsylvania. His fol-

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

lowers are celibates, having adopted this rule early in the present century, and follow the example of patriarchal rule set in the Old Testament, and hold to a community of property. They are literalists in interpreting the Scriptures, and they believe that the millennium is near at hand, and that all mankind will ultimately be saved, those who marry being classified with the number who will have to undergo a probation of purification.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
1	1	500	-----	-----	\$10,000	350

## SOCIETY OF SEPARATISTS.

The Separatists originated in Germany. They settled at Zoar, Ohio, in 1819. They were called Separatists in Germany because they separated from the State Church, in the belief that they could thus enjoy a more spiritual faith. They reject religious ceremonies. Marriages are allowed, but not favored. They are entered upon by a civil compact, there being no religious celebration. Their Sunday services do not include public prayer.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
1	1	500	-----	-----	\$3,000	200

## SOCIETY OF ALTRUISTS.

The Altruists, like the New Icarians, are nonsectarian. The principles of the community are thus expressed: It holds the property of all its members in common, and all work according to their ability, and are supplied according to their wants, and live together in a common home for their mutual assistance and support and to secure their greatest wealth, comfort, and enjoyment. It allows equal rights and privileges to all its members, both men and women, in all its business affairs, and it makes no interference with the marriage or family affairs of its members, nor with their religious, political, or other opinions.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	25

## NEW ICARIA SOCIETY.

The New Icaria Society was organized in 1879. It has no creed but "rationalism founded on observation," and opposes all "anti-scientific revelations." Marriage is approved. The system of rule is democratic.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	21

## TOTAL COMMUNISTIC SOCIETIES.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
26	40	9,450	-----	-----	\$64,800	3,824

## BRETHREN IN CHRIST (RIVER BRETHREN).

This is a branch of the so-called River Brethren, differing from the parent body in certain minor observances, although it has the same confession of faith, as in the case of the United Zion's Children, whose form of worship is, in general respects, similar.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
63	34	13,605	24	980	\$57,750	2,080

## CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.

This is a religious community claiming kinship with the whole of baptized christendom, originated under the leadership of the famous preacher Edward Irving, in the year 1835. Its special feature is the establishment of apostolic benediction; its original object being fostering persons who had been driven out of other congregations for the exercise of their spiritual gifts. They disclaim any schism from the one Catholic Church, maintaining the practice of special offices in connection with their faith.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
10	3	750	7	350	\$66,050	1,394

## THE CHRISTADELPHIANS.

John Thomas, M. D., an Englishman, came to this country in 1844, and identified himself with the Disciples of Christ. Soon after, his views changed, and he became convinced by a study of the Bible that the cardinal doctrines of the existing churches correspond with those of the apostate church predicted in Scripture. He began to publish his views, and organized a number of societies in this country, Canada, and Great Britain. No name was adopted for these societies until the civil war broke out. The members applied to the Government to be relieved from military duty in consequence of conscientious scruples, and finding it necessary to have a distinctive name, that of Christadelphians, or Brothers of Christ, was adopted. The Christadelphians do not accept the doctrine of the Trinity. They hold that Christ was Son of God and Son of Man. He is the only medium of salvation. The Holy Spirit is an effluence of divine power. They believe in the natural mortality of the soul, and that eternal life is only given by God to the righteous; that the devil is the evil principle of human nature; that Christ will shortly come personally to the earth and set up the kingdom of God in place of human governments; that this kingdom will be established in Canaan, where the twelve tribes of Israel will be gathered, and that at the end of a thousand years judgment will be pronounced upon all, the just receiving eternal life, the unjust eternal death.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
63	4	950	59	6,085	\$2,700	1,277

## SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.

This society was founded in New York in 1876 by Prof. Felix Adler. It was announced as "the new religion of morality, whose God was The Good, whose church was the universe, whose heaven was here on earth, and not in the clouds." Its aims have been thus defined by Professor Adler: "To teach the supremacy of the moral ends above all other human ends and interests; to teach that the moral law has an immediate authority not contingent on the truth of religious beliefs or of philosophical theories; to advance the science and art of right living."

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
4	-----	-----	5	6,260	-----	1,064

## SOCIAL BRETHREN CHURCH.

This is a small body confined to five counties in Illinois and three in Arkansas. It was organized in 1867 by a number of persons who had become dissatisfied with certain teachings and practices in the denominations to which they belonged. The Social Brethren baptize by sprinkling, pouring, or immersion, as the applicant may prefer; but accept only true believers as proper candidates, rejecting infant baptism. They have a confession of faith consisting of ten articles. One of these pronounces against "political preaching," and another declares the right of all lay members to free speech and free suffrage in the church.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
20	11½	8,700	6	600	\$8,700	913

## CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

This association represents, in Christian work in Kentucky, a number of churches, without name, without creed, and without any ecclesiastical system. Each church is entirely independent. The churches claim to be unsectarian. The first was organized in Berea by Mr. John G. Fee. The doctrines preached are those common to evangelical christianity. Immersion is held to be the proper form of baptism, but is not insisted upon.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
13	11	3,300	1	100	\$3,900	754

## THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Theosophy owes much of its development during recent years to the strong individuality of the late Madame Blavatsky. Its esoteric doctrines are in a manner a revival of Buddhism, as expressed in the numerous works published by its high priests: "Isis Unveiled," "Key to Theosophy," "Voices of Silence," etc.

The Theosophists are a body of original thinkers, claiming to enjoy a philosophic and a religious insight into the Divine nature and the process of its operation in the moral and material world. This superior knowledge is ascribed to a higher spiritual faculty, or to some special revelation to the individual, the illumination varying with



## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

the degree of receptivity. The doctrines held by the Theosophists have engaged the attention of notable thinkers, some of them being traceable to ancient mysticism and the speculative tenets of oriental philosophy.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
40	1	200	33	1,115	\$600	695

## UNITED ZION'S CHILDREN.

This is a branch of the body known as River Brethren. It is the result of a division which occurred in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, in 1853. It has the same confession of faith as the River Brethren, and differs from them only in unimportant particulars. In observing the ceremony of feet-washing, one person both washes and dries; among the River Brethren one person does the washing and another the drying.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
25	25	3,100	-----	-----	\$8,300	525

## CHURCH TRIUMPHANT (SCHWEINFURTH).

The founder and head of this church is George Jacob Schweinfurth, a disciple of Mrs. Beekman, who, before her death, in 1833, declared herself the "spiritual mother of Christ in the second coming," and pronounced Schweinfurth the "Messiah of the New Dispensation." He became the acknowledged head of her followers, and removed the headquarters of the sect to the Weldon farm, six miles from Rockford, Ill., changing the name of the body to the Church Triumphant. A large frame house called "Mount Zion," or "Heaven," is occupied by Schweinfurth and a number of his disciples. There are also other companies, each of which is presided over by an "apostle." There are no rites, ceremonies, or forms of worship. The single condition of membership is recognition of Schweinfurth as the "Christ of the Second coming," and discipleship.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
12	-----	-----	12	100	\$15,000	384

## TEMPLE SOCIETY.

The Temple, or Temple Society, originated in Württemberg, Germany, in 1853. The Rev. Christopher Hoffmann was one of its chief organizers, whence its members are known as Hoffmannians. They were also formerly called Jerusalem Freunde, or Friends of Jerusalem, because of the interest they take in that city. Four colonies of Friends of the Temple have been established in the Holy Land, where their industries are agriculture and viticulture. All the societies in this country are German, that at Gypsum, Kansas, having been transplanted from Germany. In doctrine the Temple accepts generally the essential features of the Christian system, though it holds to no creed but the Bible.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
4	5	1,150	-----	-----	\$15,300	340

## SCHWENK FELDIA NS.

These are followers of the doctrines promulgated by Caspar Schwenkfeld during the Reformation. His differences with Luther, touching certain features of the new faith, led finally to his withdrawal from the reformers of his day and the establishment of a new sect, which, persecuted in Europe, found protection in America. His mysticism departed from the Lutheran belief mainly in maintaining a complete unity between the human and divine attributes of our Lord.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
4	6	1,925	-----	-----	\$12,200	306

## CHURCH TRIUMPHANT (KORESHAN ECCLESIA).

The founder of this body is Cyrus Teed. Cyrus in Hebrew is Koresh; hence the term Koreshan Ecclesia. The foundation principle of the movement is the "reestablishment of church and state upon a basis of divine fellowship," the law of which is love to neighbor. As the aims of Koreshanism can not be secured where the spirit of competition operates, the life of the disciples is communal. Celibacy is a fundamental doctrine. The disciples hope to pass out of the world as did Enoch, Elijah, and Christ.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
5	-----	-----	5	-----	\$36,000	205

## ADONAI SHOMO.

This community was organized and legally established as a corporation in 1876, in Petersham, Mass. It came out of the Adventist movement. Its leading principles are faith in Christ as the Son of God and a community of goods. All labor for the common maintenance, agriculture being the chief industry.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
1	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$6,000	20

## CHINESE TEMPLES.

Every Chinese temple is a house of prayer or worship, but no sermon is preached, no priest installed, no religious instruction given, and no seating accommodations provided. There is always at least one shrine, the more frequented temples having several. The worshipers do not meet in a body, nor is any particular time set for devotions. When in doubt concerning any particular course of action, the Chinese are careful to consult their gods and patron saints. Every worshiper provides himself with incense sticks, candles, and sacrificial papers, which are generally to be had of attendants at small cost. Offerings of wine and meat are added on special occasions. The candles and incense sticks are lighted and placed in their proper receptacles. If wine is used, it is put in minute cups scarcely larger than thimbles, and these are ranged in a row before the shrine. The meat offerings may be roast chicken, roast pig, or any other table luxury. When everything is properly placed the genuflections begin and the request is presented. If the answer required is a simple affirmative or negative, the worshiper drops a pair of lenticular pieces of wood on the floor a number of times and calculates the answer from the number of times each face turns up. Another method of obtaining responses, particularly when fuller responses are desired, is by shaking a box filled with numbered slips of bamboo, one of which will fall out, and then consulting a book containing numbered answers in Chinese verse. Chinese temples are usually well supported. The revenues are derived largely from the privilege, sold at auction to the highest bidder, of selling the articles of worship, which every worshiper must have. Thus the privilege of selling for the Lung-kong-kung-saw of San Francisco brought, in 1890, \$12,365.50. A considerable number of the Chinese are members of Christian churches. No register is kept of members.

Number of Organizations.	Temples.	Shrines.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
47	47	182	1	-----	\$62,000	-----

## TOTAL, 26 MINOR DENOMINATIONS (37 SUB-DENOMINATIONS).

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
3,061	1,347 $\frac{1}{4}$	409,377	1,664	204,914	\$5,488,172	146,335

## INDEPENDENT CONGREGATIONS.

These are congregations having no connection with any of the denominations. They vary widely in faith. Some are akin to Presbyterian, others to Methodist, and others to Adventist and other bodies. They have no general organization among themselves. Some are organized on a union basis and receive part of their support from members of several denominations.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
156	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,345	54	10,445	\$1,486,000	14,126

## TOTAL, 26 MINOR DENOMINATIONS (37 SUB-DENOMINATIONS) AND 156 INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
3,217	1,459 $\frac{1}{4}$	448,722	1,718	215,359	\$6,974,172	160,461

## Total Religious Denominations in the United States, 49 Denominations (143 Sub-Denominations) and 156 Independent Organizations.

Number of Organizations.	Church Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.	Communicants or Members.
164,555	141,919 $\frac{7}{16}$	43,345,659	23,303 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,452,228	\$678,768,707	20,580,313

## HISTORICAL EVENTS, DISCOVERIES, EXPLORATIONS, AND INVENTIONS, CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

The earliest, but unrecorded, discovery of America is plausibly conceded to the Norsemen, the date of their visit being placed about the year 1000. The authentic discovery of the New World indisputably belongs to Christopher Columbus. On the morning of Friday, August 3, 1492, under the noble patronage of Queen Isabella, the great explorer set sail from the port of Palos, Spain, his little fleet comprising the decked vessel *Santa Maria* and the caravels *Pinta* and *Niña*. His objects were: the discovery of a passage to the Indies, and the conversion of the Grand Khan, to whom he was duly accredited by his sovereign. After many vicissitudes, near midnight of October 11th, he discovered a light; and on the morning of October 12th an island appeared—since variously identified by authorities, but accepted as Watling Island, of the Bahamas. By Columbus it was christened *San Salvador* (Savior) to commemorate his deliverance from mutiny and destruction. The first sight of the main land of America was in all probability that of the Venetian brothers, John and Sebastian Cabot, in 1497: Nova Scotia.

- 1493.—Columbus sails on his second voyage and discovers Jamaica.
- 1498.—Columbus sails on his third voyage and discovers Trinidad. Vasco de Gama discovers the sea-passage to the Indies around the Cape of Good Hope.
- 1500.—The coast of Brazil discovered by Alvarez de Carbal.
- 1502.—Columbus sails on his fourth voyage and discovers Guatemala.
- 1506.—Columbus dies at Valladolid in the 59th year of his age.
- 1507.—The name of America, after Amerigo Vespucci, given to Brazil, and later applied to the whole Western Continent. This was done by some students of geography at St. Die, in the Vosges Mountains, in Alsace.
- 1509.—Henry VIII. becomes King of England.
- 1513.—Ponce de Leon discovers and names Florida, and takes possession of the country for Spain. Balboa discovers the Pacific.
- 1514.—Ponce de Leon again lands in Florida, but his men are all killed except six, who, though wounded, effect their retreat to Cuba.
- 1517.—The Reformation in Germany; Martin Luther.
- 1518.—Sable Island, off the coast of Nova Scotia, temporarily settled by the French.
- 1519.—Ferdinand Cortez discovers Mexico.
- 1519.—The Reformation in Switzerland; Huldreich Zwingli.
- 1520.—Magellan enters the Pacific. Velasquez lands at the mouth of the Savannah River, and by treachery kidnaps a cargo of natives, for export to Hispaniola; the captives refuse to eat, and die on the passage.
- 1521.—Cortez conquers Montezuma, and takes the city of Mexico.
- 1522.—One of Magellan's ships circumnavigates the world.
- 1524.—Verrazani explores the Atlantic coast of America.
- 1527.—Discovery of the Bermudas by Juan Bermudez.
- 1528.—Pamphilio de Narvaez invades Florida.
- 1531.—Pizarro discovers Peru.
- 1534.—The Reformation in England; Henry VIII. head of the Church of England.
- 1535.—Canada visited by Jacques Cartier. First book, "Escala Espiritual of Chimalco," printed in America by Juan Hablas, Mexico.
- 1535.—The first English Bible (Coverdale's) printed.
- 1536.—Progress of the Reformation in Switzerland; John Calvin.
- 1537.—Cortez discovers the peninsula of California.
- 1538.—The Bible in English appointed to be read in the churches in England.
- 1539.—De Soto lands in Florida with 900 men.
- 1540.—New Mexico and Arizona explored by the Spaniards.
- 1540.—The Jesuit Order, founded by Ignatius Loyola, sanctioned by the Pope.
- 1541.—De Soto discovers the Mississippi River at the Chickasaw Bluffs.
- 1542.—De Soto dies, and is buried in the Mississippi River to prevent the exasperated natives from desecrating his grave. The remnant of his army retreat down the river in boats, and reach Mexico the next year.
- 1542.—The Reformation in Scotland; John Knox.
- 1547.—Edward VI. becomes King of England.
- 1550.—The Puritans rise in England, and John Rogers and others suffer martyrdom.
- 1553.—Mary I. becomes Queen of England.
- 1554.—Execution of Lady Jane Grey.
- 1556.—Mercator's projection invented.
- 1558.—Elizabeth becomes Queen of England.
- 1562.—The English slave trade begins on the coast of Africa under John Hawkins, who kidnaps and sends 300 slaves to Hispaniola.
- 1564.—Landonnier builds Fort Caroline, Florida.
- 1565.—St. Augustine founded by the Spaniards.
- 1567.—De Gourgues takes revenge on the Spaniards by retaking Charles Fort, and hanging the garrison.
- 1572.—St. Bartholomew Night, the Huguenot Massacre in France, August 24th. Religious war in the Netherlands.
- 1577.—Drake circumnavigates the globe.
- 1581.—Santa Fé settled by the Spaniards from Mexico.
- 1582.—The New Style calendar introduced into Italy by Pope Gregory XIII., the 5th of October being counted the 15th.
- 1583.—Elizabeth makes a large grant of the country along the Atlantic Coast to Sir Walter Raleigh.
- 1584.—Colonization of Virginia. Roanoke settlement.

- 1585.—An English Expedition under Davis discovers Davis Straits.
- 1586.—Tobacco introduced into England from Roanoke Island, by order of Raleigh.
- 1587.—Virginia Dare, the first white child in America, born at Roanoke Island.
- 1587.—Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland, beheaded.
- 1588.—The Spanish Armada destroyed.
- 1592.—Presbyterian Church Government established in Scotland.
- 1598.—Henry IV. of France issues the Edict of Nantes. First marine insurance in England.
- 1600.—Giordano Bruno burnt at Rome. East India Company first chartered.
- 1603.—James VI., of Scotland, becomes King of England and Scotland under the title of James I.
- 1604.—French settle in Canada.
- 1605.—The Gunpowder Plot.
- 1606.—James I. grants to the London Company the country between latitude 34° and 45°, which is named Virginia in honor of the Virgin Queen Elizabeth.
- 1607.—Jamestown, Va., the first permanent English settlement in America, founded. Popham's colony founded on the coast of Maine.
- 1608.—Quebec settled by the French. Telescope invented.
- 1609.—Henry Hudson sails up the river that now bears his name.
- 1610.—Hudson Bay discovered by Henry Hudson.
- 1611.—The translation of the present version of the Bible finished.
- 1612.—Pocahontas marries Rolfe.
- 1613.—Holland grants to Dutch merchants exclusive navigation of the Hudson River.
- 1614.—Connecticut River discovered by the Swedes.
- 1615.—Glass made in Virginia. First daily newspaper, *Frankfort Gazette*.
- 1616.—Harvey discovers the circulation of the blood. Shakespeare dies.
- 1617.—Sir Walter Raleigh sent to the Tower of London a second time, and, soon after, beheaded by order of King James.
- 1618.—The religious war begins in Bohemia and Germany between the Protestants and Catholics. It lasted thirty years, during which time over 300,000 people were killed.
- 1619.—African slavery introduced into Virginia by the Dutch.
- 1620.—The Pilgrims land at Plymouth, Mass., December 21st., N. S., commonly celebrated as Forefathers' Day, December 22d.
- 1621.—Cotton raised in Virginia, the first in the United States.
- 1622.—The Province of Sagadahock (Maine) granted to Gorges and Mason.
- 1622.—Nova Scotia settled by the Scotch. First English newspaper, *Weekly News*.
- 1623.—First folio of Shakespeare's works printed.
- 1625.—Charles I. becomes King of England.
- 1627.—Laws of Kepler published.
- 1628.—Governor Endicott arrives. Puritan settlements in New England.
- 1629.—First charter granted to Massachusetts Bay Colony, brought by Winthrop.
- 1631.—Capt. John Smith dies in London, aged 51.
- 1632.—New France and Acadia restored to the French by the peace of St. Germain.
- 1633.—Connecticut first settled at Hartford.
- 1633.—Galileo condemned by the Inquisition.
- 1634.—Attempt made by the High Church party to subdivide New England into lordships. Maryland settled by Roman Catholics.
- 1635.—Arrival of Sir Harry Vane.
- 1636.—Providence, R. I., founded by Roger Williams. Harvard College founded.
- 1638.—First printing office and first library established in America at Cambridge, Mass.
- 1640.—The use of tobacco prohibited by law in Massachusetts, and the sale of spirituous liquors regulated, but not prohibited.
- 1641.—Body of Liberties framed in New England.
- 1642.—Birth of Sir Isaac Newton.
- 1643.—Louis XIV. becomes King of France at the age of five years. Invention of the thermometer by Torricelli.
- 1644.—Roger Williams obtains a charter for Rhode Island.
- 1647.—Law passed in Massachusetts that every town shall support a school.
- 1648.—Margaret Jones hanged in Boston for witchcraft; the first victim.
- 1648.—End of the "Thirty Years' War." First newspaper advertising.
- 1649.—Charles I. beheaded. The English Commonwealth.
- 1650.—First settlement in Carolina.
- 1651.—Parliament passes the Navigation Acts, obliging all importations into England to be carried in English ships.
- 1652.—First mint established in New England. Its coinage had a pine tree on the reverse side.
- 1653.—Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England.
- 1654.—Scotland incorporated with England.
- 1655.—The Dutch conquer the Swedish settlements on the Delaware.
- 1656.—New Amsterdam (New York) laid out in streets.
- 1659.—William Robinson and Marmaduke Stephenson, two Quakers, refusing to leave the Massachusetts colony, were hanged by order of the court.
- 1660.—The Restoration. Charles II. crowned King of England. New Navigation Acts passed by British Parliament.



## HISTORICAL EVENTS, DISCOVERIES, EXPLORATIONS, AND INVENTIONS, CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED. CONTINUED.

- 1661.—First book-binding in the United States at Boston.  
 1662.—Execution of Sir Harry Vane. Charter granted to the Connecticut colony.  
 1663.—Carolina granted to Lord Clarendon and others. Great earthquake in North America; most severely felt in Canada.  
 1664.—Charles II. grants the country from Delaware Bay to the Connecticut, and from Sagadahoc to the St. Croix, to the Duke of York.  
 1665.—100,000 persons die of the plague in London.  
 1666.—The great London fire.  
 1670.—Old Charleston, S. C., founded.  
 1671.—The French take possession of the Great West, at St. Mary's.  
 1672.—Dancing school established in New England, but soon suppressed by law.  
 1673.—Joliet and Father Marquette discover the Mississippi, and, on their return trip, visit the site of Chicago, where Pierre Moreau and another French trader, probably the first whites, were living at the time.  
 1674.—New York restored to the English.  
 1675.—Velocity of light discovered.  
 1676.—Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia. King Philip's War.  
 1679.—The Griffin, the first vessel on the lakes, sails up Lake Erie.  
 1679.—The habeas corpus act passed in England.  
 1680.—The word *Che-cau-gou* first used by white men for the site of Chicago, in Hennepin's account of La Salle's expedition to the Illinois River.  
 1681.—Pennsylvania granted to William Penn.  
 1682.—Philadelphia founded by William Penn. La Salle explores the Mississippi to its mouth, takes possession of the country, and names it Louisiana.  
 1683.—Vienna saved from the Turks by John Sobiesky, King of Poland.  
 1685.—James II. becomes King of England. Louis XIV. revokes the Edict of Nantes; Huguenot Emigration. William Dampier lands in Australia.  
 1686.—The terms Whig and Tory originate in England. The Whigs were the exponents of popular rights. The Tories were extreme royalists.  
 1687.—The charter of Connecticut preserved in the Charter Oak.  
 1688.—Rice introduced into South Carolina from Madagascar. William III. and Mary II. become King and Queen of England; Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia.  
 1690.—The battle of the Boyne. First American newspaper, *Publick Occurrences, Foreign and Domestic*, Boston. First paper mill in America at Roxborough, Pa.  
 1692.—Executions for witchcraft in Massachusetts; 19 hanged and 1 pressed to death.  
 1694.—Bank of England incorporated. Massachusetts requires inn-keepers to keep a list of common tipplers, and refuse to sell them liquors.  
 1697.—Charles XII. becomes King of Sweden.  
 1698.—French settlement of the Mississippi Valley.  
 1699.—Manufacture of woolen cloth commences in New England.  
 1700.—Yale College founded.  
 1701.—War of the Spanish Succession. Frederick I., of the house of Hohenzollern, becomes the first King of Prussia.  
 1702.—Anne becomes Queen of England. First English daily newspaper, *Daily Courant*, London.  
 1704.—First permanent newspaper in America, *Boston News Letter*.  
 1706.—The French and Spanish invade Carolina, to revenge Governor Moore's attack on St. Augustine, but are repulsed.  
 1709.—Expedition against Montreal, New York, and New England. Marlborough's and Prince Eugene's victory at Malplaquet.  
 1710.—Piano-forte invented in Italy.  
 1711.—Fire-engines first used in Boston.  
 1714.—George I., of Hanover, becomes King of England. William Penn dies.  
 1716.—St. Denis attempts to take possession of Texas, and is imprisoned by the Spanish.  
 1717.—Crozat resigns Louisiana to the Company of the Indies, under John Law.  
 1721.—First American marine insurance, Philadelphia.  
 1722.—First permanent land grant in Illinois made to missionaries of Cahokia. From it have emanated the present titles of the town.  
 1723.—Settlement of Vermont.  
 1724.—First American fire insurance office, Boston.  
 1725.—First newspaper published in New York, *The Gazette*.  
 1727.—George II. becomes King of England.  
 1740.—Frederick II., the Great, becomes King of Prussia; Maria Theresa Empress of Austria.  
 1747.—Cotton first exported from United States.  
 1748.—Acadia restored to the French by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle.  
 1751.—Sugar-cane first cultivated in United States, near New Orleans.  
 1752.—Benjamin Franklin invents the lightning rod. First theater in America; Williamsburg, Va. Gregorian Calendar (new style) adopted by England.  
 1753.—The Ohio Company construct a road across the Alleghenias.  
 1754.—Franklin's plan of perpetual union submitted to the colonies. Washington builds Fort Necessity, is attacked by the French, and capitulates, leaving the country northwest of the Ohio in their possession.  
 1755.—Braddock arrives in America with a body of troops. First sewing machine patented in England. Expulsion of Acadians.  
 1756.—Declaration of war between England and France. Beginning of the Seven Years War between Austria and Prussia.  
 1757.—Massacre at Fort William Henry.  
 1758.—The British, under General Abercrombie, assault Fort Ticonderoga, and are repulsed with a loss of 2,000 men. First sugar mill in the United States.  
 1759.—Canada taken from the French.  
 1760.—George III. becomes King of England.  
 1761.—Writs of Assistance issued. The Cherokees are conquered.  
 1762.—Catherine II., the Great, becomes Empress of Russia.  
 1763.—Pontiac's war begins at Detroit.  
 1765.—Stamp Act passed by Parliament. First Colonial Congress. Declaration of Rights. Patrick Henry's patriotism.  
 1766.—Stamp Act repealed, by the influence of Lord Camden and Mr. Pitt; but Parliament asserts its right to bind the colonies, and to impose taxes on them.  
 1767.—Parliament imposes a tax on tea, glass, and paper; passes an act for quartering troops on Massachusetts, and establishes a custom-house in Boston.  
 1768.—Merchants in Boston agree to import no more goods from England.  
 1769.—Bostonians send a petition to the King for a redress of grievances, and to be restored to their former rights.  
 1770.—Arrival of General Gage. Boston Massacre.  
 1772.—British armed vessels burned by a mob near Newport.  
 1772.—The first partition of Poland. First life insurance, London.  
 1773.—William Murray, an Englishman, buys land from the Indians on the site of Chicago, and founds the "Illinois Land Co."; he was Chicago's first real estate agent, and failed.  
 1773.—James Watt's steam-engine.  
 1774.—The first Continental Congress assembles at Philadelphia, September 5th; petitions the King and addresses the people. Boston Port Bill.  
 1775.—Capture of Ticonderoga; Ethan Allen. Battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. George Washington appointed commander-in-chief.  
 1776.—American Flag first used by Washington, at Cambridge, Jan. 1st. Declaration of Independence, July 4th. Evacuation of Boston. Battles of Long Island, White Plains, Sullivan's Island, and Trenton. Seventeen thousand Hessian mercenaries hired by England. United States first officially so styled, September 9th.  
 1777.—Battles of Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Bennington, and Saratoga. Washington at Valley Forge. American flag legally established June 14th. Burgoyne's surrender.  
 1778.—France concludes a treaty with the United States. Battle of Monmouth. Wyoming Valley massacre.  
 1779.—Stony Point taken by the Americans. Count Pulaski killed. Paul Jones's victory.  
 1780.—Arnold's treason. Battle of King's Mountain.  
 1781.—Franklin obtains a loan from France and Holland. Battles of Cowpens and Eutaw Springs. Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown. Bank of North America established.  
 1782.—Military operations chiefly suspended. Independence of the United States acknowledged.  
 1783.—Treaty of Paris with England, September 3d. Order of Cincinnati founded.  
 1784.—First daily newspaper in the United States, *The Pennsylvania Packet*.  
 1786.—Annapolis Convention.  
 1787.—Constitution framed in Philadelphia. Delaware (Dec. 7th, the first State), Pennsylvania, and New Jersey adopt the Constitution. Last Colonial Congress.  
 1788.—Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, and New York adopt the Constitution.  
 1788.—*London Times* first appears under present name.  
 1788.—First permanent settlement in Australia.  
 1789.—Washington inaugurated first President of the United States.  
 1789.—North Carolina adopts the Constitution. Public debt, \$94,000,000.  
 1789.—Outbreak of the French Revolution. The Bastille destroyed, July 14.  
 1790.—Rhode Island (May 24th, the last of the 13 original States) adopts the Constitution. Benjamin Franklin dies at Philadelphia. City of Washington founded.  
 1791.—Vermont admitted into the Union, the first after the thirteen original States. United States Bank established. First patent right law. Ten amendments to the Constitution declared adopted December 18th. District of Columbia organized.  
 1792.—Kentucky admitted into the Union.  
 1793.—Washington inaugurated President for the second term. Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin.  
 1793.—Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette beheaded.  
 1794.—The British commence impressing American seamen into their service.  
 1795.—The final partition of Poland. First gold coined at Philadelphia.  
 1796.—Washington's farewell address. Tennessee admitted into the Union.  
 1796.—Vaccination discovered by Dr. Jenner, England.  
 1797.—John Adams inaugurated President.  
 1798.—The Irish rebellion.  
 1799.—George Washington dies.  
 1799.—Napoleon Bonaparte becomes first consul of France.  
 1800.—Seat of government transferred from Philadelphia to Washington.  
 1801.—Thomas Jefferson inaugurated President.  
 1801.—Union of Great Britain and Ireland.  
 1802.—Bonaparte declared First Consul.  
 1803.—Louisiana Territory purchased from France, for \$15,000,000. Ohio admitted into the Union. Fort Dearborn built on the site of Chicago.  
 1804.—Alexander Hamilton killed by Burr. Ellen Marion Kinzie, the first white child, is born at the "Kinzie mansion," which John Kinzie, the "Pioneer of Chicago," had bought the same year from Jean Baptiste Pointe de Sable, a negro.  
 1804.—Napoleon I. becomes Emperor of France.  
 1805.—Thomas Jefferson inaugurated President for the second term.  
 1806.—Francis II., Emperor of Austria, abdicates as German Emperor; dissolution of the Roman-German Empire.

## HISTORICAL EVENTS, DISCOVERIES, EXPLORATIONS, AND INVENTIONS, CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.—CONTINUED.

- 1807.—Embargo Act passed by Congress.  
 1807.—Fulton sets his first steamboat, the Clermont, in motion.  
 1808.—Slave trade abolished by the United States.  
 1809.—James Madison inaugurated President.  
 1811.—First steamboat on the Ohio and Mississippi.  
 1812.—Louisiana admitted into the Union. War declared by the United States against England. Victory of the Constitution over the *Guerrière*.  
 1813.—James Madison inaugurated President for the second term.  
 1814.—Washington, D. C., taken by the British.  
 1814.—Napoleon banished to Elba. The German Confederation.  
 1815.—Battle of New Orleans. Battle of Waterloo, June 18th. Napoleon sent prisoner to St. Helena. The Holy Alliance.  
 1816.—Indiana admitted into the Union.  
 1817.—James Monroe inaugurated President. Mississippi admitted into the Union. Seminole Indian war.  
 1818.—Illinois admitted into the Union. Lithography introduced into the United States. First lighthouse on the lakes, at Erie, Pa.  
 1819.—Alabama admitted into the Union. The Floridas acquired from Spain. The "Savannah" the first steamer to cross the Atlantic. First steamboat on the lakes.  
 1820.—Maine admitted into the Union.  
 1820.—George IV. becomes King of England.  
 1821.—James Monroe inaugurated President for the second term. Missouri admitted into the Union.  
 1822.—Treaty with France.  
 1823.—Monroe doctrine declared in the President's message.  
 1824.—Slavery contest in Illinois.  
 1825.—John Quincy Adams inaugurated President. Chicago has 14 cabins and as many tax-payers.  
 1825.—First passenger railroad in England.  
 1827.—The Protectionists pass a tariff bill in Congress, after much opposition.  
 1828.—First passenger railroad in America. The first hotel built at Chicago.  
 1829.—Andrew Jackson inaugurated President.  
 1830.—William IV. becomes King of England. Revolutions in France, Belgium, Poland, Italy and Germany. End of the Bourbon dynasty in France.  
 1832.—Cholera throughout the country; its first appearance.  
 1833.—Andrew Jackson inaugurated President for the second term. Chicago incorporated as a town; population about 150.  
 1834.—Indian Territory organized. Banks increase throughout the country.  
 1835.—First electric telegraph, England.  
 1836.—Arkansas admitted into the Union. Banks throughout the country suspend specie payments.  
 1837.—Martin Van Buren inaugurated President. General panic and depression in business. Michigan admitted into the Union. Chicago's population, 4,170.  
 1837.—Victoria becomes Queen of England.  
 1838.—The Great Western crosses the Atlantic.  
 1839.—Express business introduced between New York and Boston by Harnden.  
 1840.—The sub-treasury scheme established.  
 1841.—William Henry Harrison inaugurated President; upon his death, one month thereafter, John Tyler becomes President for the rest of the term.  
 1842.—Webster-Ashburton treaty.  
 1844.—First electric telegraph in America, Washington to Baltimore.  
 1845.—James Knox Polk inaugurated President. Texas annexed and admitted into the Union. Florida admitted into the Union.  
 1846.—Iowa admitted into the Union. Mexican War; battles of Palo Alto and Monterey. First shuttle sewing machine patented in America, E. Howe.  
 1847.—Battles of Buena Vista, Sacramento, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and Mexico. Postage stamps first used in the United States.  
 1848.—Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo with Mexico. Wisconsin admitted into the Union. James W. Marshall accidentally picks up a nugget, Jan. 14th, the first gold discovered in California. The first railroad to Chicago in operation.  
 1848.—Revolutions in France, Hungary, Austria, Italy, and Germany; Napoleon elected President of the French Republic.  
 1849.—Zachary Taylor inaugurated President. Cholera throughout the country.  
 1850.—Upon the death of Zachary Taylor, July 9th, Millard Fillmore becomes President for the rest of the term. California admitted into the Union. New Mexico and Utah Territories organized. American watches first made in Boston.  
 1851.—The first submarine cable, Dover to Calais. The first International Exposition at London. Gold discovered in Australia.  
 1852.—Death of Henry Clay. The first through train from the East enters Chicago.  
 1852.—Napoleon III. becomes Emperor of France.  
 1853.—Franklin Pierce inaugurated President. The Gadsden purchase.  
 1853.—The Crimean War; England, France, and Turkey against Russia.  
 1854.—Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Repeal of the Missouri Compromise.  
 1855.—Free State and pro-slavery parties formed in Kansas.  
 1856.—Republican party organized.  
 1857.—James Buchanan inaugurated President.  
 1858.—Minnesota admitted into the Union. Free constitution adopted in Kansas.  
 1858.—Serfdom abolished in Russia. First Atlantic cable.  
 1859.—Oregon admitted into the Union. John Brown executed.  
 1859.—The Italian war; France and Italy against Austria.  
 1860.—South Carolina passes an act of secession, December 20th.  
 1861.—Kansas admitted into the Union. Jefferson Davis becomes President of the Confederate States, February 18th.  
 1861.—Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President. Bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 9th. First battle of Bull Run, July 21st.  
 1862.—Surrender of Fort Donelson; battles of Pittsburg Landing, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Gaines Mills, Cedar Mountain, and Groveton; second battle of Bull Run; battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg; surrender of Memphis and capture of Natchez. Gold advances from par to 137.  
 1862.—French invasion of Mexico.  
 1863.—Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation, January 1st. Battles of Stone River, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg; surrender of Vicksburg; battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and Missionary Ridge. Gold, 122 $\frac{1}{8}$  to 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ . West Virginia admitted into the Union. Arizona Territory organized.  
 1864.—Lieutenant-General Grant appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. Battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Atlanta, Mobile Bay, Winchester, Cedar Creek, and Nashville. Nevada admitted into the Union.  
 1864.—The Schleswig-Holstein War; Austria and Prussia against Denmark.  
 1865.—Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President for the second term; shot by John Wilkes Booth April 14th, dies April 15th; Andrew Johnson becomes President for the rest of the term. Battles of Five Forks, Petersburg, and Richmond; surrender of Richmond; Sherman's march to the sea; Lee's surrender to General Grant, April 9th; last engagement of the Civil War in Texas, and capture of Jefferson Davis in Georgia, May 10th.  
 1866.—The German War. Atlantic cable successfully laid.  
 1867.—Nebraska admitted into the Union. Alaska purchased from Russia, for \$7,200,000.  
 1867.—The North German Confederation. Italy united. Austria-Hungary becomes a dual monarchy. International Exposition at Paris. Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, executed at Queretaro, Mexico.  
 1868.—Alaska Territory organized.  
 1868.—William E. Gladstone premier of England for the first time.  
 1869.—Ulysses S. Grant inaugurated President. Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads completed.  
 1870.—The Franco-German War; downfall of Napoleon III.; France becomes a republic. Declaration of the infallibility of the Pope; end of the Papal civic power; Rome becomes the capital of Italy.  
 1871.—Great fire at Chicago. Geneva Tribunal on Alabama Claims.  
 1871.—German Empire restored; William I. proclaimed Emperor; Bismarck Chancellor.  
 1872.—Great fire at Boston, Mass.  
 1873.—Ulysses S. Grant inaugurated President for the second term. Black Friday, September 2d.  
 1874.—International Postal Union Treaty concluded at Berne. Electric light invented by Lodyguin and Kossloff, London.  
 1875.—Civil Rights Bill approved.  
 1876.—Colorado admitted into the Union. Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, Pa. A. Graham Bell's telephone first exhibited. Defeat of General Custer.  
 1877.—Rutherford Birchard Hayes inaugurated President. Phonograph invented by T. A. Edison.  
 1877.—The Russo-Turkish War.  
 1878.—Gold at par.  
 1879.—Resumption of specie payments.  
 1880.—William E. Gladstone premier of England for the second time.  
 1881.—James Abram Garfield inaugurated President; shot by Charles J. Guiteau, July 2d; dies September 19th; Chester A. Arthur becomes President for the rest of the term.  
 1882.—English occupation of Egypt.  
 1883.—Standard time adopted.  
 1885.—Grover Cleveland inaugurated President. Death of U. S. Grant.  
 1886.—The Anarchist Riot at Chicago.  
 1886.—William E. Gladstone premier of England for the third time.  
 1887.—Electric Street Railway, first operated in San Francisco, Cal. The Chicago Anarchists executed.  
 1888.—Chinese exclusion treaty.  
 1888.—Death of William I. and his son, Frederick III. William II. becomes German Emperor.  
 1889.—Benjamin Harrison inaugurated President. Oklahoma opened to settlers, and organized as a Territory. Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington admitted into the Union. Pan-American Congress meets; James G. Blaine its president.  
 1889.—International Exposition at Paris.  
 1890.—Idaho admitted into the Union. McKinley tariff bill becomes a law. Polygamy prohibited among the Mormons. People's party formed. Extradition treaty with England.  
 1890.—Persecution of Jews in Russia.  
 1891.—International copyright law. International Monetary Conference meets at Washington. Difficulties with Chile.  
 1891.—Gen. Boulanger's suicide. Baron Hirsch's purchase of 8,000 square leagues in the Argentine Republic for Jewish Colonies. Uprising in China.  
 1892.—William E. Gladstone premier of England for the fourth time. Famine in Russia.  
 1893.—Grover Cleveland inaugurated president for the second term.  
 1893.—The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.



## CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE WORLD, ARRANGED BY CONTINENTS.

## NORTH AMERICA.

COUNTRY.	AREA, SQUARE MILES.	POPULATION	GOVERNMENT.	CHIEF EXECUTIVE.	CAPITAL.	POPULATION OF CAPITAL.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.
Bahamas	5,450	47,565	British Colony	Sir W. F. Haynes Smith	Nassau	11,000	\$ 640,050	\$ 953,350
Barbados	166	182,306	British Colony	Sir J. S. Hay	Bridgetown	21,000	4,071,270	5,339,085
Bermuda	30	15,290	British Colony	Lieut.-Gen. G. Digby Barker	Hamilton	1,200	649,015	1,640,980
Canada, Dominion of	3,456,383	4,833,289	British Colony	Rafael Iglesias	San Jose	44,154	90,710,149	121,588,241
Costa Rica	28,238	243,305	Republic	Gen. Weyler	Havana	19,326	7,440,219	4,582,012
Cuba	36,013	1,631,687	Spanish Colony	J. M. Reyna Barrios	Guatemala la Nueva	230,000	20,281,835	12,015,855
Guatemala	46,800	1,460,017	Republic	Gen. Trossius Simon Sam	Port au Prince	65,796	10,412,360	5,522,590
Haiti	10,304	990,000	Republic	Polcarpo Bonin	Tequiguapa	40,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Honduras	17,050	431,917	Republic	Col. David Wilson	Belize	12,600	2,422,529	1,683,365
Honduras, British	7,562	31,471	British Colony	Sir Henry Arthur Blake	Kingston	40,542	1,000,000	1,000,000
Jamaica	4,254	639,491	British Colony	Gen. Porfirio Diaz	Mexico	46,542	48,886,950	36,885,000
Mexico	747,900	11,214,613	British Colony	Sir Herbert Dudley Murray	Managua	29,007	7,437,158	1,718,282
Newfoundland and Labrador	42,200	302,040	British Colony	Gen. Santos Zelaya	San Juan	18,000	15,367,147	1,000,000
Nicaragua	49,500	312,845	Republic	Lieut.-Gen. A. Daban	San Salvador	16,357	5,470,040	1,000,000
Puerto Rico	3,550	784,709	Spanish Colony	Gen. Rafael Antonio Gutierrez	Santo Domingo	25,000	3,805,110	2,000,000
Salvador	7,255	604,513	Republic	Gen. Ulisses Heureaux	Washington	230,392	872,270,293	857,126,717
Santo Domingo	18,045	416,871	Republic	William McKinley				
United States	3,002,960	92,022,250	Republic					

## SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentina Republic	1,125,086	4,257,000	Republic	Señor José Uriburu	Buenos Ayres	549,307	\$ 100,818,993	\$ 142,340,812
Bolivia	784,554	2,383,350	Republic	Señor Severo Fernandez Alonso	Rio de Janeiro	30,000	8,790,700	5,830,800
Brazil	3,200,878	14,002,385	Republic	Dr. Prudente de Moraes Barcos	Santiago	594,000	178,590,812	142,014,600
Colombia	293,970	2,867,375	Republic	Señor Errazuriz	Bogota	230,870	80,158,247	50,302,001
Ecuador	504,773	3,878,900	Republic	Antonio Roldan	Quito	110,000	15,591,029	9,613,007
Guiana, British	109,000	278,295	British Colony	Señor Angel Laro	Georgetown	80,000	7,057,761	7,241,822
Guiana, French	40,897	25,706	French Colony	H. E. Danel	Cayenne	53,170	10,580,325	9,183,669
Paraguay	101,670	390,000	Republic	General Eguizola	Asuncion	24,838	737,480	1,727,442
Peru	408,747	2,604,844	Republic	General Nicolas de Pierola	Lima	101,488	2,007,948	1,977,616
Surinam	40,000	57,388	Dutch Colony	J. I. Idarte Borda	Paramaribo	28,526	1,415,790	1,000,000
Uruguay	72,110	648,299	Republic	Gen. Crepo	Montevideo	175,000	29,065,519	23,399,625
Venezuela	588,948	2,560,385	Republic		Caracas	70,490	14,633,014	12,124,089

## EUROPE.

Andorra	175	6,000	Republic	Franz Josef I.	Andorra	1,000		
Austria-Hungary	240,842	41,358,886	Empire	Leopold II.	Vienna	1,355,335	\$ 370,380,800	\$ 218,019,600
Belgium	120,877	6,484,940	Kingdom	Christian IX	Brussels	477,398	508,083,305	610,507,983
Bulgaria	87,890	3,305,458	Principality	Felix Faure	Sofia	30,428	1,000,000	1,000,000
Denmark	15,289	3,185,159	Kingdom	Wilhelm II	Copenhagen	75,254	4,000,000	1,000,000
France	304,092	38,343,193	Republic	Queen Victoria	Paris	2,447,657	717,968,358	853,088,413
Germany	311,168	49,428,928	Empire	Georgios I	Berlin	1,573,244	1,153,325,028	1,328,425,460
Great Britain and Ireland	120,971	38,104,973	Kingdom	Umberto I	Rome	4,211,058	1,587,434,066	2,067,297,669
Greece	25,041	3,187,205	Kingdom	Prince Albert	Athens	107,451	38,477,766	33,111,698
Italy	114,410	30,535,848	Kingdom	Nicholas I	Monaco	279,268	172,917,438	254,890,217
Monaco	8	13,301	Principality	Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria	Cetigne	3,296	1,000,000	1,000,000
Montenegro	3,230	200,000	Principality	Carol I	The Hague	156,809	437,167,664	622,490,500
Netherlands (The)	12,648	4,514,415	Kingdom	Nicholas II	Christiania	150,444	35,133,862	55,020,555
Norway	124,445	1,999,176	Kingdom	E. Gozi - V. Muldron	Bucharest	216,414	1,000,000	1,000,000
Portugal	34,038	4,708,178	Kingdom	Alfonso XIII	St. Petersburg	1,003,315	406,892,504	745,009,000
Roumania	48,307	5,800,000	Kingdom	Oscar II	San Marino	1,500		240,499,502
Russia	2,065,594	94,321,191	Empire	Adolphe Dencher	Belgrade	54,242	7,842,636	8,842,230
San Marino	35	1,000	Republic	Abdul-Hamid II	Constantinople	873,505	92,582,701	66,738,691
Serbia	19,050	2,296,741	Kingdom					
Spain	197,070	17,550,840	Kingdom					
Sweden	170,973	4,774,408	Kingdom					
Switzerland	15,978	2,983,612	Republic					
Turkey in Europe	61,500	4,786,545	Empire					

## ASIA.

Afghanistan	279,000	4,000,000	Empire	Abdur Rahman Khan	Cabool	60,000	\$ 1,105,486	\$ 2,000,000
Bhutan	16,800	35,000	Kingdom	Sir Joseph West Ridgeway	Panakei	110,500	19,590,015	22,211,700
Ceylon	25,364	3,008,466	British Colony	Kuang Hsu	Colombo	1,300,000	103,914,786	174,111,144
China	4,218,401	402,080,000	Empire	Jhr. C. A. H. van der Wyck	Peking	104,590	68,088,881	66,111,456
Dutch East Indies	719,674	32,000,000	Netherlands Colony	L. E. Clement Thomas	Batavia	41,258	5,108,942	1,000,000
French India	200	22,000,000	French Colony	Sir William Robinson	Pondicherry	152,981	11,000,000	1,000,000
French Indo-China	315,120	22,000,000	French Dependencies	Earl of Elgin and Kincardine	Victoria	190,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Hongkong	30	321,441	British Colony	Mutsuhito	Calcutta	801,764	351,063,304	322,110,806
India	1,568,960	387,222,481	Empire	L. P. Benfuri	Tokyo	1,105,048	43,461,848	63,021,305
Japan	147,655	30,007,394	Empire	Surendra Bikram Shamsher Jang	Seoul	250,000	3,895,344	5,255,468
Korea	82,000	10,528,387	Empire	Surendra Bikram Shamsher Jang	Yokohama	1,500	5,840,371	4,290,378
Labuan	30.2	5,853	British Colony	Surendra Bikram Shamsher Jang	Manila	270,000	12,773,770	21,651,775
Nepal	54,000	2,000,000	Kingdom	Surendra Bikram Shamsher Jang	Manila	270,000	12,773,770	21,651,775
Oman	82,000	1,500,000	Empire	Surendra Bikram Shamsher Jang	Manila	270,000	12,773,770	21,651,775
Persia	688,000	7,058,600	Empire	Surendra Bikram Shamsher Jang	Manila	270,000	12,773,770	21,651,775
Philippine Islands	114,326	7,000,000	Spanish Colony	Surendra Bikram Shamsher Jang	Manila	270,000	12,773,770	21,651,775
Russia, Asiatic	6,564,778	18,049,510	Empire	Surendra Bikram Shamsher Jang	Manila	270,000	12,773,770	21,651,775
Siam	180	47,992	Kingdom	Surendra Bikram Shamsher Jang	Manila	270,000	12,773,770	21,651,775
Siam	84,600	5,000,000	Kingdom	Surendra Bikram Shamsher Jang	Manila	270,000	12,773,770	21,651,775
Turkey in Asia	687,640	31,608,000	Empire	Surendra Bikram Shamsher Jang	Manila	270,000	12,773,770	21,651,775

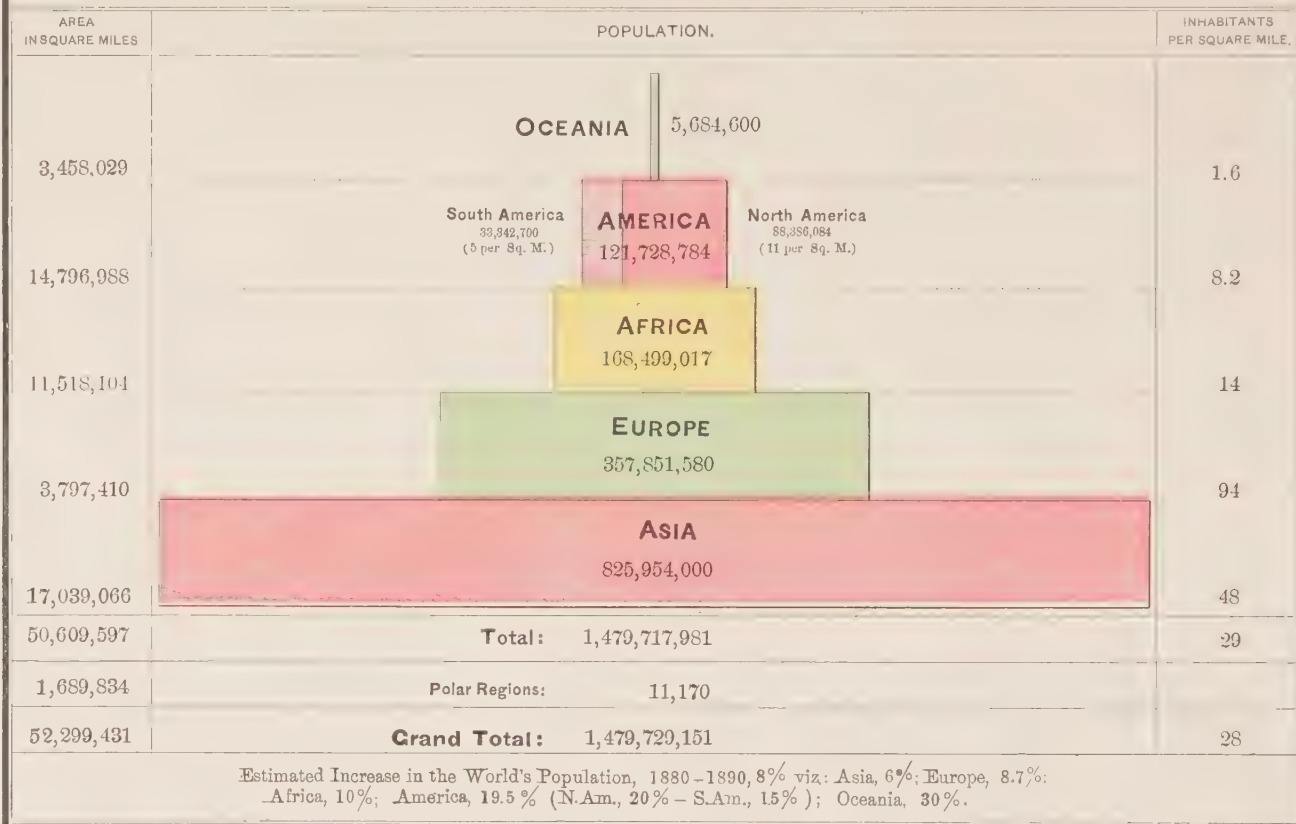
## AFRICA.

Abyssinia	190,000	5,000,000	Kingdom	Menelek II	Ankober	7,000		
Algeria	319,465	4,124,782	French Colony	Jules Cambon	Algiers	82,585	\$ 51,237,538	\$ 51,237,538
Cape of Good Hope	221,811	1,287,224	British Colony	Lord Cromer	Cape Town	51,251	49,409,472	49,183,116
Egypt	400,000	6,817,265	Empire	Abbas Hilmi	Cairo	874,829	58,703,493	39,045,851
German East Africa	400,000	2,300,000	German Protectorate	Major Wissman	Dar es Salaam			
Kamerun	180,000	2,000,000	German Protectorate	J. de Puttkamer	Kamerun			
Rongo Free State	900,000	14,000,000	Belgian Colony	Th. Wabls	Boma		1,070,704	
Liberia	14,960	1,008,000	Republic	W. D. Coleman	Monrovia	5,000		
Madagascar	388,500	3,500,000	French Colony		Antananarivo	100,000	847,518	788,518
Morocco	219,000	5,000,000	Empire		Fez	140,000	1,385,280	1,385,280
Natal	29,160	1,410,000	British Colony		Pretoria	17,500	1,110,842	1,110,842
Orange Free State	41,500	267,503	Republic		Bloemfontein	3,379	10,000,000	5,000,000
South African Republic	121,854	679,192	Republic		Portoria	5,005	3,000,000	2,024,830
Tunis	45,000	1,500,000	French Protectorate		Tunis	145,000	5,905,645	5,622,977

## OCEANIA.

Fiji	8,045	121,180	British Colony	Sir John Bates Thurston	Suva	600	\$ 2,371,665	\$ 1,265,245
Hawaii	6,040	89,890	Republic	Sanford B. Dole	Honolulu	23,907	10,250,000	7,430,000
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	110,000	850,000	German Protectorate	Captain Rüdiger	Port Moresby	1,000		
New Guinea	90,000	850,000	British Colony	Sir William Macgregor	Sydney	320,442	129,720,100	129,720,100
New South Wales	310,700	1,182,254	British Colony	Henry Robert Viscount Hamden	Wellington	10,000	4,800,000	72,000,000
New Zealand	104,171	625,058	British Colony	Earl of Glasgow	Brisbane	48,748	41,500,000	25,000,000
Queensland	608,497	406,858	British Colony	Lord Lamington	Adelaide	24,800	51,000,000	1,782,210
Samoa	1,700	30,000	British Colony	Madelton Luppa	Hobart	24,800	7,200,000	10,350,820
South Australia	608,630	320,431	British Colony	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton	Natal	378,014		202,117
Tasmania	26,215	146,667	British Colony	Viscount Gormanston	Melbourne	400,800	8,000,000	108,508,000
Tonga	374	19,250	Kingdom	George II	Perth	8,447	1,000,000	1,000,000
Victoria	87,884	1,140,408	British Colony	Lord Brassey				
Western Australia	975,676	49,782	British Colony	Sir Gerard Smith				

## The Population of the World, 1890.



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61 Morocco.....	C 14
62 Algeria.....	C 15
63 Madagascar.....	E 17
64 Abyssinia.....	D 16
65 Cape of Good Hope.....	F 15
66 Tunisia.....	C 15
67 Liberia.....	D 14
68 Tripoli.....	C 15
69 South African Rep.....	F 16
70 Mozambique.....	E 18
71 Orange Free State.....	F 16









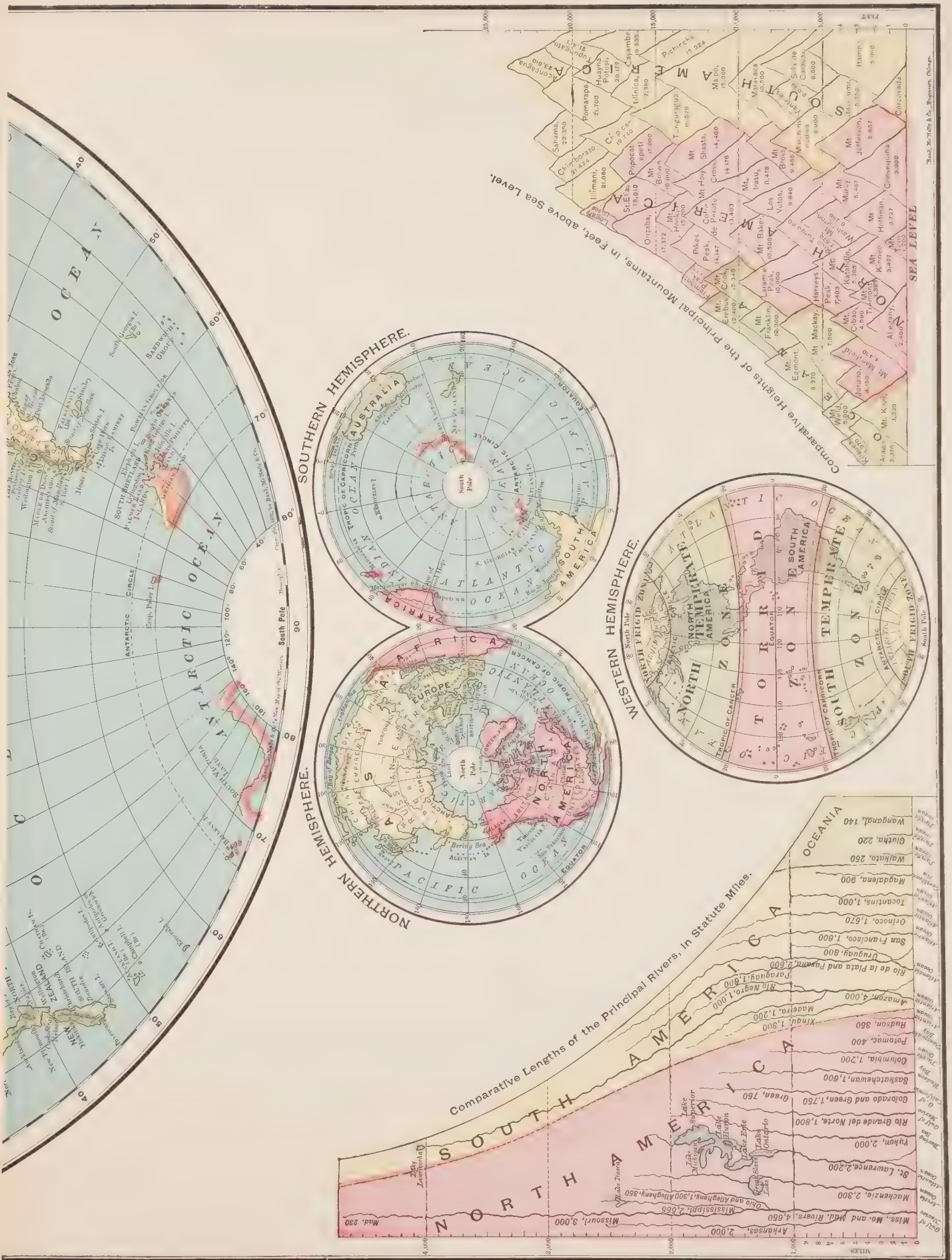




## Western Hemisphere







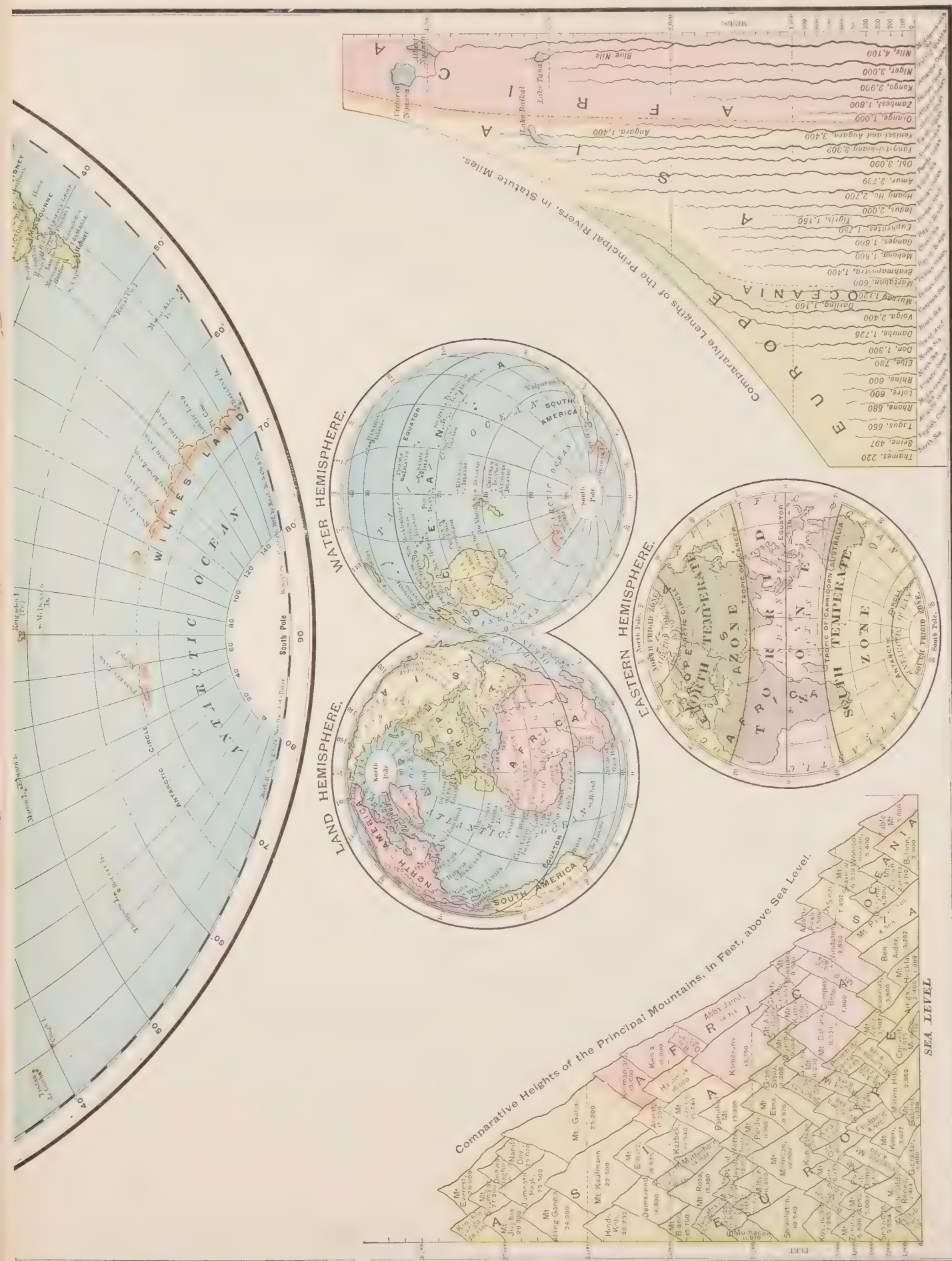


Eastern Hemisphere

Eastern Hemisphere









## NORTH AMERICA

BAHAMAS . . . S 12	(British Colony)
Area, 5,450 sq. m.	Pop. . . . . 8,000
BARBADOS . . . O 16	(British Colony)
Area, 166 sq. m.	Pop. . . . . 162,322
BERMUDA . . . I 11	(British Colony)
Area, 20 sq. m.	Pop. . . . . 1,514
CANADA . . . O 6	(British Colony)
Ar. 3,456,000 sq. m.	Pop. . . . . 4,829,411
COSTA RICA . . . Q 15	(Republic)
Area, 23,233 sq. m.	Pop. . . . . 213,755
CUBA . . . R 13	(Spanish Colony)
Area, 36,011 sq. m.	Pop. . . . . 1,631,087
GUATEMALA . . . O 14	(Republic)
Area, 46,800 sq. m.	Pop. . . . . 1,400,011
HAITI . . . S 13	(Republic)
Area, 10,204 sq. m.	Pop. . . . . 960,000
HONDURAS . . . P 15	(Republic)
Area, 46,400 sq. m.	Pop. . . . . 451,217
HONDURAS . . . P 14	(British Colony)
Area, 7,562 sq. m.	Pop. . . . . 31,171
JAMAICA . . . R 14	(British Colony)
Area, 4,200 sq. m.	Pop. . . . . 639,491
MEXICO . . . M 13	(Republic)
Area, 97,066 sq. m.	Pop. . . . . 11,611,913
NEW FOUNDLAND . . . S 8	(British Colony)
Area, 12,200 sq. m.	Pop. . . . . 262,000
NICARAGUA . . . P 15	(Republic)
Area, 49,500 sq. m.	Pop. . . . . 350,000
PUERTO RICO . . . M 15	(Spanish Colony)
Area, 3,530 sq. m.	Pop. . . . . 806,708
SALVADOR . . . P 15	(Republic)
Area, 7,235 sq. m.	Pop. . . . . 661,513
SANTO DOMINGO . . . S 14	(Republic)
Area, 19,045 sq. m.	Pop. . . . . 610,000
UNITED STATES . . . N 10	(Republic)
Ar. 3,662,990 sq. m.	Pop. . . . . 62,622,350









## UNITED STATES

Capital,  
Washington, D. C.  
Pop. .... 230,000

ALABAMA...Q.7  
Area, 52,250 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,515,017  
Cap. Mont-  
gomery, Q. 8  
Pop. .... 21,888

ARIZONA...G.7  
Area, 113,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 59,629  
Cap. Phoenix, F. 3  
Pop. .... 3,152

ARKANSAS...N.7  
Area, 53,350 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,175,479  
Cap. Little Rock  
Pop. .... 1,874

CALIFORNIA...B.6  
Area, 163,690 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,281,130  
Cap. Sacramento  
Pop. .... 26,280

COLORADO...I.1  
Area, 104,237 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 417,799  
Cap. Denver, J. 5  
Pop. .... 106,411

CONNECTICUT...V.4  
Area, 4,960 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 546,226  
Cap. Hartford, V. 4  
Pop. .... 33,239

DELAWARE...U.5  
Area, 2,050 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 108,195  
Cap. Dover, U. 5  
Pop. .... 3,361

DISTRICT OF  
COLUMBIA...U.5  
Area, 177 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 293,292

FLORIDA...S.9  
Area, 58,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 891,111  
Cap. Tallahassee  
Pop. .... 2,801

GEORGIA...H.7  
Area, 59,700 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,281,130  
Cap. Atlanta, H. 7  
Pop. .... 65,231

IDaho...I.4  
Area, 141,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 103,416  
Cap. Boise, I. 4  
Pop. .... 2,000

ILLINOIS...P.4  
Area, 149,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 2,523,569  
Cap. Springfield, P. 4  
Pop. .... 35,769

INDIANA...Q.4  
Area, 94,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,281,130  
Cap. Indianapolis, Q. 4  
Pop. .... 103,416

INDIAN TERRITORY...M.6  
Area, 31,400 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 10,438

IOWA...N.4  
Area, 60,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 2,065,009  
Cap. Des Moines  
Pop. .... 30,769

KANSAS...I.5  
Area, 82,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,281,130  
Cap. Topeka, M. 5  
Pop. .... 30,151

KENTUCKY...R.5  
Area, 40,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,838,638  
Cap. Frankfort, R. 5  
Pop. .... 5,892

LOUISIANA...O.8  
Area, 135,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,281,130  
Cap. Baton Rouge, O. 8  
Pop. .... 10,438

MAINE...X.3  
Area, 32,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 161,439  
Cap. Augusta, N. 4  
Pop. .... 16,747

MARYLAND...I.5  
Area, 12,210 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,042,390  
Cap. Annapolis  
Pop. .... 7,904

MASSACHUSETTS...W.1  
Area, 8,450 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,281,130  
Cap. Boston, W. 1  
Pop. .... 10,370

MICHIGAN...R.8  
Area, 59,915 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 2,241,451  
Cap. Lansing, R. 8  
Pop. .... 15,847

MINNESOTA...N.2  
Area, 85,360 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,771,119  
Cap. St. Paul, O. 2  
Pop. .... 10,292

MISSISSIPPI...P.7  
Area, 46,810 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,281,130  
Cap. Jackson, P. 8  
Pop. .... 5,920

MISSOURI...N.5  
Area, 69,415 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 2,676,134  
Cap. Jefferson  
City, N. 5  
Pop. .... 6,742

## United States.

MONTANA...G.7  
Area, 146,080 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 13,888  
Cap. Helena, G. 7  
Pop. .... 18,881

NEBRASKA...I.1  
Area, 77,510 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,068,111  
Cap. Lincoln, M. 1  
Pop. .... 18,881

NEVADA...G.7  
Area, 110,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 45,000  
Cap. Carson City, G. 7  
Pop. .... 3,000

NEW HAMPSHIRE...W.3  
Area, 9,305 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 376,000  
Cap. Concord, W. 3  
Pop. .... 17,000

NEW JERSEY...I.1  
Area, 7,815 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,672,000  
Cap. Trenton, I. 1  
Pop. .... 62,000

NEW MEXICO...I.1  
Area, 122,500 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 153,000  
Cap. Santa Fe, I. 1  
Pop. .... 6,000

NEW YORK...I.1  
Area, 48,170 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 5,990,000  
Cap. Albany  
Pop. .... 14,000

N. CAROLINA...H.7  
Area, 52,250 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,617,000  
Cap. Raleigh, H. 7  
Pop. .... 18,000

N. DAKOTA...H.7  
Area, 70,795 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 18,000  
Cap. Bismarck, H. 7  
Pop. .... 18,000

OHIO...K.4  
Area, 41,060 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 3,672,000  
Cap. Columbus  
Pop. .... 88,000

OKLAHOMA...T.8  
Area, 39,090 sq. m.  
Cap. Guthrie, M. 8  
Pop. .... 10,000

OREGON...I.1  
Area, 96,030 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 18,000  
Cap. Salem, I. 1  
Pop. .... 10,000

PENNSYLVANIA...T.4  
Area, 45,215 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 5,238,000  
Cap. Harrisburg  
Pop. .... 39,000

RHODE ISLAND...W.1  
Area, 1,550 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 18,000  
Cap. Providence, W. 1  
Pop. .... 18,000

S. CAROLINA...S.7  
Area, 30,570 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,131,149  
Cap. Columbia  
Pop. .... 15,333

S. DAKOTA...K.3  
Area, 77,650 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,068,111  
Cap. Pierre, S. 3  
Pop. .... 1,776

TENNESSEE...Q.6  
Area, 42,050 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,107,118  
Cap. Nashville, Q. 6  
Pop. .... 16,163

TEXAS...I.1  
Area, 695,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 2,233,253  
Cap. Austin, I. 8  
Pop. .... 14,575

UTAH...X.3  
Area, 9,505 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 382,122  
Cap. Salt Lake City, X. 3  
Pop. .... 8,000

VERMONT...V.3  
Area, 24,700 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 762,794  
Cap. Montpelier  
Pop. .... 3,617

VIRGINIA...T.5  
Area, 42,450 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,663,080  
Cap. Richmond, T. 5  
Pop. .... 11,688

WASHINGTON...C.2  
Area, 69,180 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 38,000  
Cap. Olympia, C. 2  
Pop. .... 1,000

W. VIRGINIA...S.5  
Area, 24,700 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 762,794  
Cap. Charleston  
Pop. .... 5,742

WISCONSIN...P.3  
Area, 56,040 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,688,888  
Cap. Madison, O. 3  
Pop. .... 18,426

WYOMING...H.3  
Area, 97,890 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 60,700  
Cap. Cheyenne  
Pop. .... 11,690

## Scales.

Statute Miles, 60.10 = 1 Degree.

Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.

Feet, 12 = 1 Metre of the United States.

Scale of 1:1,000,000.

Scale of 1:500,000.

Scale of 1:250,000.

Scale of 1:125,000.

Scale of 1:62,500.

Scale of 1:31,250.

Scale of 1:15,625.

Scale of 1:7,812.







## NEW HAMPSHIRE

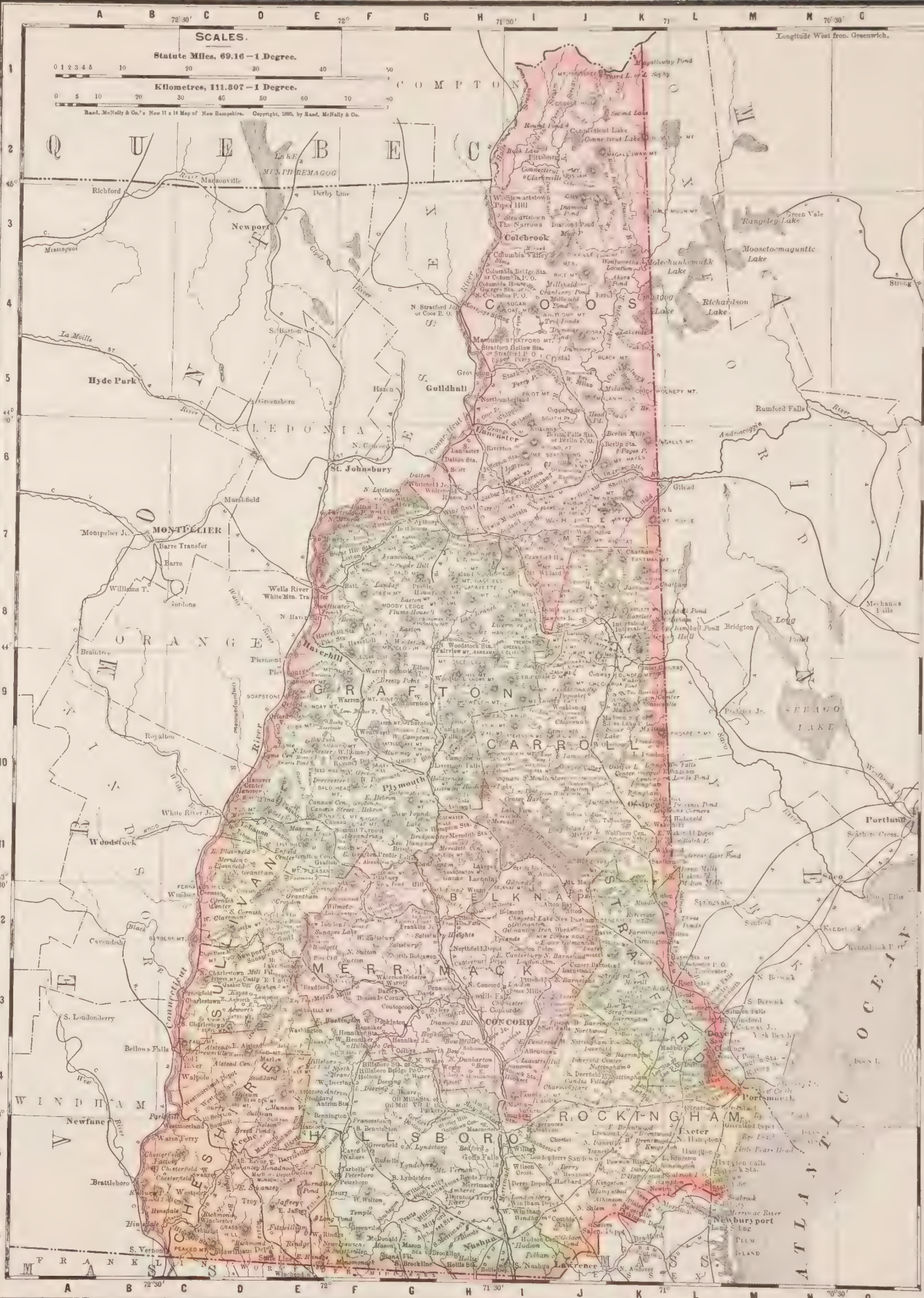
Land area, 9,005 sq. m.  
Water area, 394 sq. m.  
Pop. 339,000  
Male 180,000  
Female 159,000  
Native 304,190  
Foreign 34,810  
White 305,240  
African 311  
Chinese 50  
Japanese 10  
Indian 10

## COUNTIES.

Belknap ..... J 12  
Carroll ..... J 10  
Cheshire ..... C 14  
Coes ..... J 1  
Grafton ..... H 9  
Hillsboro ..... H 15  
Merrimack ..... H 13  
Rockingham ..... K 14  
Strafford ..... K 13  
Sullivan ..... E 12

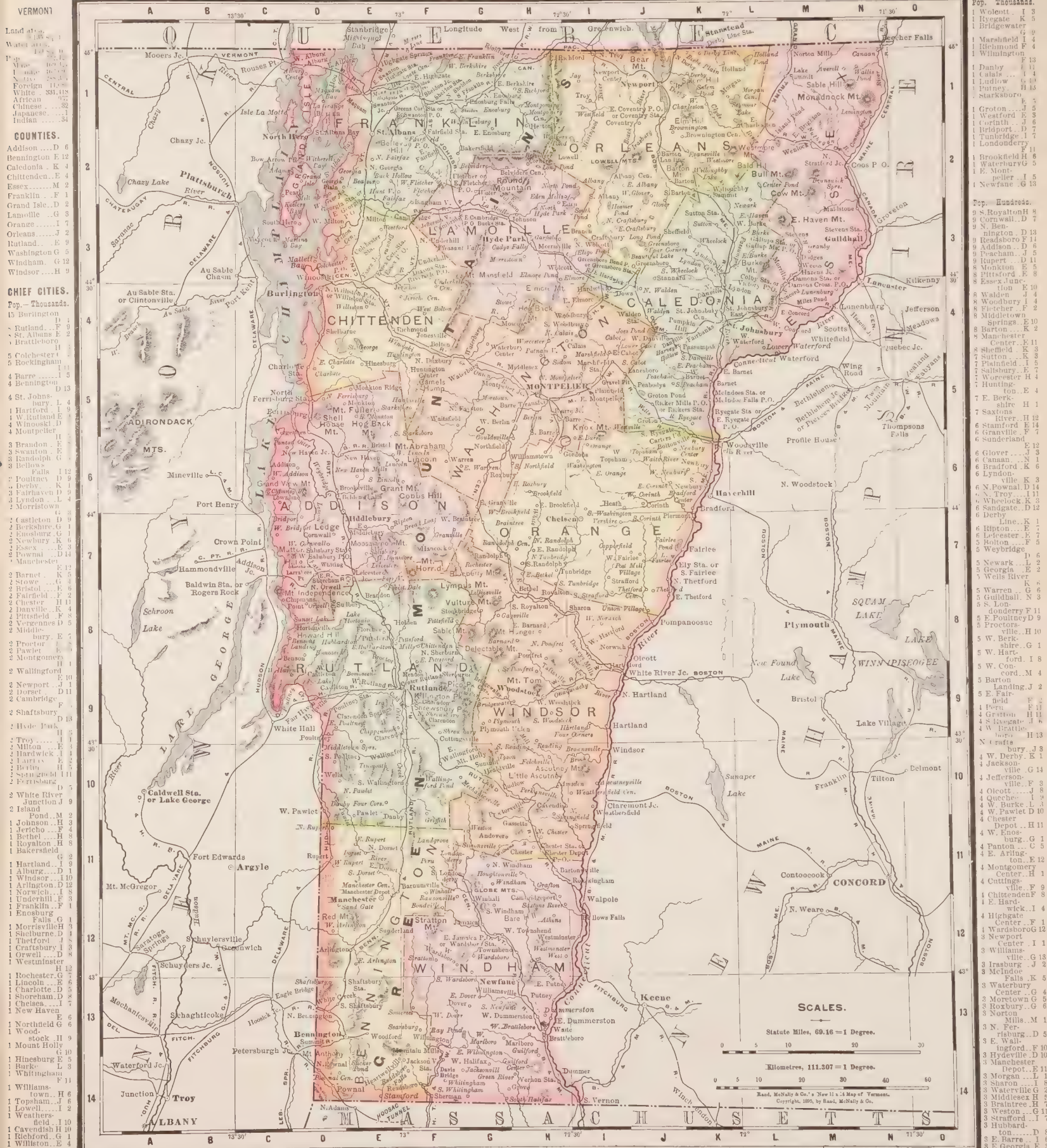
## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. Thousands.  
41 Manchester ..... H 11  
19 Nashua ..... H 16  
17 Concord ..... H 13  
13 Dover ..... L 13  
19 Portsmouth ..... M 14  
7 Keene ..... D 15  
7 Rochester ..... L 14  
6 Somersworth ..... M 13  
6 Laconia ..... H 11  
6 Claremont ..... C 12  
4 Exeter ..... L 15  
4 Franklin ..... G 12  
4 Lebanon ..... D 11  
3 Lancaster ..... H 6  
3 Littleton ..... G 7  
3 Pembroke ..... L 14  
3 Farmington ..... K 12  
3 Wolfboro ..... J 11  
3 Milford ..... G 16  
3 Franklin Falls ..... H 12  
3 Berlin ..... J 6  
3 New Market ..... L 11  
3 Lakeport ..... H 12  
3 Newport ..... D 15  
3 Pittsfield ..... L 11  
3 Derry ..... J 10  
3 Winchester ..... C 14  
3 Peterborough ..... J 11  
3 Suncook ..... L 11  
3 Conway ..... G 9  
3 Hinsdale ..... C 14  
3 Walpole ..... C 14  
3 Hillsboro ..... E 11  
3 Lisbon ..... H 11  
3 Whitefield ..... H 12  
3 Town ..... H 11  
2 Hooksett ..... L 11  
2 Plymouth ..... G 10  
2 Wilton ..... G 10  
2 Pennacook ..... L 11  
2 Hanover ..... D 14  
2 Hopkinton ..... C 14  
2 Salem ..... J 16  
2 Colebrook ..... L 13  
2 Epping ..... K 14  
2 Gorham ..... K 14  
2 Marlboro ..... D 11  
2 Seabrook ..... L 15  
2 Milford ..... L 12  
2 Ossipee ..... K 10  
2 Walley ..... D 13  
2 Weare ..... G 14  
2 Bristol ..... G 11  
2 Tilton ..... H 12  
2 Wakefield ..... K 11  
2 Bosworth ..... G 13  
2 Northwood ..... J 13  
1 Allenstown ..... J 11  
1 Jaffrey ..... E 16  
1 Charles Town ..... C 13  
1 Enfield ..... E 11  
1 Canaan Center ..... E 10  
1 Barrington ..... K 13  
1 Hillsboro Bridge ..... F 14  
1 Henniker ..... F 13  
1 Warner ..... G 13  
1 Alton ..... J 12  
1 Northumberland ..... H 5  
1 Hampton ..... L 15  
1 Stratford ..... K 13  
1 Bethel ..... G 13  
1 Barnstead ..... J 13  
1 Greenville ..... F 16  
1 Antrim ..... F 14  
1 Bartlett ..... J 8  
1 Whitefield Junction ..... G 6  
1 Londonderry ..... L 15  
1 Deerfield ..... J 14  
1 Gilmanston ..... J 12  
1 Berlin Mills ..... K 6  
1 Ashland ..... H 11  
1 Plainfield ..... D 11  
1 Lyme ..... E 10  
1 Belmont ..... L 12  
1 Raymond ..... J 14  
1 Strafford ..... H 13  
1 Fitzwilliam Depot ..... D 16  
1 Kingston ..... K 15  
1 Candia ..... L 11  
1 Bedford ..... H 13  
1 Hudson ..... L 16  
1 Andover ..... G 12  
1 Pladstow ..... K 16  
1 Newton ..... K 15  
1 Jefferson ..... L 7  
1 Amherst ..... H 15  
1 Chesterfield ..... C 15  
1 Moultonboro ..... L 10  
1 Milan ..... K 6  
1 Sanborn ..... H 12  
1 Tamworth ..... J 10  
1 W. Concord ..... H 13  
1 Stewartstown ..... J 13  
1 Hollis ..... H 16  
1 London ..... L 13



Pop. Thousands.  
1 Woods ..... D 16  
1 Troy ..... D 16  
1 Notting ..... K 14  
1 Rye ..... M 13  
1 Chester ..... J 12  
1 Cornish ..... C 12  
Pop. Hundreds.  
9 Rumney De. .... F 10  
9 Bath ..... F 8  
9 Milton Mills ..... L 11  
9 Abbeystead ..... L 11  
9 E. Concord ..... H 11  
9 Wilnot ..... F 12  
9 E. Rochester ..... L 11  
8 Warren ..... L 11  
8 Meredith ..... L 11  
8 Sunapee ..... L 11  
7 N. Conway ..... J 11  
7 Derry Depot ..... L 11  
7 New Ipswich ..... F 16  
7 Drowsfield ..... F 16  
7 Groveton ..... H 11  
7 Alexandria ..... H 11  
7 Seabrook ..... L 11  
7 Bradford ..... E 13  
7 W. Swan ..... L 11  
7 E. Jaffrey ..... E 15  
6 S. New ..... L 11  
6 Market ..... L 11  
6 Frances ..... L 11  
6 Coos ..... H 14  
6 Canaan ..... F 11  
6 Washington ..... L 11  
6 Fremont ..... K 15  
6 Freedom ..... K 10  
5 S. Hampton ..... L 15  
5 New London ..... E 12  
5 W. Lebanon ..... H 11  
5 W. Peterboro ..... F 15  
5 Salem Depot ..... J 16  
5 Orford ..... E 9  
5 Campton ..... H 10  
5 Village ..... H 10  
5 North ..... L 11  
5 Ware ..... G 14  
5 Glimanton ..... L 12  
4 Center Har. .... L 10  
4 Potter ..... F 12  
4 N. Haverhill ..... E 11  
4 Brentwood ..... K 15  
4 Dunbury ..... F 11  
4 Rumney ..... G 10  
4 Bennington ..... F 14  
4 Center ..... L 11  
4 Durham ..... L 14  
4 Marlboro ..... D 11  
4 Piermont ..... E 9  
4 Ashcroft ..... C 16  
4 Glim ..... D 11  
4 S. Wolfboro ..... J 11  
4 Madison ..... K 9  
3 Canton ..... L 11  
3 ..... L 11  
3 ..... L 11  
3 W. Stewart ..... L 11  
3 ..... L 11  
3 Grantham ..... E 12  
3 Grafton ..... L 11  
3 Center Hill ..... G 7  
3 Westmore ..... L 11  
3 HHI ..... L 11  
3 Center Sand ..... L 11  
3 Swiftwater ..... E 9  
3 Dover Point ..... L 11  
3 Orfordville ..... E 9  
3 Gonic ..... L 13  
3 Greenfield ..... E 15  
3 Alton Bay ..... J 12  
3 Gould ..... E 17  
3 S. Lyndeboro ..... G 15  
3 Jackson ..... G 15  
3 W. Notting ..... L 11  
3 Row ..... H 14  
3 E. Andover ..... L 11  
3 Hancock ..... E 15  
3 Benton ..... F 8  
3 Brookline ..... H 16  
3 Sutton ..... F 13  
3 Union ..... K 17  
3 Richmond ..... F 16  
3 E. Swanzey ..... D 15  
2 Auburn ..... L 14  
2 Dunbarton ..... H 11  
2 Greenland ..... M 11  
2 Canterbury ..... H 13  
2 Melvin VII. .... L 11  
2 Parkville ..... C 15  
2 Intervale ..... K 8  
2 Pelham ..... L 16  
2 Wentworth ..... F 10  
2 Center Barn. .... L 11  
2 Sandown ..... J 15  
2 Centerville ..... L 11  
2 W. Ware ..... H 14  
2 ..... L 11  
2 Stratham ..... L 14  
2 The Wells Hill ..... L 11  
2 E. Pembroke ..... L 11  
2 Hampstead ..... L 11  
2 Monroe ..... F 15  
2 Rye Beach ..... L 15  
2 Temple ..... F 15  
2 Meriden ..... D 11  
2 S. Salem ..... J 16  
2 E. Westbury ..... L 11  
2 Land ..... C 14  
2 Dublin ..... E 15  
2 E. Kingston ..... L 15  
2 Pittsburg ..... J 12  
2 S. Tamworth ..... J 10







MASS.

Land area,  
8,040 sq. m.  
Water area,  
275 sq. m.  
Pop. '95 2,495,345  
Population 1890.  
Mex. 1,987,500  
European 5,254  
Native 1,581,284  
Foreign 456,145  
White 2,225,934  
African 22,191  
Chinese 964  
Japanese 8  
Indian 12

COUNTIES.

Barnstable.....	F 13
Berkshire.....	C 2
Bristol.....	I 10
Dukes.....	G 22
Essex.....	I 11
Franklin.....	I 34
Hampden.....	I 14
Hampshire.....	C 3
Middlesex.....	C 9
Nantucket.....	G 11
Norfolk.....	I 30
Plymouth.....	E 11
Suffolk.....	C 5
Worcester.....	C 6

CHIEF CITIES.

[illegible]







## RHODE ISLAND

Land area, 1,545 sq. mi.  
Water, 100 sq. mi.  
Pop. '90, 281,700  
Male, 135,500  
Female, 146,200  
Pop. 1880, 239,200  
Native, 14,700  
White, 260,000  
African, 10,000  
Chinese, 100  
Indian, 180

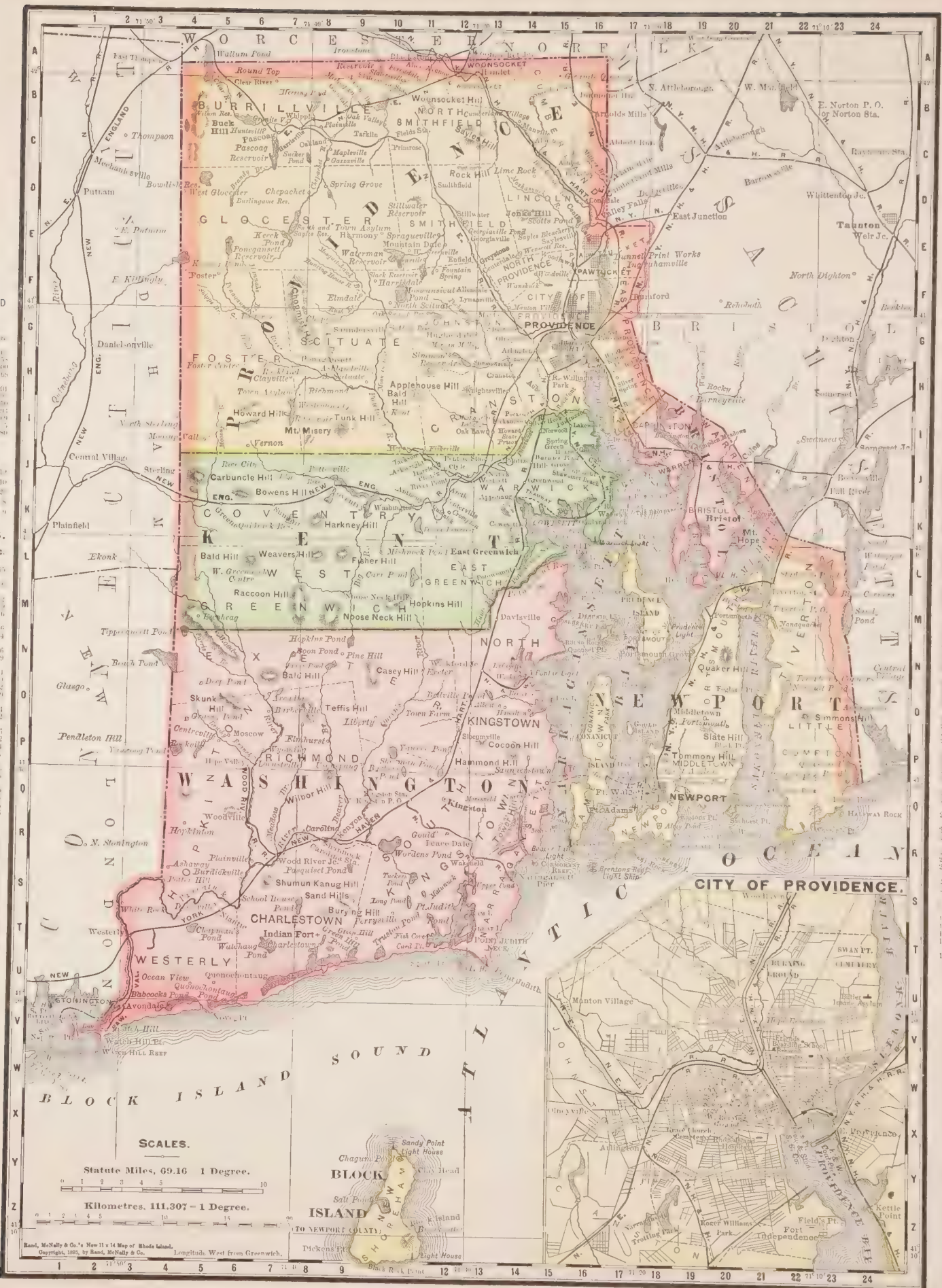
## COUNTIES.

Bristol, R. 14  
Kent, R. 10  
Newport, O. 2  
Providence, I. 8  
Washington, Q. 9

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. Thousands.  
1 Providence, 61.5  
2 Pawtucket, 6.15  
3 Woonsocket, 5.1  
4 Woonsocket, 4.1  
5 Woonsocket, 4.1  
6 Woonsocket, 4.1  
7 Woonsocket, 4.1  
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96 Woonsocket, 4.1  
97 Woonsocket, 4.1  
98 Woonsocket, 4.1  
99 Woonsocket, 4.1  
100 Woonsocket, 4.1

Pop. — Business  
1 Providence, 61.5  
2 Pawtucket, 6.15  
3 Woonsocket, 5.1  
4 Woonsocket, 4.1  
5 Woonsocket, 4.1  
6 Woonsocket, 4.1  
7 Woonsocket, 4.1  
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## SCALES.

Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.

Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.

Rand, McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Rhode Island.  
Copyright, 1905, by Rand, McNally & Co. Longitude, West from Greenwich.



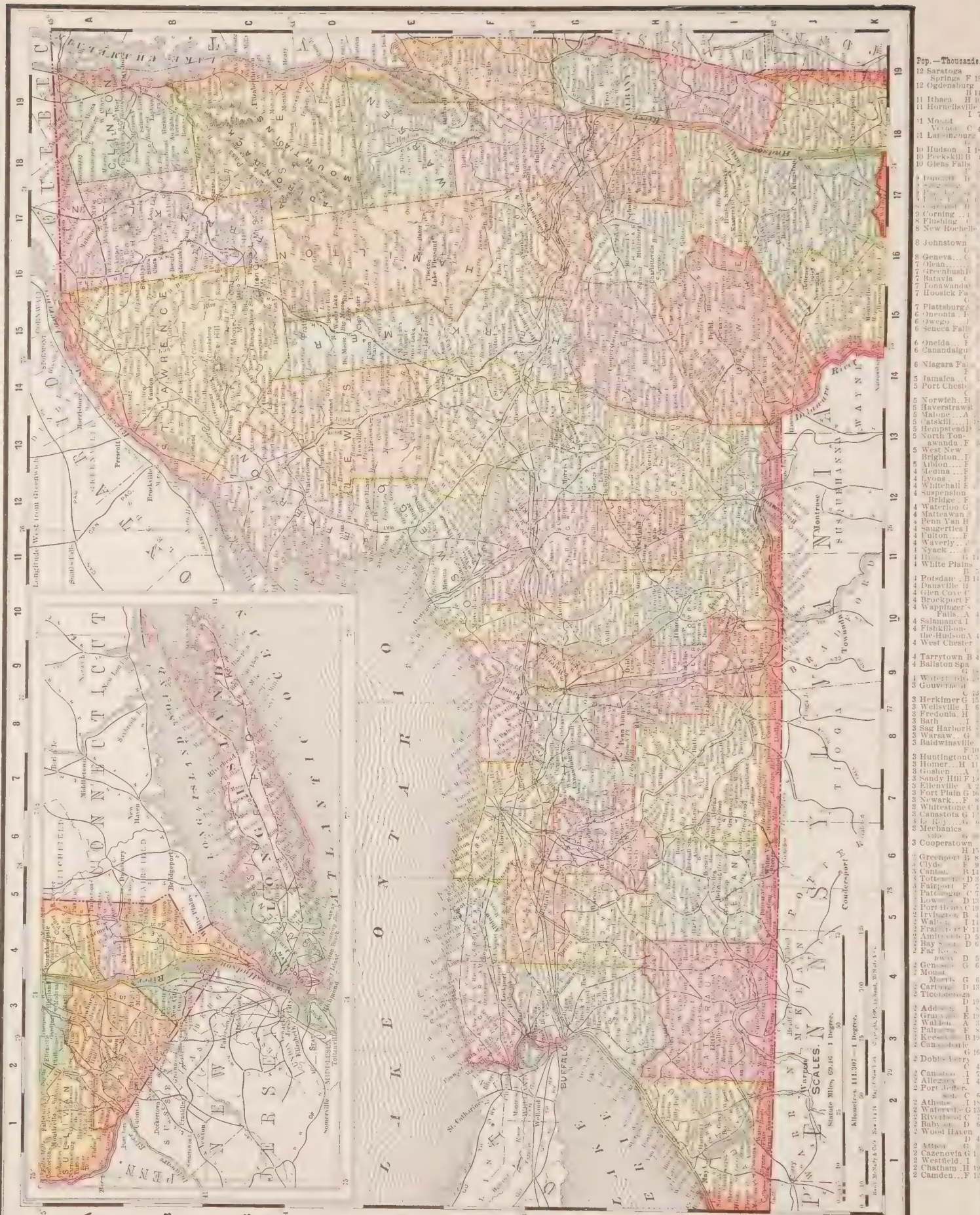




Land area, .	1,620 sq. m.
Water area,	1,550 sq. m.
Pop.	2,998
Male	1,466
Female	1,532
Natives	1,426
Foreign	1,571
White	1,000
African	1,000
Chinese	1,000
Japanese	148
Indian	148

[illegible]

Pop. — Thousands.	
1515 New York	C 4
806 Brooklyn	D 2
256 Buffalo	G 4
134 Rochester	F 2
95 Albany	H 19
87 Syracuse	G 14
64 Troy	F 11
41 Utica	F 11
35 Binghamton	F 11
32 Yonkers	C 4
31 Elmhurst	C 4
17 Long Island City	C 4
16 Auburn	G 10
15 Newburgh	A 10
13 Cohoes	G 10
12 Poughkeepsie	A 10
12 Oswego	E 10
11 Kingston	A 10
10 Schenectady	G 18
17 Amsterdam	G 18
16 New Brighton	G 18
16 on D 8	
16 Jamestown	D 12
16 Lockport	F 13
15 Rome	F 13
15 Watertown	D 12
14 Stapleton	D 12
14 Gloversville	F 17
13 West Troy	G 18
12 Middletown	









### POINTS OF INTEREST.

Bedford Park G 9  
Bushwick Park H 12  
Carroll Park F 1  
City Hall D 4  
City Park C 3  
Lefferts Park E 9  
Memorial Arch G 1  
Navy Yard G 6  
Pennyworth H 8  
Pier 15 G 6  
Post Office D 1  
Prospect Park H 6  
Tompkins Park D 9  
Twelfth Ward F 2  
U.S. Navy Hospital C 7  
University Park H 1  
Washington

STREETS.

[illegible]







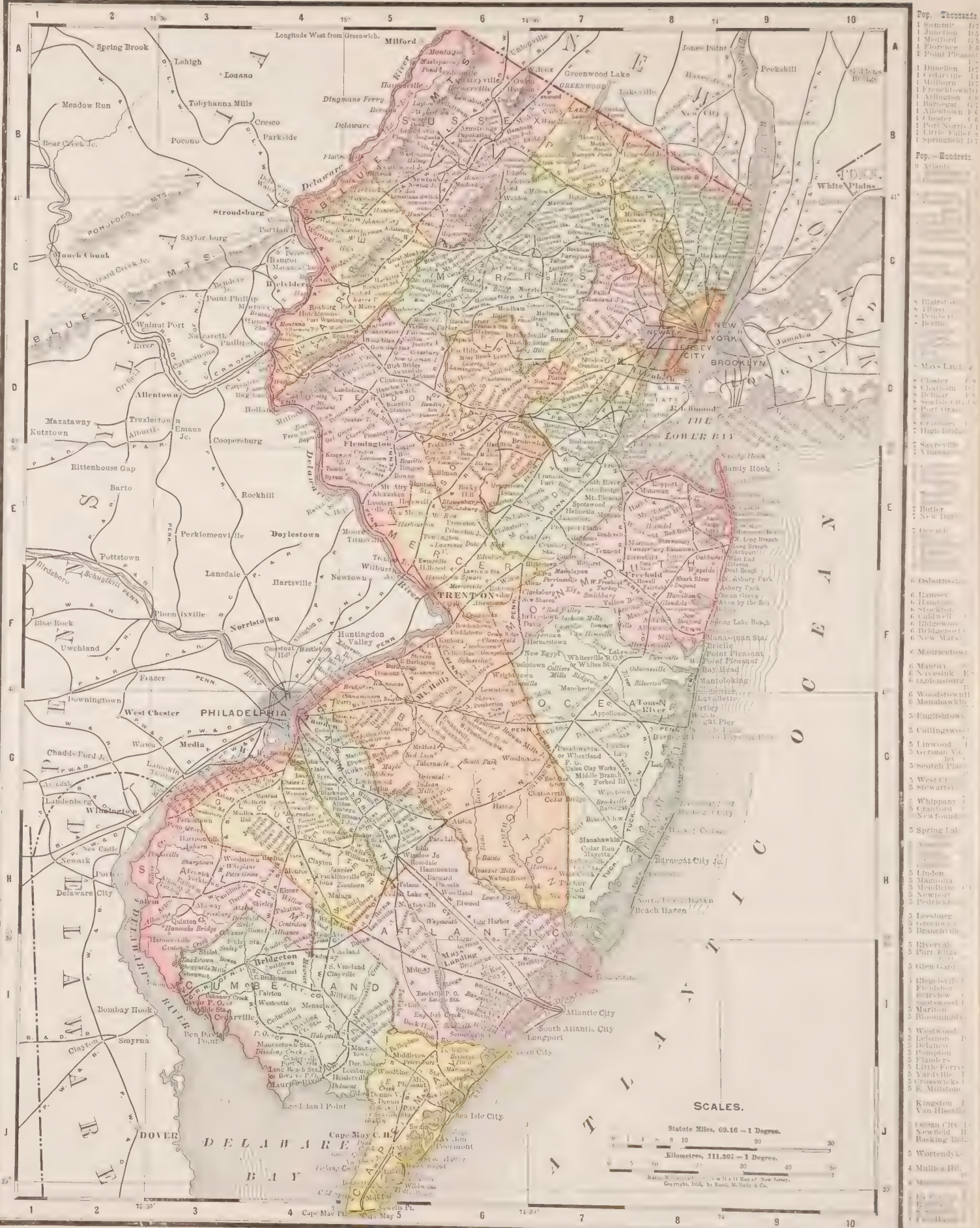
## NEW JERSEY

Land area, 1,484 sq. mi.  
Water area, 200 sq. mi.  
Population, 1,047,042  
Population, 1980, 980,000  
Major cities, 200,000  
Foreign-born, 200,000  
Native, 1,110,000  
Foreign-born, 200,000  
White, 1,000,000  
African-American, 100,000  
Chinese, 100,000  
Japanese, 100,000  
Indians, 100,000

COUNTIES.

Atlantic	H 6
Bergen	C 8
Burlington	G 5
Camden	G
Cape May	J 5
Cumberland	I 4
Essex	C 7
Gloucester	H 1
Hudson	D 8
Hunterdon	D
Mercer	I 6
Monmouth	I 7
Morris	C
Ocean	C 7
Passaic	I 7
Salem	H
Somerset	D 6
Sussex	I
Union	D 7
Warren	C

CHIEF CITIES.

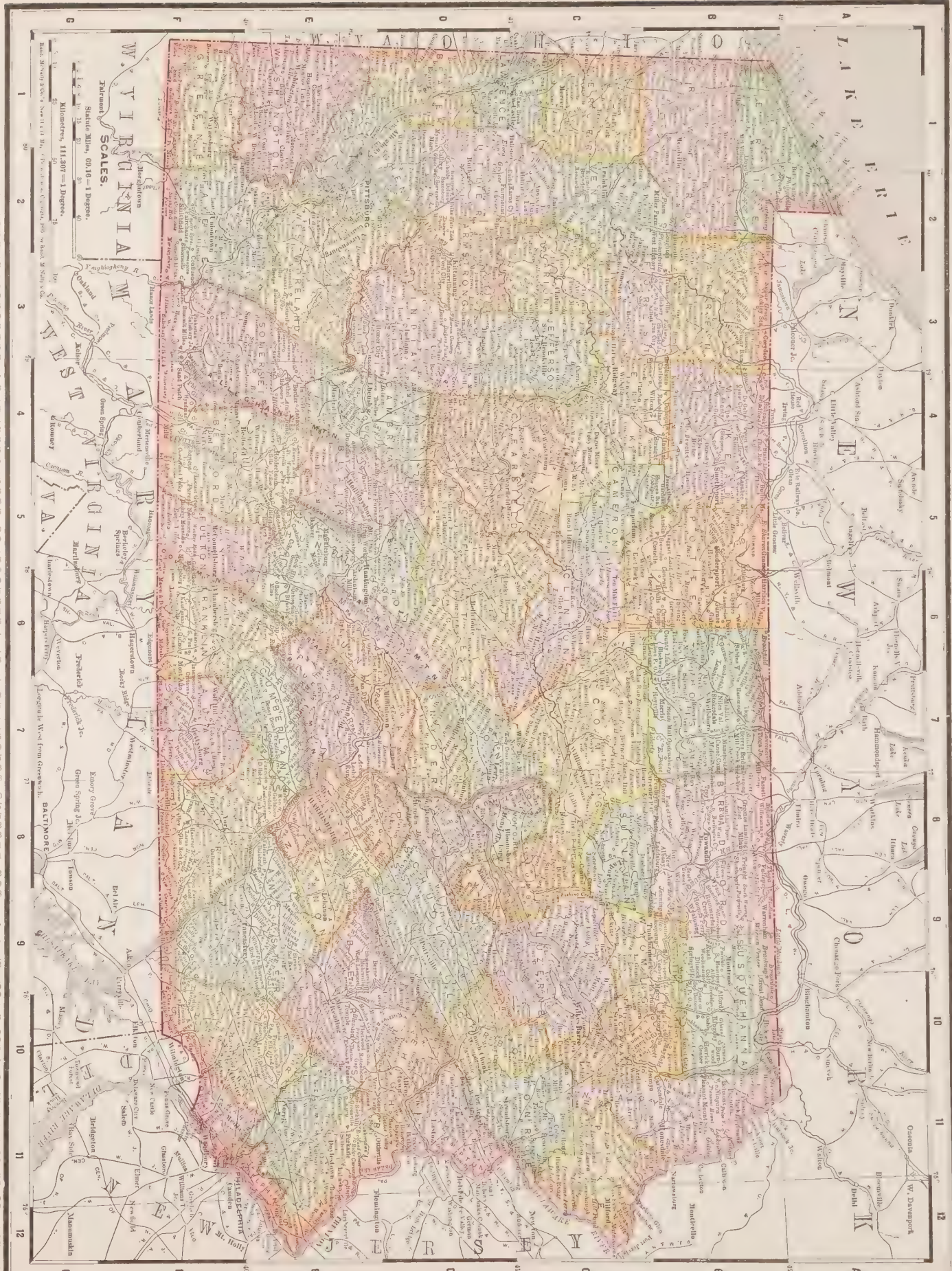
[illegible]



Land area,  
44,985 sq. m.  
Water area,  
230 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 5,258,014  
Male... 2,666,331  
Female 2,591,683  
Native 4,112,294  
Foreign 845,720  
White 5,148,257  
African 107,596  
Chinese... 1,146  
Japanese... 32  
Indian ..... 983

Adams	F 7
Allegheeny	D 1
Armstrong	D 2
Beaver	D 1
Bedford	F 4
Berks	E 9
Blair	E 9
Bradford	B 8
Bucks	E 11
Butler	D 2
Camden	C 4
Carbon	D 10
Center	D 6
Chester	F 10
Clarion	C 3
Clearfield	C 6
Clinton	C 6
Columbia	C 8
Crawford	B 1
Cumberland	E 8
Dauphin	E 7
Delaware	F 11
Elk	C 4
Erie	C 4
Fayette	F 2
Forest	B 3
Franklin	F 6
Fulton	F 5
Greene	F 1
Huntingdon	E 5
Indiana	D 3
Jefferson	C 2
Juniata	E 6
Lackawanna	

Pop.—Thousands.	
1947 Philadelphia	F 11
239 Pittsburgh	E 11
105 Allegheny	E 10
75 Scranton	E 8
59 Reading	E 10
57 Erie	E 10
33 Harrisburg	E 8
58 Wilkesbarre	E 8
32 Lancaster	F 9
30 Altoona	E 9
27 Williamsport	C 7
22 Johnstown	E 10
21 York	E 10
21 McKeesport	E 2
20 Chester	F 11
20 Norristown	E 10
16 Shenandoah	E 9
15 Erie	E 10
15 Lebanon	E 9
14 Easton	D 11
13 Shamokin	D 11
13 Pottsville	E 10
12 Hazleton	E 10
12 New Castle	C 9
11 Manahan City	C 2
11 Oil City	C 2
11 Carbondale	E 11
11 Columbia E	11

[illegible]



## POINTS OF

[illegible]

BRAND. McNALLY & Co.'s  
MAP OF THE  
Main Portion of  
PHILADELPHIA.  
Explanation:

Railroads  
Street Car Lines

SCALE OF MITRES.

SCALE OF MITRES.



## MARYLAND

Land area, 9,860 sq. m.  
Water area, 2,350 sq. m.  
Pop., 1,947,991  
Male, 950,991  
Female, 996,999  
Native, 950,991  
Foreign, 996,999  
White, 950,991  
African, 996,999  
Chinese, 189  
Japanese, 189  
Indian, 189

## COUNTIES.

Allegany, B. 1  
Anne Arundel, B. 1  
Baltimore, B. 1  
Baltimore City, B. 1  
Calvert, B. 1  
Caroline, B. 1  
Carroll, B. 1  
Cecil, B. 1  
Charles, B. 1  
Dorchester, B. 1  
Frederick, B. 1  
Garret, B. 1  
Harford, B. 1  
Howard, B. 1  
Kent, B. 1  
Montgomery, B. 1  
Prince George, B. 1  
Queen Anne, B. 1  
St. Mary, B. 1  
Somerset, B. 1  
Washington, B. 1  
Wicomico, B. 1  
Worcester, B. 1

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop., Thousands.  
43 Baltimore, C. 8  
13 Cumberland, D. 4  
10 Hagerstown, B. 1  
1 Frederick, B. 1  
1 Annapolis, B. 1  
1 Cambridge, B. 1  
1 Lonaconing, B. 1  
1 Frostburg, B. 1  
1 Havre de Grace, B. 1  
1 Easton, B. 1  
1 Salisbury, B. 1  
1 Westminster, B. 1  
1 Chestertown, B. 1  
1 Sparrows Point, D. 4  
1 Eikon, B. 1  
1 Carrollville, B. 1  
1 Laurel, B. 1  
1 Port Deposit, B. 1  
1 Pocomoke City, B. 1  
1 Rockville, B. 1  
1 Crisfield, B. 1  
1 Western Port, B. 1  
1 Hyattsville, B. 1  
1 Deal Island, B. 1  
1 Ellicott City, B. 1  
1 Snow Hill, B. 1  
1 Bel Air, B. 1  
1 St. Michaels, B. 1  
1 Centerville, D. 10  
1 Barton, B. 1  
1 Cockeysville, B. 1  
1 Williamsport, B. 1  
1 Woodberry, B. 1  
1 North East, B. 1  
1 Sharpsburg, B. 1  
1 Chesapeake City, B. 1  
1 Oxford, B. 1  
1 Oakland, B. 1  
1 Texas, B. 1  
1 Woodbury, B. 1  
1 Berlin, B. 1  
Pop., Hundreds.  
9 Taylors Island, B. 1  
9 Thurmont, B. 1  
9 Greensboro, B. 1  
9 Warren, B. 1  
9 Funkstown, B. 1  
9 Princess Anne, B. 1  
8 Emmitsburg, B. 1  
8 Clear Spring, B. 1  
8 Hancock, B. 1  
8 Eckhart Mines, B. 1  
8 Wethersville, B. 1  
8 Boonsboro, B. 1  
7 Mt. Vernon, B. 1  
7 Westover, B. 1  
7 Middletown, B. 1  
7 Lutherville, B. 1  
7 Denton, B. 1  
7 Mechanicsville, B. 1  
7 Church Hill, B. 1  
6 Union Mills, B. 1  
6 Phoenix, B. 1  
6 Taneytown, B. 1  
6 Alberton, B. 1  
6 Federalsburg, B. 1  
5 Kent Island, B. 1  
5 Mt. Airy, B. 1  
5 Haintwood, B. 1  
5 Leonardtown, B. 1  
5 Bladensburg, B. 1  
5 Darnes Quarries, B. 1  
5 Stockton, B. 1  
5 Elcheater, B. 1  
5 Smithsburg, B. 1  
5 Cecilton, B. 1  
5 Millington, B. 1

## DELAWARE

Land area, 1,990 sq. m.  
Water area, 10 sq. m.  
Pop., 169,183  
Male, 85,373  
Female, 83,810  
Native, 155,331  
Foreign, 13,852  
White, 140,066  
African, 28,396  
Chinese, 57  
Indian, 4

## COUNTIES.

Kent, D. 12  
New Castle, B. 12  
Sussex, F. 12

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop., Thousands.  
61 Wilmington, B. 12  
4 New Castle, B. 12  
4 Dover, B. 12  
31 Hockessin, B. 12  
11 Laurel, B. 12  
11 Kent, B. 12  
11 Middletown, B. 12  
11 Georgetown, B. 12  
11 Harrington, B. 12  
11 New Wales, B. 12  
11 Milton, B. 12  
11 Parkersburg, B. 12

## CHIEF CITIES.

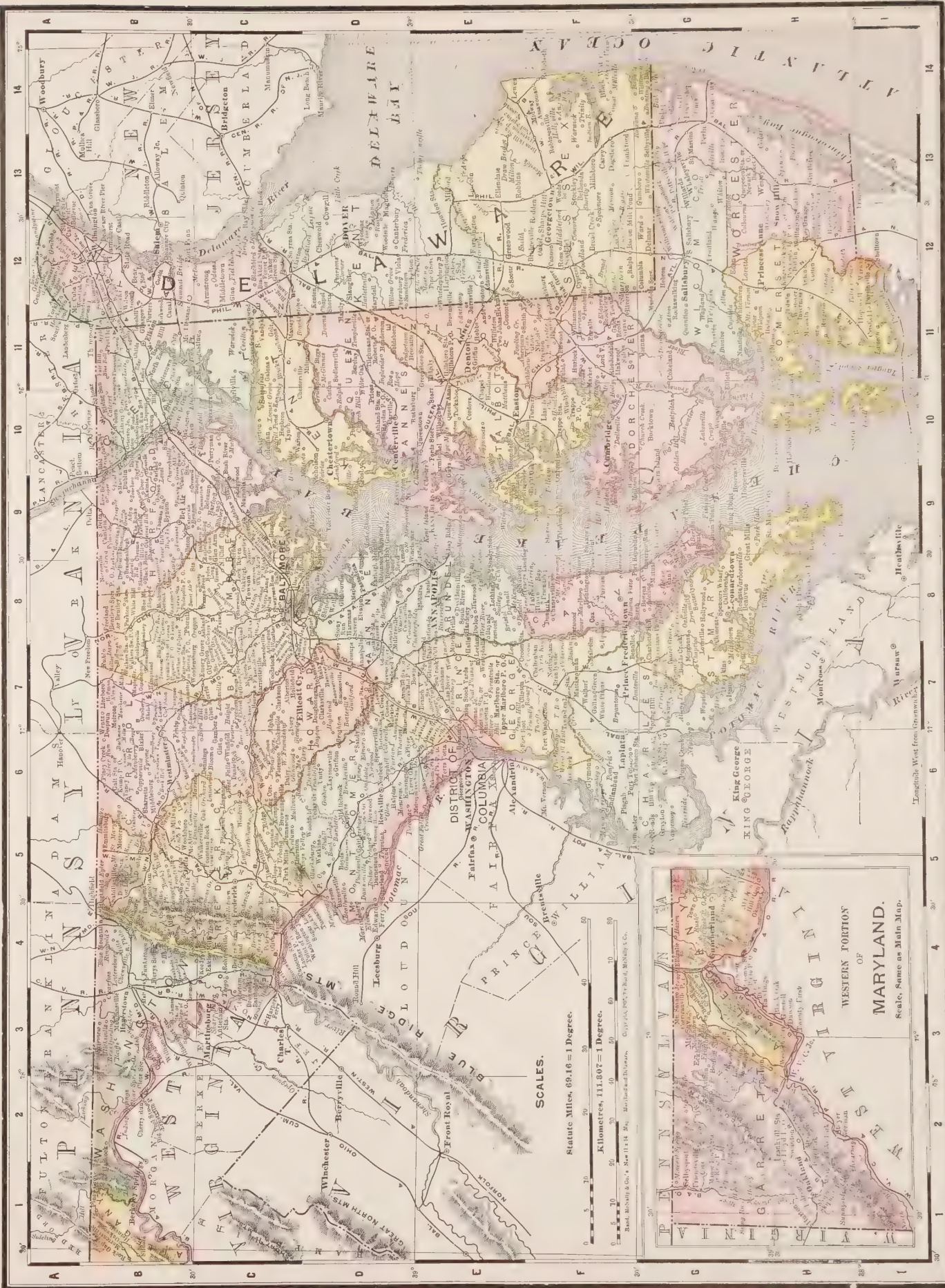
Pop., Hundreds.  
11 Newport, B. 12  
11 Newark, B. 12  
11 Federalsburg, B. 12  
11 Bridgeville, B. 12  
11 Camden, B. 12  
11 Clayton, B. 12  
11 Fawn, B. 12  
11 Wombling, B. 12  
11 Farmington, B. 12  
11 Fenton, B. 12  
11 Towson, B. 12  
11 Bethel, B. 12  
11 Green Spring, B. 12  
11 Hockessin, B. 12  
11 L. psic, B. 12  
11 L. psic, B. 12  
11 Backbird Station, B. 12  
11 Middletown, B. 12  
11 St. Georges, B. 12  
11 Edgemont, B. 12  
11 Lincoln, B. 12  
11 Port Penn, B. 12  
11 Concord, B. 12  
11 Little Creek, B. 12  
11 Stanton, B. 12  
11 Taylor Bridge, B. 12  
11 Greenwood, B. 12  
11 Solby, B. 12  
11 Kenton, B. 12  
11 Orym, B. 12  
11 Orym, B. 12  
11 Arkwood, B. 12  
11 Virginia, B. 12  
11 Willow Grove, B. 12  
11 Bonds, B. 12  
11 Woodside, B. 12  
11 Viola, B. 12  
11 Cheswood, B. 12  
11 Willow Grove, B. 12  
11 Mr. Cuba, B. 12  
11 Schmitt, B. 12  
11 Bridge, B. 12  
11 Woodside, B. 12  
11 Union, B. 12  
11 Centerville, B. 12  
11 Canterbury, B. 12  
11 Montchanin, B. 12  
11 Ocean View, B. 12  
11 Hazletville, B. 12  
11 Flowers, B. 12  
11 Lebanon, B. 12  
11 Blackwater, B. 12  
11 Stocky, B. 12  
11 Hambro, B. 12  
11 Mount Pleasant, B. 12  
11 Eldorado, B. 12  
11 Fieldsboro, B. 12

## DIST. OF COL.

Land area, 10 sq. m.  
Water area, 10 sq. m.  
Pop., 10 sq. m.  
Male, 10 sq. m.  
Female, 10 sq. m.  
Native, 211,822  
Foreign, 18,770  
White, 154,695  
African, 75,572  
Chinese, 91  
Japanese, 9  
Indian, 25

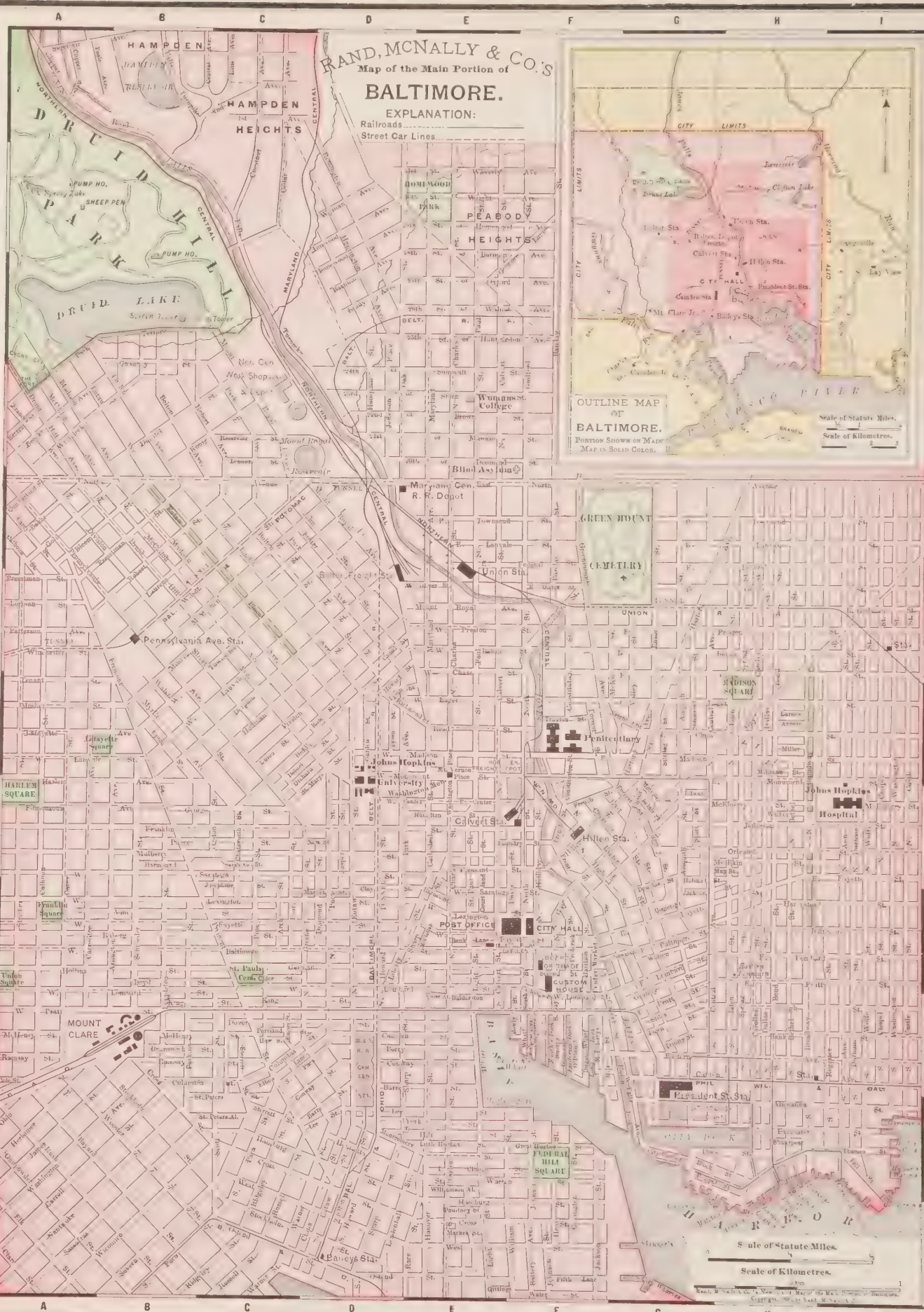
## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop., Thousands.  
46 Washington, B. 6  
4 Georgetown, B. 6  
1 Anacostia, B. 6  
Pop., Hundreds.  
11 Bennar, B. 6  
1 Takoma, B. 6  
1 Park, B. 6





STREETS.

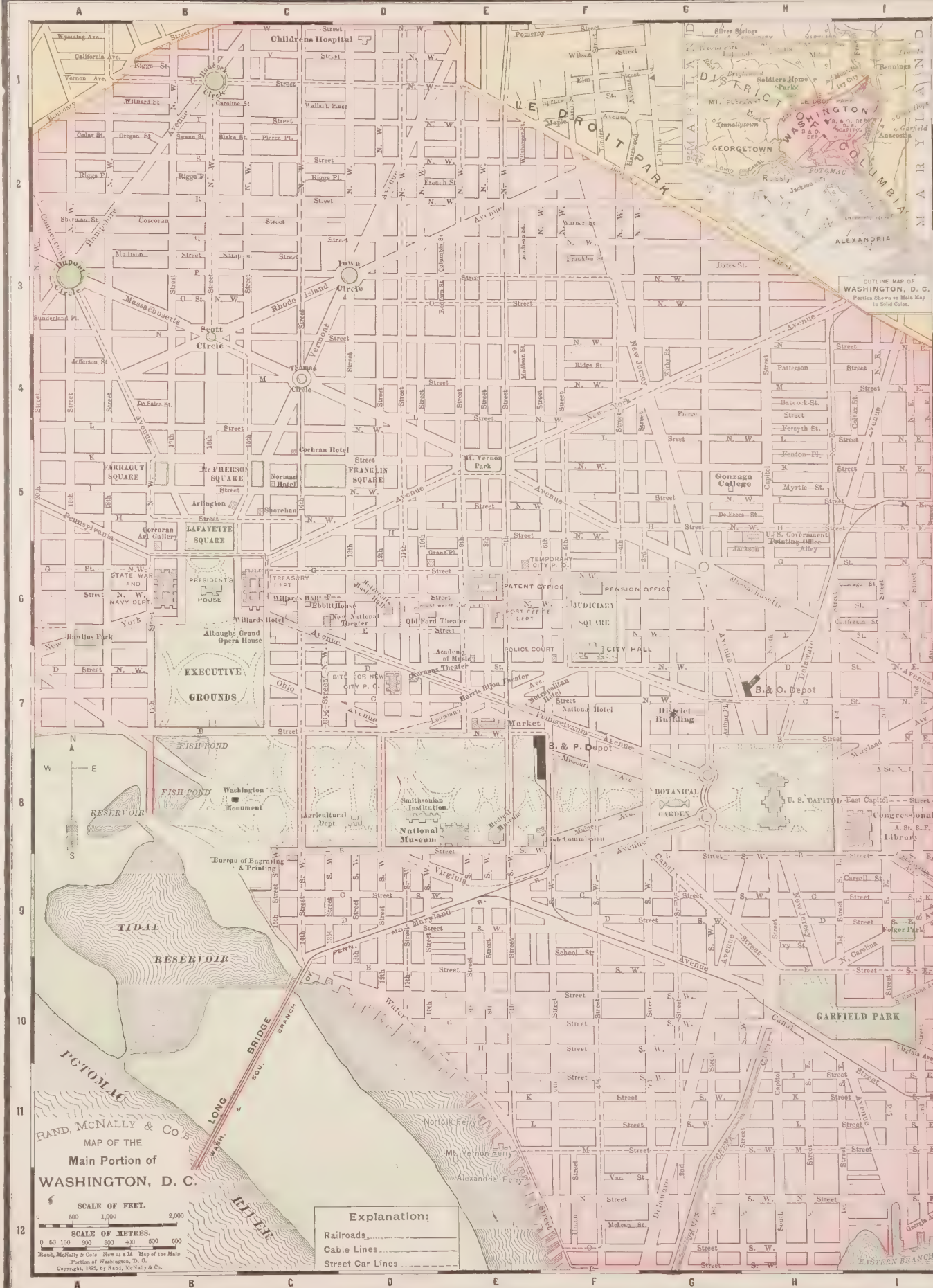


Directa.

Wilson ..... B 6  
Winchester ..... A 8  
Wooster ..... B 11  
York ..... E 11



A. N. I.	I	8
Arthur pl.	A	1
A. E. Rock	E	1
Bates	H	6
Blase	H	15
B. N. W.	H	6
Bond, J. A.	H	1
Bond, J. A.	E	9
B. S. W.	E	9
California	H	1
Canal	A	1
Caroline	E	1
Carroll	E	2
Chas. J. Gage	E	1
Chitt	E	1
Columbia	E	1
Confederate	A	1
C. N. E.	H	1
C. N. E.	H	1
Corporation	D	2
C. S. E.	E	1
D. S. E.	E	1
D. H. E. H.	H	1
Delaware Ave.	E	6
D. S. E.	E	1
D. N. E.	E	4
D. N. E.	E	1
D. N. E.	E	1
D. S. E.	E	1
E. Capitol	E	1
Eighteenth	A	1
E. N. W.	E	1
Eight S. W. E.	A	10
Eleventh N. W.	E	1
Eleventh S. W.	E	1
Eleventh S. W.	E	1
Fin.	H	9
F. N. E.	H	6
F. N. W.	H	6
F. S. W.	E	1
F. S. W.	E	1
Fenton pl.	H	5
Fifteenth	H	5

[illegible]



Land area, 10,125 sq. mi.  
Water area, 2,425 sq. mi.  
Pop. 1,055,999  
Male 824,208  
Female 831,791  
Native 1,037,694  
Foreign 18,311  
White 1,020,132  
African 635,438  
Chinese 57  
Japanese 16  
Indian 3

COUNTIES.

[illegible]

**CHIEF CITIES.**

Pop. Thousands.	
51 Richmond	F 9
33 Norfolk	G 11
23 Petersburg	F 8
20 Lynchburg	F 5
16 Roanoke	F 3
14 Alexandria	C 10
13 Portsmouth	G 11
10 Danville	G 4
9 Manchester	F 8
7 Staunton	D 5
6 Charlottesville	E 7
5 Winchester	B
5 Fredericksburg	D 8
4 Arlington	C 9
4 Newport News	G 10
4 Berkeley	G 11
3 Suffolk	G 10
3 Salem	F 3





## WEST VIRGINIA

Land area, 24,615 sq. m.  
Water area, 135 sq. m.  
Pop. 302,294  
Male 150,285  
Female 152,009  
Native 243,901  
Foreign 18,883  
White 230,077  
African 36,094  
Chinese 15  
Japanese 3  
Indian 9

## COUNTIES.

Barbour...B 6  
Berkeley...B 10  
Boone...D 3  
Braxton...C 5  
Brooke...E 11  
Cassell...D 2  
Cathoon...C 4  
Clay...D 4  
Doddridge...B 5  
Fayette...D 4  
Glenn...C 5  
Grant...B 8  
Greenbrier...D 5  
Hampshire...B 10  
Hancock...D 11  
Hardy...C 9  
Harrison...B 6  
Jackson...C 3  
Jefferson...B 11  
Kanawha...D 3  
Lea...C 5  
Lincoln...D 2  
Logan...E 3  
Mason...C 2  
Marshall...F 10  
Meigs...C 2  
Mercer...E 4  
Mineral...B 9  
Mingo...E 2  
Monongalia...A 6  
Monroe...E 5  
Morgan...A 10  
Nichols...D 3  
Ohio...E 11  
Pendleton...C 8  
Phelan...B 4  
Pocahontas...D 6  
Preston...B 7  
Putnam...C 3  
Raleigh...C 6  
Randolph...C 6  
Richie...B 4  
Roane...C 4  
Summers...E 5  
Taylor...B 6  
Tucker...B 7  
Tyler...B 5  
Upshur...C 6  
Wyne...D 2  
Wetzel...A 7  
Wetzel...A 7  
Wirt...B 4  
Wood...B 3  
Worming...E 3

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. Thousands.  
35 Wheeling E 10  
10 Huntington D 1  
8 Parkersburg B 3  
7 Martinsburg B 11  
7 Charleston D 2  
6 Grafton D 2  
6 Parkersburg B 3  
6 Kenwood B 10  
6 Moundsville B 10  
6 Hinton E 10  
6 New Cumberland D 10  
2 Charleston B 11  
2 Wellsburg E 10  
2 Keyser B 3  
2 Weston C 9  
2 Piedmont B 9  
2 Point Pleasant B 7  
2 Wheeling E 10  
2 Shepherds B 11  
2 Guyandotte B 2  
2 Huckhamon C 6  
1 St. Albans B 3  
1 Mason B 11  
1 Fairmont B 5  
1 Lewisburg E 5  
1 Morgantown B 7  
1 Mayberry E 4  
1 Harpers Ferry B 11

Pop. - Hundreds.  
9 Geredo D 1  
8 Davis B 5  
8 Vannington B 6  
8 Ravenswood C 3  
8 Berkeley Springs A 10  
8 Kingwood B 7  
8 Newburg B 7  
8 Cameron F 11  
8 Pay Faw B 10  
8 Elkins C 7  
8 Elizabeth B 8  
7 New Martinsville A 1  
7 Clifton A 2  
7 Alderson E 5  
7 Raymond City B 3  
6 Jackson C 3  
6 Quaintance E 4  
6 New Haven B 8  
6 Elm Grove E 11



## Pop. - Hundreds.

6 Pensacola B 4  
6 Caperton B 4  
6 Keweenaw B 7  
6 Pottersville B 7  
6 Wayne B 10  
6 White Sulphur Springs B 10  
6 Milton B 10  
6 Burning Springs B 10  
6 Mary B 10  
6 Philadelphia B 11  
6 Bethany B 11  
6 Logan B 11  
6 Cranwell B 11  
6 Moorefield B 11  
6 Lowellton B 11  
6 Longcove B 11  
6 Slatersville B 11  
6 Bridgeport B 11  
6 Harboursville B 11  
6 Romney B 11  
6 Bollington B 11  
6 Fort Gay B 11  
6 Middlebourne B 11  
6 Hedgesville B 11  
6 Hartford B 11  
6 Terra Alta B 11  
6 Mt. Carbon B 11  
6 Spencer B 11  
6 Cairo B 11  
6 Oceana B 11  
6 Ripley B 11  
6 Minnetonka B 11  
6 Addison B 11  
6 Peterstown B 11  
6 Philippi B 11  
6 Williamsport B 11  
6 Middleway B 11  
6 Ritchie B 11  
6 Maiden B 11  
6 Faison B 11  
6 Nuttallburg B 11  
6 Beverly B 11  
6 Mt. Clare B 11  
6 Glenville B 11  
6 Franklin B 11  
6 Petersburg B 11  
6 Cannonsville B 11  
6 Cherry Camp B 11  
6 Princeton B 11  
6 Lazarville B 11  
6 St. George B 11  
6 Cottageville B 11  
6 Farmington B 11  
6 W. Union B 11  
6 Lewistown B 11  
6 Brownstown B 11  
6 French Creek B 11  
6 Winfield B 11  
6 Barkeville B 11  
6 Poca B 11  
6 Kanawha Falls B 11  
6 Grantsville B 11  
6 Sutton B 11  
6 Central B 11  
6 Pruntytown B 11  
6 W. Liberty B 11  
6 Independence B 11  
6 Austen B 11  
6 Thomas B 11  
6 Burlington B 11  
6 Elmore B 11  
6 Fayetteville B 11  
6 Fire Creek B 11  
6 Gerrardstown B 11  
6 Sweet Springs B 11  
6 West Columbia B 11  
6 Aurora B 11  
6 Hamlin B 11  
6 Buffalo B 11  
6 Flemington B 11  
6 Janelow B 11  
6 Fairview B 11  
6 Friendly B 11  
6 Littleton B 11  
6 Peytona B 11  
6 Webster B 11  
6 Glen Elk B 11  
6 Boothsville B 11  
6 Bruceton Mills B 11  
6 Hendrick B 11  
6 Hawks Nest B 11  
6 W. Milford B 11  
6 Belleville B 11  
6 Maysville B 11  
6 Hurricane B 11  
6 Laurel B 11  
6 Mulvieve B 11  
6 Huntersville B 11  
6 Hewett B 11  
6 Leaden B 11  
6 Auburn B 11  
6 Knoxville B 11  
6 Troy B 11  
6 Bayard B 11  
6 Jaeger B 11  
6 Volcano B 11  
6 Dallas B 11  
6 Gaudy Bridge B 11  
6 Summit Point B 11  
6 Unfintown B 11  
6 Coopers B 11  
6 Duffield B 11  
6 Egion B 11  
6 Evansville B 11  
6 Green Bank B 11  
6 Worthington B 11  
6 Tunnelton B 11  
6 Woodlands B 11  
6 Springdale B 11  
6 Rivesville B 11  
6 Rominas Mills B 11



Shadesville	D	2
Vanceboro	D	10
Whiteville	C	7
Sanford	D	6
Liberty	C	5
Burgaw	E	9
Avon	D	13
Franklin	E	5



## S. CAROLINA

Land area, 32,170 sq. m.  
Water area, 400 sq. m.  
Pop. 1,151,149  
Male 573,587  
Female 577,562  
Native 1,144,829  
Foreign 6,320  
White 862,048  
African 288,934  
Chinese 14  
Indian 173

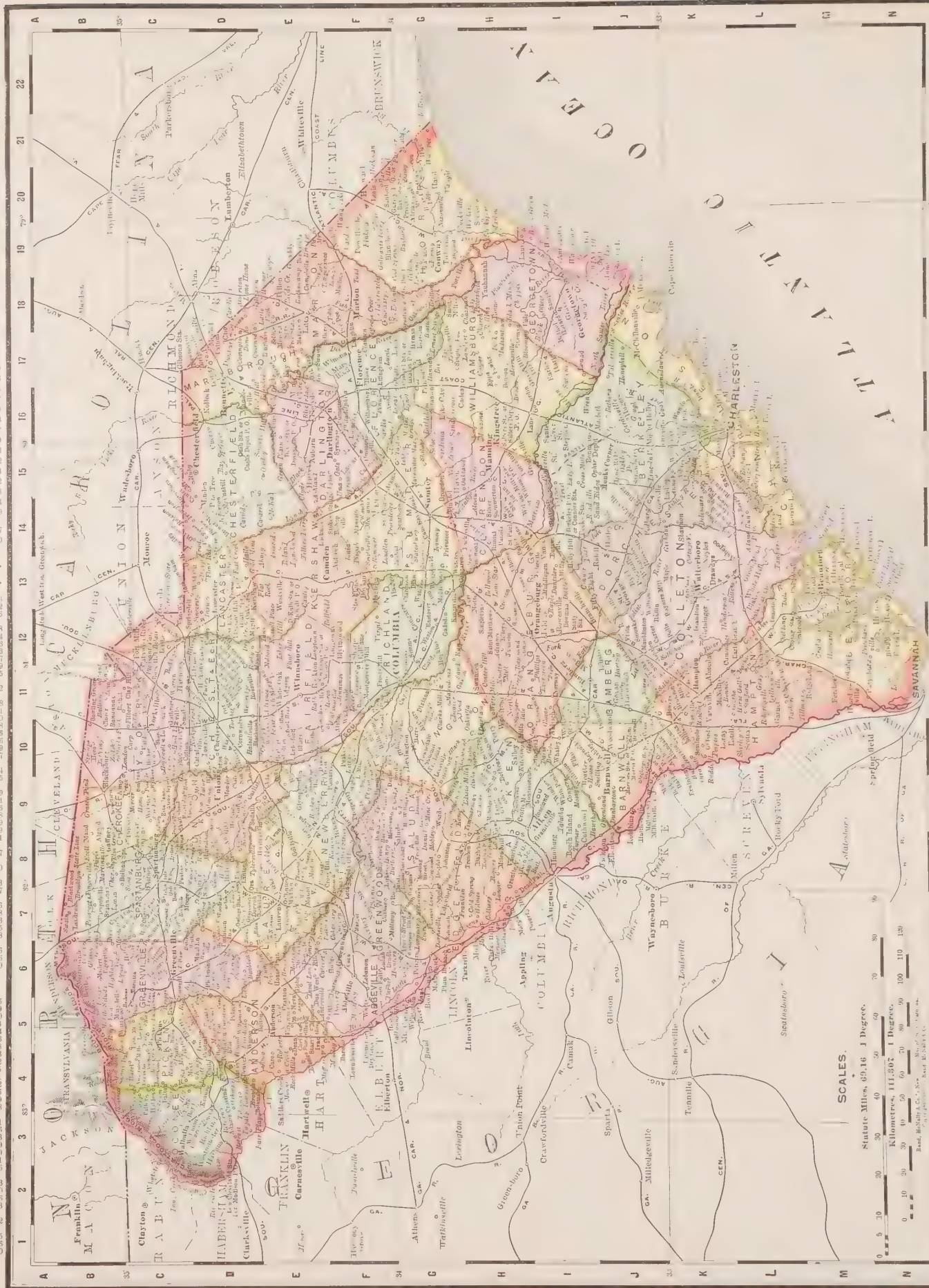
## COUNTIES.

Abbeville, F. 6  
Aiken, H. 5  
Anderson, D. 5  
Barnwell, J. 10  
Beaufort, M. 12  
Berkeley, K. 16  
Charleston, K. 17  
Chester, D. 11  
Chesterfield, D. 15  
Columbia, C. 9  
Darlington, E. 15  
Edgefield, G. 8  
Fairfield, E. 11  
Florence, E. 16  
Georgetown, H. 18  
Greenville, C. 6  
Hampton, L. 11  
Horry, J. 10  
Kershaw, E. 13  
Lancaster, D. 18  
Laurens, R. 7  
Lexington, G. 10  
Marion, E. 18  
Marlboro, D. 17  
Newberry, E. 9  
Oconee, C. 3  
Orangeburg, H. 12  
Pickens, C. 4  
Richland, F. 12  
Spartanburg, C. 8  
Sumter, G. 14  
Union, C. 9  
Williamsburg, H. 17  
York, C. 10

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands.  
35 Charleston  
15 Columbia 12  
9 Greenville 12  
8 Spartanburg 12  
4 Sumter 14  
4 Beaufort 14  
3 Florence 17  
3 Newberry 17  
3 Anderson 17  
3 Orangeburg 12  
3 Georgetown 18  
3 Rock Hill 11  
3 Chester 11  
3 Clinton 11  
3 Piedmont 11  
3 Aiken 11  
3 Laurens 11  
3 Summerville 11  
3 Pelzer 11  
3 Graniteville 11  
3 Winnsboro 11  
3 Abbeville 11  
3 Marion 11  
3 Gaffney 11  
3 Union 11  
3 Yorkville 11  
3 Greenwood 11  
1 Blacksburg 10  
1 Walterboro 10  
1 Edgefield 10  
1 Mount Pleasant 10  
1 Paeon 10  
1 Lancaster 10  
1 Manning 10  
1 Clinton 10  
1 Bennettsville 10  
1 Cheraw 10  
1 Blackville 10

Pop.—Hundreds.  
9 Williamston 9  
9 Barnwell 9  
9 Abbeville 9  
9 Walhalla 9  
9 Holly Hill 14  
9 Kershaw 13  
9 Johnston 13  
9 Seneca 13  
9 Branchville 12  
9 Bamberg 11  
9 Fort Mill 11  
9 Lenoir 11  
9 Conway 11  
9 Langley 11  
9 Hardeeville 11  
5 Due West 11  
5 St. George 11  
5 Vancluse 11  
5 Prosperity 11  
5 Sarnville 11  
5 Kingstree 11  
5 Westminster 11  
5 Batesburg 11  
5 McCormick 11  
5 Port Royal 11  
5 St. Matthews 11  
5 Timmonsville 11  
5 Society Hill 11  
5 Williston 11



Pop.—Hundreds.	Pop.—Thousands.
1	1
2	2
3	3
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200	200

## SCALES.

Statute Miles, 63.16 1 Degree.

Kilometers, 111.507 1 Degree.

Nautical Miles, 69.16 1 Degree.

Feet, 3.28084 1 Meter.

Meters, 3.28084 1 Foot.

Yards, 1.09361 1 Meter.

Meters, 1.09361 1 Yard.

Fathoms, 1.82880 1 Meter.

Meters, 1.82880 1 Fathom.

Fathoms, 1.82880 1 Fathom.

Meters, 1.82880 1 Fathom.

Fathoms, 1.82880 1 Fathom.

Meters, 1.82880 1 Fathom.



## GEORGIA

Land area, 59,930 sq. m.  
Water area, 180 sq. m.  
Pop. 1,350,000  
Male, 675,000  
Female, 675,000  
Native, 1,350,000  
Foreign, 150,000  
White, 900,000  
African, 350,000  
Chinese, 10,000  
Japanese, 5,000  
Indian, 5,000

## COUNTIES.

Appling... G 8  
Baker... B 9  
Baldwin... B 9  
Banks... B 9  
Bartow... B 9  
Berrien... B 9  
Bibb... B 9  
Brooks... B 9  
Bulloch... B 9  
Burke... B 9  
Butts... B 9  
Calhoun... B 9  
Camden... B 9  
Candler... B 9  
Carroll... B 9  
Catoosa... B 9  
Chatahoochee... B 9  
Chatham... B 9  
Chattahoochee... B 9  
Cherokee... B 9  
Clarke... B 9  
Clay... B 9  
Cobb... B 9  
Colquitt... B 9  
Columbia... B 9  
Coweta... B 9  
Crawford... B 9  
Dade... B 9  
Dawson... B 9  
DeKalb... B 9  
Dooly... B 9  
Dougherty... B 9  
Douglas... B 9  
Early... B 9  
Echols... B 9  
Elbert... B 9  
Emanuel... B 9  
Evans... B 9  
Fayette... B 9  
Floyd... B 9  
Franklin... B 9  
Fulton... B 9  
Galden... B 9  
Glascock... B 9  
Gordon... B 9  
Greene... B 9  
Hancock... B 9  
Haralson... B 9  
Harris... B 9  
Hart... B 9  
Hawkins... B 9  
Houston... B 9  
Irwin... B 9  
Jasper... B 9  
Jefferson... B 9  
Johnson... B 9  
Jones... B 9  
Laurens... B 9  
Liberty... B 9  
Lincoln... B 9  
Lowndes... B 9  
Lumpkin... B 9  
MacDuffie... B 9  
McIntosh... B 9  
Meriwether... B 9  
Milledgeville... B 9  
Monroe... B 9  
Montgomery... B 9  
Morgan... B 9  
Murray... B 9  
Newman... B 9  
Newton... B 9  
Oconee... B 9  
Oglethorpe... B 9  
Peach... B 9  
Pickens... B 9  
Pike... B 9  
Pulaski... B 9  
Putnam... B 9  
Quitman... B 9  
Rabun... B 9  
Randolph... B 9  
Rockdale... B 9  
Savannah... B 9  
Schley... B 9  
Seminole... B 9  
Spalding... B 9  
Spartanburg... B 9  
Sumter... B 9  
Taliaferro... B 9  
Tattnall... B 9  
Taylor... B 9  
Telford... B 9  
Thomas... B 9  
Towns... B 9  
Troup... B 9  
Twiggs... B 9  
Union... B 9  
Upson... B 9  
Walker... B 9  
Walton... B 9  
Warren... B 9  
Washington... B 9  
Waynes... B 9  
Wilcox... B 9  
Winthrop... B 9  
Wright... B 9  
Yamacraw... B 9  
Zachary... B 9

## CHIEF CITIES.

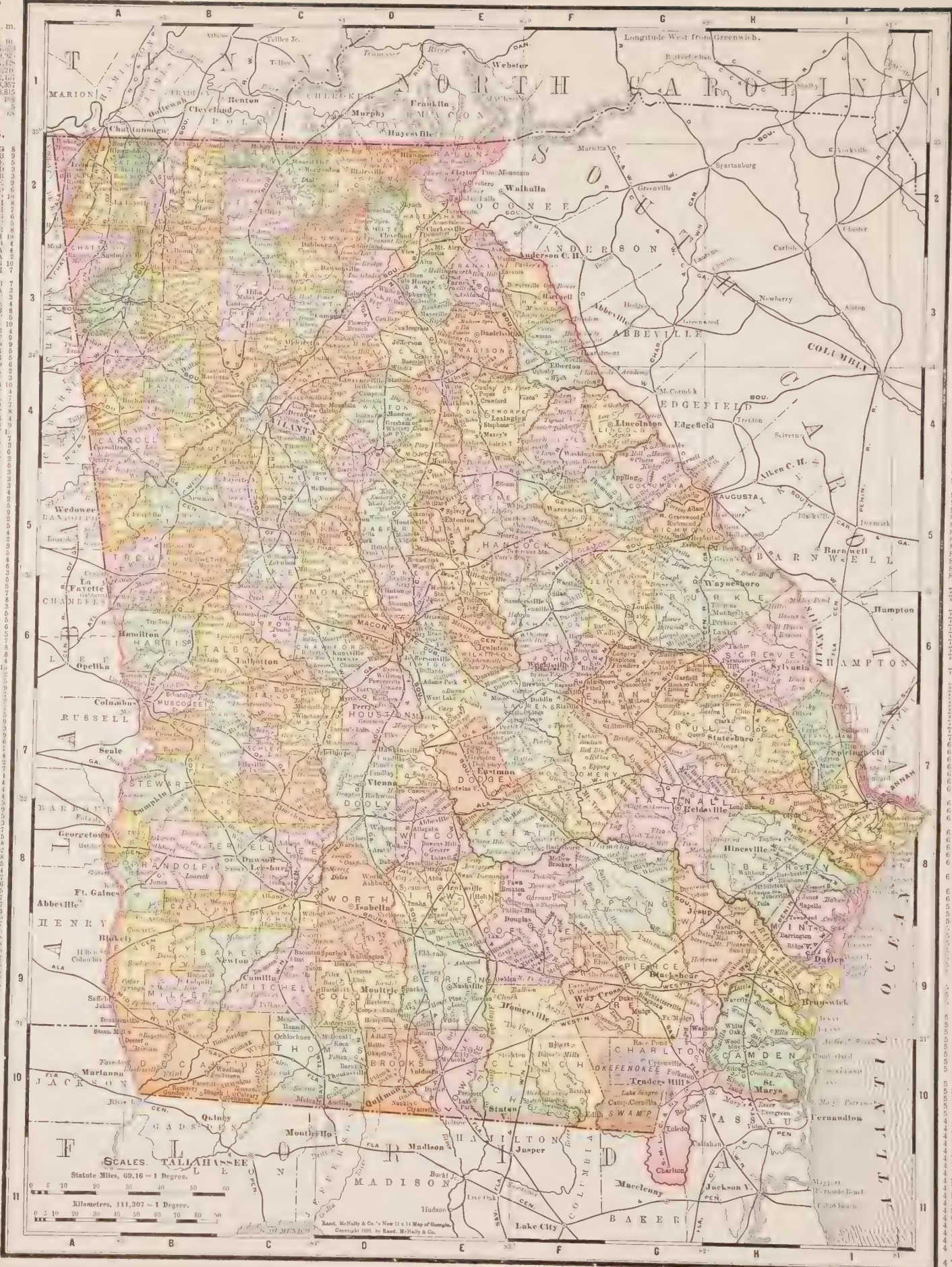
Pop. - Thousands.  
66 Atlanta... B 9  
13 Savannah... B 9  
13 Augusta... B 9  
23 Macon... B 9  
17 Columbus... B 9  
9 Athens... B 9  
8 Brunswick... B 9  
7 Rome... B 9  
6 Marietta... B 9  
5 Dalton... B 9  
4 Valdosta... B 9  
3 Waycross... B 9  
3 Milledgeville... B 9

## Pop. - Thousands.

1 Dalton... B 9  
2 Cartersville... B 9  
3 La Grange... B 9  
4 Dalton... B 9  
5 Newnan... B 9  
6 Valdosta... B 9  
7 Washington... B 9  
8 Columbus... B 9  
9 Dawson... B 9  
10 Madison... B 9  
11 Dalton... B 9  
12 Marietta... B 9  
13 Covington... B 9  
14 Sandersville... B 9  
15 Hawkinsville... B 9  
16 Fort Valley... B 9  
17 Waynesboro... B 9  
18 Tallapoosa... B 9  
19 Eatonton... B 9  
20 Bainbridge... B 9  
21 Cedartown... B 9  
22 Cordele... B 9  
23 Elberton... B 9  
24 Sparta... B 9  
25 Cochran... B 9  
26 Lumpkin... B 9  
27 Darien... B 9  
28 Carrollton... B 9  
29 Conyers... B 9  
30 Greensboro... B 9  
31 West Point... B 9  
32 Lithonia... B 9  
33 Thomas... B 9  
34 Talbot... B 9  
35 Roswell... B 9  
36 Marietta... B 9  
37 Eastman... B 9  
38 Decatur... B 9  
39 Monroe... B 9  
40 Warrenton... B 9  
41 Tonnolia... B 9  
42 Cave Spring... B 9

## Pop. - Hundreds.

1 Stone Mountain... B 9  
2 Rising Fawn... B 9  
3 Jackson... B 9  
4 Forsyth... B 9  
5 Wrightsville... B 9  
6 Jesup... B 9  
7 Greenville... B 9  
8 Washington... B 9  
9 Cananda... B 9  
10 Douglasville... B 9  
11 Seneca... B 9  
12 Duluth... B 9  
13 Milledgeville... B 9  
14 Monticello... B 9  
15 Louisville... B 9  
16 Hartwell... B 9  
17 Acworth... B 9  
18 Trion... B 9  
19 Jonesboro... B 9  
20 McRae... B 9  
21 Buena Vista... B 9  
22 East Point... B 9  
23 North Circleville... B 9  
24 Norcross... B 9  
25 Butler... B 9  
26 Marietta... B 9  
27 Skidaway... B 9  
28 Union Point... B 9  
29 Waltham... B 9  
30 Fairburn... B 9  
31 Calhoun... B 9  
32 Dover... B 9  
33 Perry... B 9  
34 Antioch... B 9  
35 Abbeville... B 9  
36 Blackshear... B 9  
37 Grant... B 9  
38 Rochelle... B 9  
39 Harlem... B 9  
40 Boston... B 9  
41 Chamblee... B 9  
42 Ellaville... B 9  
43 Crawford... B 9  
44 Harmony... B 9  
45 Grove... B 9  
46 Milner... B 9  
47 Cartersville... B 9  
48 Crawford... B 9  
49 Villa Rica... B 9  
50 Kennesaw... B 9  
51 Harrison... B 9  
52 St. Marys... B 9  
53 Lawrenceville... B 9  
54 Summer... B 9  
55 Kingston... B 9  
56 Palmetto... B 9  
57 Clayton... B 9  
58 Jefferson... B 9  
59 Vienna... B 9  
60 Adairsville... B 9  
61 Adel... B 9  
62 Wadley... B 9  
63 Cedartown... B 9  
64 Zeno... B 9  
65 Hogshead... B 9  
66 McDonough... B 9  
67 High Shoals... B 9  
68 White Plains... B 9  
69 Collins... B 9  
70 Lexington... B 9  
71 Buford... B 9  
72 Hamilton... B 9  
73 Marietta... B 9  
74 Oglethorpe... B 9  
75 Chipley... B 9  
76 Lumber City... B 9  
77 Ringgold... B 9  
78 Shelton... B 9  
79 Pauline... B 9  
80 Richland... B 9  
81 Dallas... B 9  
82 Allapaha... B 9  
83 Leesburg... B 9  
84 Blakely... B 9  
85 Bartow... B 9  
86 Ellijah... B 9  
87 Tifton... B 9  
88 Nashville... B 9  
89 Villa Rica... B 9  
90 Stateboro... B 9  
91 Flovilla... B 9  
92 Hampton... B 9  
93 Arlington... B 9  
94 Smyrna... B 9  
95 Collierville... B 9  
96 Rock Mart... B 9  
97 Brownwood... B 9  
98 Ashburn... B 9  
99 Troup... B 9  
100 Towns... B 9



STATUTE MILES, 69.16 = 1 Degree.

Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.

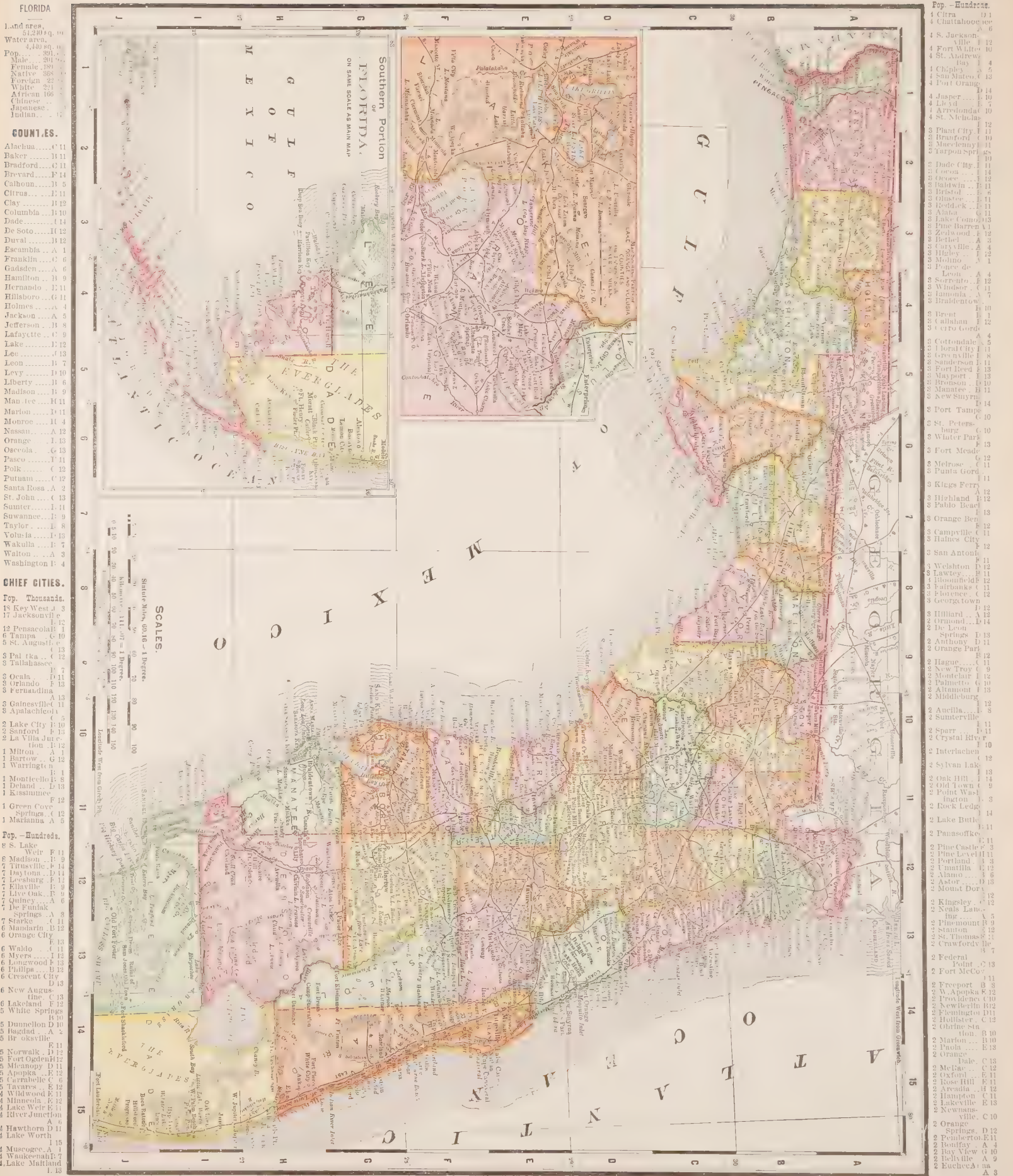
Scale 0 to 100 Miles.

Scale 0 to 100 Kilometres.

Map by Rand. McNally & Co.

Copyright 1900 by Rand. McNally & Co.





**Pop. - Hundreds.**

1 S. Jackson	10
1 Fort White	10
1 St. Andrew	10
1 Chipley	10
1 San Mateo	10
1 Port Orange	10
1 Jasper	10
1 Lake Wales	10
1 Arredondo	10
1 St. Nicholas	10
1 Plant City	10
1 Bradford	10
1 Macclenny	10
1 Tarpon Springs	10
1 Dade City	10
1 Ocala	10
1 Ocoee	10
1 Baldwin	10
1 Bristol	10
1 Olanese	10
1 Reddick	10
1 Lake Como	10
1 Pine Barren	10
1 Zephyrus	10
1 Bethel	10
1 Caryville	10
1 Wiley	10
1 Molino	10
1 Ponce de	10
1 Sorrento	10
1 Windsor	10
1 Landrum	10
1 Bradenton	10
1 Brent	10
1 Calhoun	10
1 Gordo	10
1 Cottondale	10
1 Floral City	10
1 Groveland	10
1 Sand City	10
1 Fort Reed	10
1 Mayport	10
1 Bradwell	10
1 Manatee	10
1 New Smyrna	10
1 Port Tampa	10
1 St. Petersburg	10
1 Winter Park	10
1 Fort Meade	10
1 Melrose	10
1 Punta Gorda	10
1 Kings Ferry	10
1 Highland	10
1 Pablo Beach	10
1 Orange Beach	10
1 Campville	10
1 Haines City	10
1 San Antonio	10
1 Wekiva	10
1 Lawley	10
1 Bloomsfield	10
1 Fairbanks	10
1 Gainesville	10
1 Georgetown	10
1 Hilliard	10
1 Ormond	10
1 De Leon	10
1 Spring	10
1 Anthony	10
1 Orange Park	10
1 Hagan	10
1 New Troy	10
1 Palm Bay	10
1 Palm Beach	10
1 Altamont	10
1 Middleburg	10
1 Anclote	10
1 Sunterville	10
1 Sparr	10
1 Crystal River	10
1 Interlachen	10
1 Sylvan Lake	10
1 Oak Hill	10
1 Oklawaha	10
1 Point Wash	10
1 Rockledge	10
1 Lake Butler	10
1 Panosville	10
1 Pine Castle	10
1 Pine Level	10
1 Portland	10
1 Unmilla	10
1 Alamo	10
1 Astor	10
1 Mount Dora	10
1 Kingsley	10
1 Neals Lake	10
1 Pine Hills	10
1 Pinemont	10
1 Stanton	10
1 The Villages	10
1 Crawfordville	10
1 Federal Point	10
1 Fort McCoy	10
1 Freeport	10
1 W. Apopka	10
1 Providence	10
1 New Berlin	10
1 Flemington	10
1 Hollister	10
1 Orlin	10
1 Marion	10
1 Dade	10
1 Dale	10
1 Ocala	10
1 Rose Hill	10
1 Arendia	10
1 Hamilton	10
1 Lakeville	10
1 Newmans	10
1 Orange	10
1 Spring	10
1 Point	10
1 Bonifay	10
1 Bay View	10
1 Bellville	10
1 Suches	10



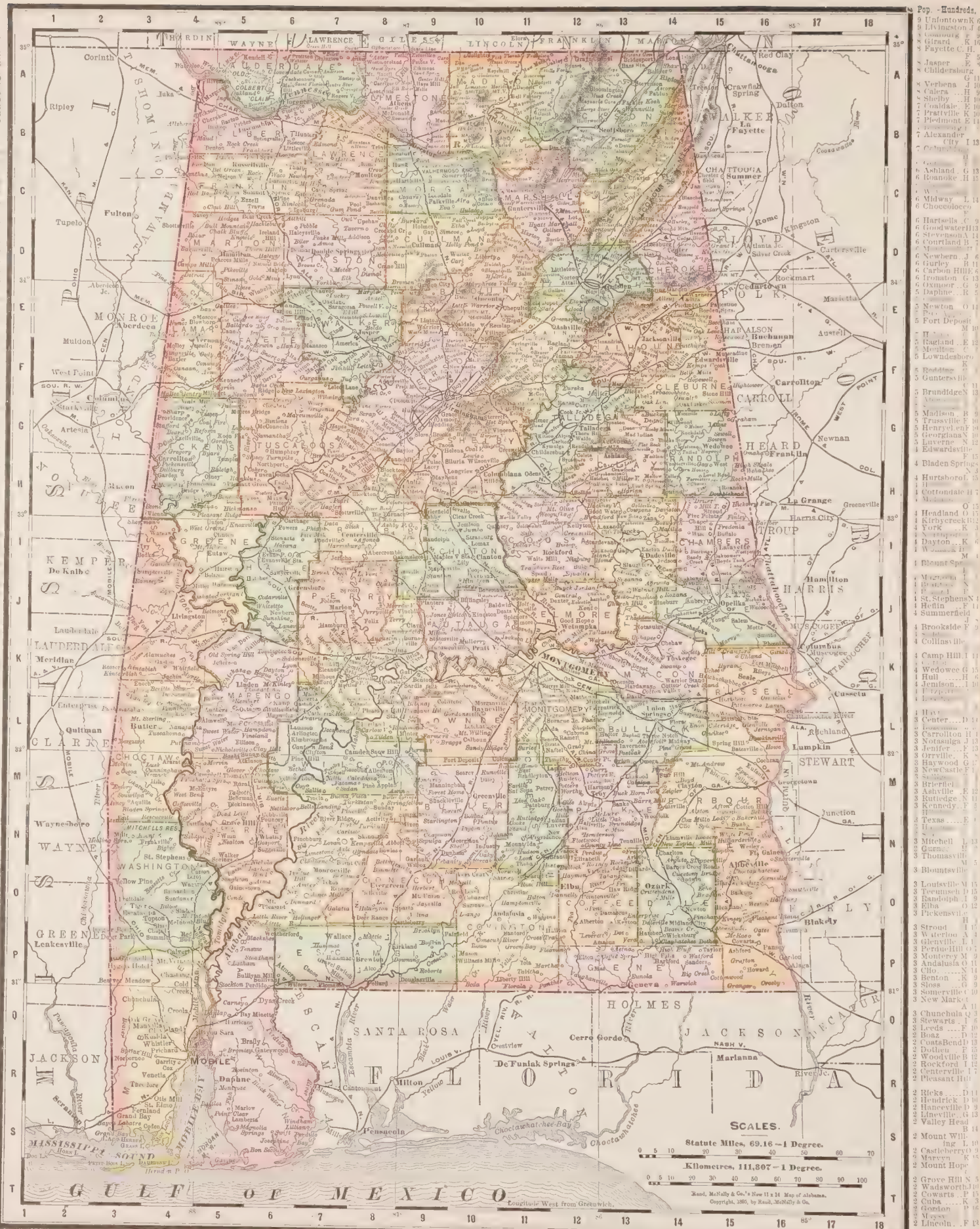
COUNTIES.

CHIEF CITIES.

**Ten Thousand**

87 Madison . E 4  
26 Birmingham . G 5  
22 Montgomery . K 12  
19 Anniston . F 13  
10 Nashville . C 12  
8 Selma . A 6  
6 Florence . A 6  
4 Tuscaloosa . H 11  
4 Opelika . J 16  
4 Phenix City . K 15  
4 New Decatur . B 8  
3 Jackson . B 8  
2 Columbus . M 6  
2 Gadsden . B 9  
2 Wetumpka . D 9  
1 Elmore . C 11  
1 Fairburn . C 11  
1 Enterprise . B 5  
1 Phenix Springs . I 13  
1 Milledgeville . I 13  
1 McDonough . K 13  
2 Tuskegee . O 11  
2 Evergreen . R 11  
2 Phenixburg . J 13  
1 Oxford . F 13  
1 Auburn . J 14  
1 Tallahassee . J 13  
1 Marietta . E 14  
1 Atlanta . E 12  
1 Jacksonville . E 14  
1 Warrenton . E 14  
1 Brewton . P 8  
1 Entaw . I 5  
1 Dothan . I 5  
1 Gainesville . I 4  
1 Bridgeport A 13  
1 Clayton . M 14  
1 Scottsboro . B 8

Pop. — Hundreds.





## MISSISSIPPI

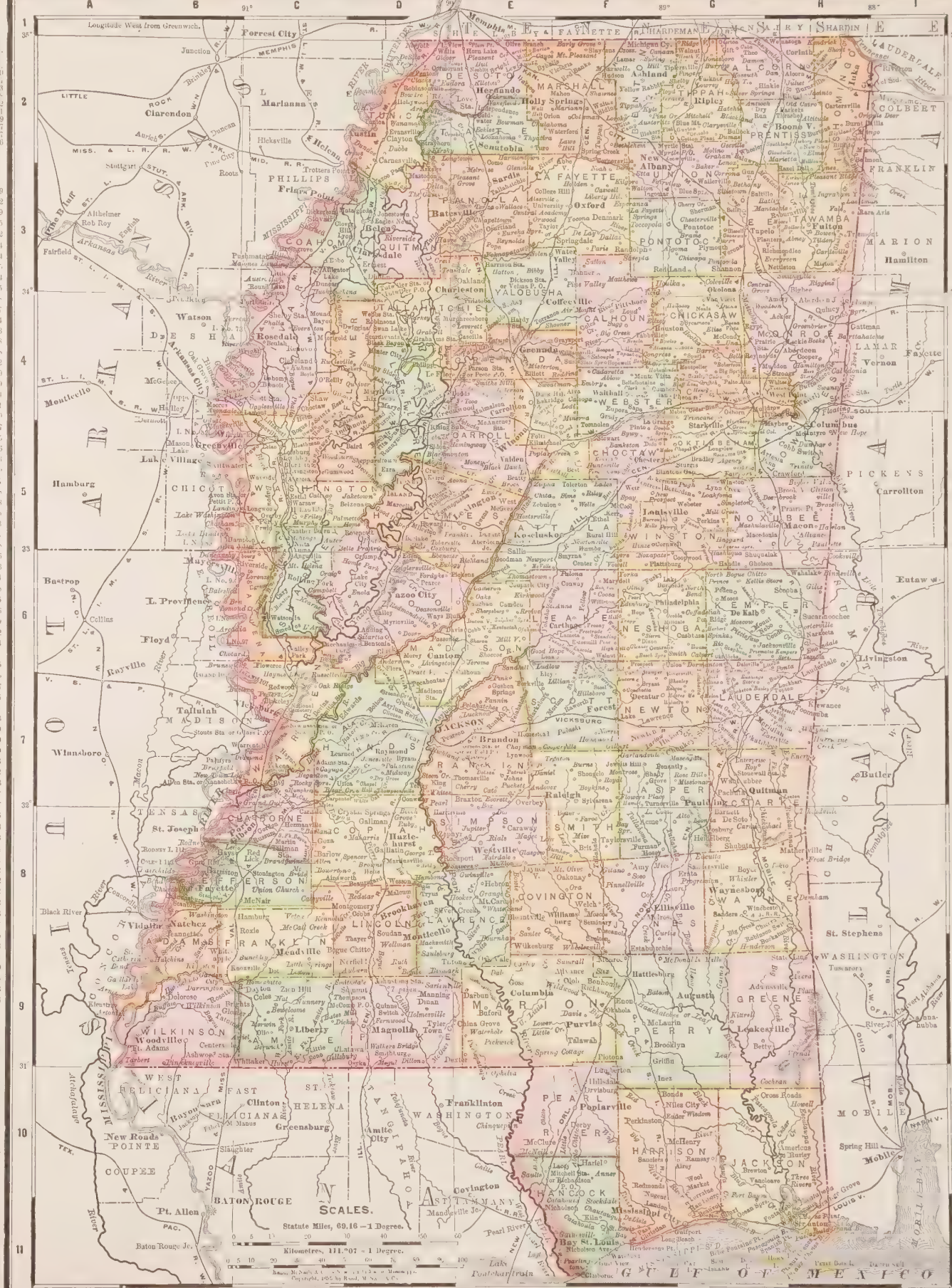
Land area, 46,840 sq. m.  
Water area, 4,400 sq. m.  
Pop., 1,289,000  
Male, 649,000  
Female, 640,000  
Native, 1,281,000  
Foreign, 4,000  
White, 344,000  
African, 742,000  
Chinese, 100  
Japanese, 100  
Indian, 2,000

## COUNTIES.

Adams ..... B 9  
Acorn ..... C 9  
Amite ..... C 9  
Attala ..... E 2  
Benton ..... F 2  
Bolivar ..... C 4  
Calhoun ..... F 4  
Carroll ..... F 4  
Chickasaw ..... G 4  
Choctaw ..... F 5  
Clay ..... G 7  
Clayton ..... C 8  
Columbia ..... C 8  
Copah ..... C 8  
Covington ..... C 8  
De Soto ..... E 2  
Franklin ..... C 9  
Greene ..... G 4  
Harrison ..... T 10  
Hinds ..... D 7  
Holmes ..... D 7  
Issaquena ..... C 6  
Itasca ..... H 1  
Jackson ..... G 1  
Jefferson ..... C 8  
Jones ..... F 8  
Kemper ..... G 6  
Leflore ..... F 3  
Lawrence ..... F 3  
Leake ..... F 6  
Lee ..... G 3  
Leflore ..... F 3  
Lincoln ..... D 7  
Lowndes ..... H 3  
Madison ..... F 6  
Marion ..... E 9  
Marshall ..... F 3  
Monroe ..... H 1  
Montgomery ..... E 5  
Neshoba ..... F 7  
Newton ..... F 7  
Noxubee ..... H 3  
Okfuskee ..... H 3  
Panola ..... E 9  
Pearl River ..... F 3  
Perry ..... F 3  
Pike ..... D 9  
Pontotoc ..... G 2  
Prentiss ..... H 2  
Quitman ..... D 7  
Rankin ..... E 3  
Scott ..... F 7  
Sharkey ..... C 7  
Simpson ..... E 8  
Smith ..... F 8  
Sunflower ..... D 2  
Tallahatchie ..... D 2  
Tate ..... E 4  
Tippah ..... G 2  
Tishomingo ..... H 2  
Tunica ..... D 2  
Union ..... G 3  
Warren ..... C 7  
Washington ..... C 7  
Wayne ..... F 1  
Webster ..... F 1  
Wilkinson ..... F 1  
Winthrop ..... F 5  
Yalobusha ..... E 6  
Yazoo ..... D 6

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. - Thousands.  
13 Vicksburg C 1  
11 Meridian G 1  
10 Natchez B 2  
7 Greenville B 2  
6 Jackson D 7  
5 Columbus H 1  
4 Aberdeen H 1  
3 Biloxi G 1  
3 Yazoo City D 6  
3 Wesson D 8  
3 Water Valley C 3  
2 West Point H 3  
2 Corinth H 2  
2 McComb D 9  
2 Holly Springs F 2  
2 Brookhaven F 2  
2 Canton D 6  
2 Corinth H 2  
2 Okolona G 3  
2 Bay St. Louis F 1  
2 Moss Point H 3  
2 Hazlehurst D 8  
2 Starkville E 4  
2 Pass Christian F 11



Pop. - Thousands.	Pop. - Hundreds.
13 Vicksburg C 1	13 Vicksburg C 1
11 Meridian G 1	11 Meridian G 1
10 Natchez B 2	10 Natchez B 2
7 Greenville B 2	7 Greenville B 2
6 Jackson D 7	6 Jackson D 7
5 Columbus H 1	5 Columbus H 1
4 Aberdeen H 1	4 Aberdeen H 1
3 Biloxi G 1	3 Biloxi G 1
3 Yazoo City D 6	3 Yazoo City D 6
3 Wesson D 8	3 Wesson D 8
3 Water Valley C 3	3 Water Valley C 3
2 West Point H 3	2 West Point H 3
2 Corinth H 2	2 Corinth H 2
2 McComb D 9	2 McComb D 9
2 Holly Springs F 2	2 Holly Springs F 2
2 Brookhaven F 2	2 Brookhaven F 2
2 Canton D 6	2 Canton D 6
2 Corinth H 2	2 Corinth H 2
2 Okolona G 3	2 Okolona G 3
2 Bay St. Louis F 1	2 Bay St. Louis F 1
2 Moss Point H 3	2 Moss Point H 3
2 Hazlehurst D 8	2 Hazlehurst D 8
2 Starkville E 4	2 Starkville E 4
2 Pass Christian F 11	2 Pass Christian F 11
13 Vicksburg C 1	13 Vicksburg C 1
11 Meridian G 1	11 Meridian G 1
10 Natchez B 2	10 Natchez B 2
7 Greenville B 2	7 Greenville B 2
6 Jackson D 7	6 Jackson D 7
5 Columbus H 1	5 Columbus H 1
4 Aberdeen H 1	4 Aberdeen H 1
3 Biloxi G 1	3 Biloxi G 1
3 Yazoo City D 6	3 Yazoo City D 6
3 Wesson D 8	3 Wesson D 8
3 Water Valley C 3	3 Water Valley C 3
2 West Point H 3	2 West Point H 3
2 Corinth H 2	2 Corinth H 2
2 McComb D 9	2 McComb D 9
2 Holly Springs F 2	2 Holly Springs F 2
2 Brookhaven F 2	2 Brookhaven F 2
2 Canton D 6	2 Canton D 6
2 Corinth H 2	2 Corinth H 2
2 Okolona G 3	2 Okolona G 3
2 Bay St. Louis F 1	2 Bay St. Louis F 1
2 Moss Point H 3	2 Moss Point H 3
2 Hazlehurst D 8	2 Hazlehurst D 8
2 Starkville E 4	2 Starkville E 4
2 Pass Christian F 11	2 Pass Christian F 11



## KENTUCKY

Land area, 40,000 sq. m.  
Water area, 400 sq. m.  
Pop., 1,838,567  
Male, 915,257  
Female, 923,310  
Native, 1,799,275  
Foreign, 39,292  
White, 1,500,476  
African, 283,077  
Chinese, 2,225  
Japanese, 1,225  
Indian, 1,225

## COUNTIES.

Adair, E 11  
Allen, E 12  
Anderson, E 13  
Bartlett, E 14  
Benton, E 15  
Boone, E 16  
Boyd, E 17  
Boyle, E 18  
Boyd, E 19  
Boyd, E 20  
Boyd, E 21  
Boyd, E 22  
Boyd, E 23  
Boyd, E 24  
Boyd, E 25  
Boyd, E 26  
Boyd, E 27  
Boyd, E 28  
Boyd, E 29  
Boyd, E 30  
Boyd, E 31  
Boyd, E 32  
Boyd, E 33  
Boyd, E 34  
Boyd, E 35  
Boyd, E 36  
Boyd, E 37  
Boyd, E 38  
Boyd, E 39  
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Boyd, E 95  
Boyd, E 96  
Boyd, E 97  
Boyd, E 98  
Boyd, E 99  
Boyd, E 100

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. Thousands.  
10 Louisville, E 11  
37 Lexington, E 12  
22 Newport, E 13  
22 Lexington, E 14  
13 Paducah, E 15  
10 Owensboro, E 16  
9 Henderson, E 17  
6 Frankfort, E 18  
6 Bowling Green, E 19  
6 Hopkinsville, E 20  
5 Mayfield, E 21  
5 Fulton, E 22  
4 Dayton, E 23  
4 Paris, E 24  
4 Ashland, E 25  
4 Danville, E 26  
4 Mt. Sterling, E 27  
3 Georgetown, E 28  
3 Mulletsboro, E 29  
3 Harrodsburg, E 30  
3 Covington, E 31  
3 Mayfield, E 32  
3 Lebanon, E 33  
3 Versailles, E 34

## SCALES.

Statute Miles, 0 to 100  
Nautical Miles, 0 to 100  
Kilometers, 0 to 100

## TENNESSEE

Land area, 41,750 sq. m.  
Water area, 300 sq. m.  
Pop., 1,799,275  
Male, 915,257  
Female, 923,310  
Native, 1,799,275  
Foreign, 39,292  
White, 1,500,476  
African, 283,077  
Chinese, 2,225  
Japanese, 1,225  
Indian, 1,225

## COUNTIES.

Anderson, E 13  
Benton, E 14  
Boone, E 15  
Boyd, E 16  
Boyle, E 17  
Boyd, E 18  
Boyd, E 19  
Boyd, E 20  
Boyd, E 21  
Boyd, E 22  
Boyd, E 23  
Boyd, E 24  
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Boyd, E 89  
Boyd, E 90  
Boyd, E 91  
Boyd, E 92  
Boyd, E 93  
Boyd, E 94  
Boyd, E 95  
Boyd, E 96  
Boyd, E 97  
Boyd, E 98  
Boyd, E 99  
Boyd, E 100

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. Thousands.  
28 Nashville, E 11  
6 Memphis, E 12  
6 Chattanooga, E 13  
3 Knoxville, E 14  
10 Jackson, E 15  
10 Clarksville, E 16  
10 Bristol, E 17  
10 Columbia, E 18  
10 Johnson City, E 19  
10 Murfreesboro, E 20  
10 Union City, E 21  
10 Cleveland, E 22  
10 Dayton, E 23  
10 St. Elmo, E 24  
10 Brownsville, E 25  
10 Tullahoma, E 26  
10 Roanoke, E 27  
10 Fayetteville, E 28  
10 Pikeville, E 29  
10 Franklin, E 30  
10 Athens, E 31  
10 Dyersburg, E 32  
10 Morristown, E 33  
10 Tracy City, E 34  
10 Paris, E 35  
10 Lebanon, E 36  
10 Cold Creek, E 37  
10 Humboldt, E 38  
10 Shelbyville, E 39  
10 Greeneville, E 40  
10 Mt. Sterling, E 41  
10 Martin, E 42  
10 S. Putnam, E 43  
10 S. Mitchell, E 44  
10 Brainerd, E 45  
10 Waverly, E 46  
10 Wadley, E 47  
10 Clifton, E 48  
10 M. Kettle, E 49  
10 Rogersville, E 50  
10 Bolivar, E 51  
10 Savannah, E 52  
10 Henderson, E 53  
10 Lexington, E 54  
10 Glasgow, E 55



OHIO

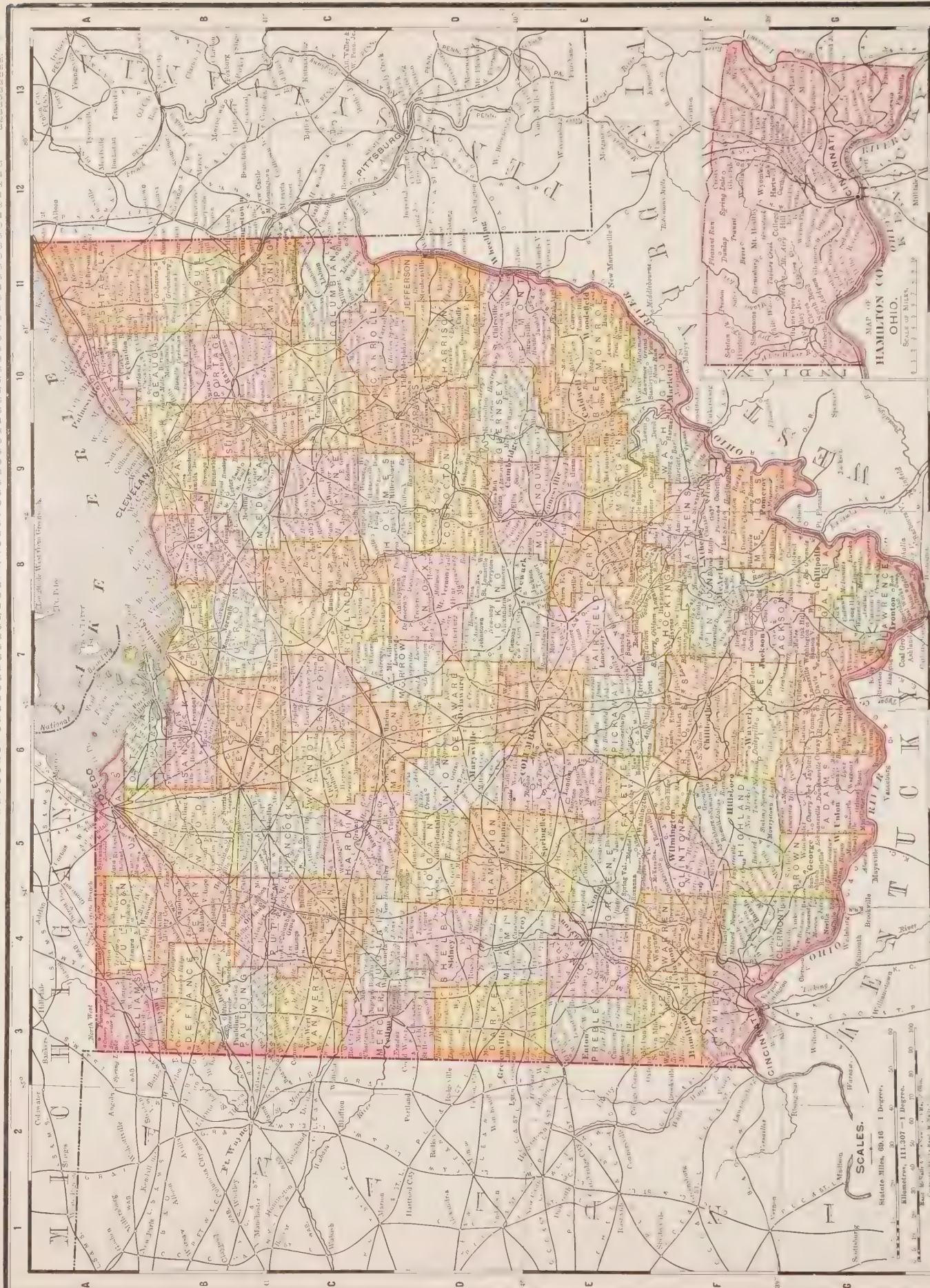
Lat. 40° 30' N.  
 Water area, 3,000 sq. mi.  
 Pop. 3,400,000  
 White, 3,350,000  
 Colored, 50,000  
 Foreign, 40,000  
 White, 3,350,000  
 Colored, 50,000  
 Chinese, 100  
 Japanese, 100  
 Italian, 100

## COUNTIES.

Adams ..... G 6  
 Allen ..... C 6  
 Ashland ..... C 8  
 Ashtabula ..... A 11  
 Athens ..... F 8  
 Auguspa ..... C 4  
 Belmont ..... D 10  
 Brown ..... G 5  
 Butler ..... F 3  
 Carroll ..... C 10  
 Champaign ..... D 5  
 Clark ..... E 5  
 Cleveland ..... F 4  
 Clinton ..... F 5  
 Columbiana ..... C 11  
 Coshocton ..... D 9  
 Crawford ..... C 7  
 Cuyahoga ..... D 9  
 Darke ..... D 10  
 Deane ..... H 3  
 Delaware ..... D 6  
 Erie ..... B 7  
 Fairfield ..... E 7  
 Fayette ..... E 6  
 Franklin ..... E 6  
 Fulton ..... A 4  
 Galia ..... G 8  
 Geauga ..... B 10  
 Greene ..... E 5  
 Guernsey ..... D 9  
 Hamilton ..... F 3  
 Hancock ..... C 5  
 Harlan ..... C 5  
 Harrison ..... D 10  
 Henry ..... B 4  
 Highland ..... F 5  
 Holmes ..... F 8  
 Huron ..... B 7  
 Jackson ..... F 7  
 Jefferson ..... D 11  
 Knox ..... D 8  
 Lak ..... A 10  
 Lawrence ..... G 8  
 Licking ..... D 5  
 Logan ..... D 7  
 Lorain ..... B 8  
 Lucas ..... A 5  
 Madison ..... E 6  
 Mahoning ..... B 11  
 Marion ..... C 6  
 Medina ..... B 9  
 Meigs ..... F 8  
 Mercer ..... C 3  
 Miami ..... D 4  
 Monroe ..... E 10  
 Montgomery ..... E 4  
 Morgan ..... E 9  
 Morrow ..... C 7  
 Muskingum ..... E 9  
 Noble ..... E 10  
 Ottawa ..... A 6  
 Paulding ..... B 3  
 Perry ..... E 8  
 Pickaway ..... E 6  
 Pike ..... F 6  
 Portage ..... B 10  
 Preble ..... D 4  
 Putnam ..... D 4  
 Richland ..... C 7  
 Ross ..... F 6  
 Sandusky ..... B 6  
 Seneca ..... B 6  
 Shelby ..... D 4  
 Stark ..... C 10  
 Summit ..... B 9  
 Tazewell ..... D 11  
 Tuscarawas ..... D 9  
 Union ..... D 6  
 Van Wert ..... C 3  
 Vinton ..... F 7  
 Warren ..... F 4  
 Washington ..... F 10  
 Wayne ..... C 9  
 Williams ..... B 5  
 Wood ..... B 5  
 Wyandot ..... C 6

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. Thousands.  
 297 Cincinnati  
 261 Cleveland  
 93 Columbus  
 24 Toledo  
 23 Dayton  
 23 Youngstown  
 23 Springfield  
 23 Akron  
 23 Canton  
 23 Zanesville  
 23 Findlay  
 23 Hamilton  
 23 Sandusky  
 23 Lima  
 23 Newark  
 23 Mansfield  
 23 Seaboard  
 23 Portsmouth



Pop. Thousands.

11 Chillicothe  
 11 Erie Liver  
 11 Franklin  
 11 Marion  
 11 Madison  
 11 Miami  
 11 Montgomery  
 11 Morrow  
 11 Muskingum  
 11 Noble  
 11 Ottawa  
 11 Paulding  
 11 Perry  
 11 Pickaway  
 11 Pike  
 11 Portage  
 11 Preble  
 11 Putnam  
 11 Richland  
 11 Ross  
 11 Sandusky  
 11 Seneca  
 11 Shelby  
 11 Stark  
 11 Summit  
 11 Tazewell  
 11 Tuscarawas  
 11 Union  
 11 Van Wert  
 11 Vinton  
 11 Warren  
 11 Washington  
 11 Wayne  
 11 Williams  
 11 Wood  
 11 Wyandot

SCALE.

State Miles, 0.16 1 Degree.  
 Kilometers, 11.07 1 Degree.  
 Feet, 3.28 1 Meter.  
 Miles, 1.61 1 Kilometer.







### POINTS OF INTEREST.

ity Hall B-5  
City of Canton &  
South Dept. D-8  
City Hall A-1  
City House A-1  
Court House C-6  
Fire Depot D-6  
Inside Hos-  
pital A-8  
Lake View Park  
A-7  
Market House D-8  
Masonic Temple  
B-8  
Music Hall B-5  
New York, Chi-  
cago & St. L.  
Depot E-10  
Post Office C-1  
Public Library C-9  
Square Park C-7  
Union Depot B-6  
Valley Depot D-6

STREETS.



**Explanation:**

## Railroads

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Men of the Main Portion of Cleveland. A

2

1

[illegible]



Water	400 sq. m.
Pop.	2,192
Male	1,000
Female	1,192
Native	2,192
Foreign	0
White	2,192
African	0
Chinese	0
Japanese	0
Indian	0

## COUNTIES.

Adams	C.....H 3
Aiken	.....C 2
Bartholomew F B	.....E 6
Benton	.....C 3
Blackford	.....G 4
Bloom	.....E 3
Brown	.....D 6
Carroll	.....E 3
Cass	.....E 3
Cass	.....E 3
Carr	.....C 2
Clinton	.....I 1
Crawford	.....I 1
Davies	.....I 1
Dearborn	.....I 1
Deussen	.....C 2
Doan	.....C 2
Dubois	.....I 1
Ely	.....I 1
Elkhart	.....I 1
Fayette	.....I 1
Floyd	.....I 1
Fountain	.....C 1
Franklin	.....I 1
Gordon	.....I 1
Gilson	.....I 1
Graham	.....I 1
Gro	.....I 1
Hamilton	.....I 1
Hancock	.....I 1
Harris	.....I 1
Hendricks	.....I 1
Hoyt	.....I 1
Howard	.....I 1
Huntzington	.....I 1
Jackson	.....I 1
Allen	.....I 1
Jefferson	.....I 1
Jennings	.....I 1
Johnson	.....I 1
Knox	.....I 1
Koseluski	.....I 1
Lafayette	.....I 1
Laporte	.....I 1
Lawrence	.....I 1
Madison	.....I 1
Mason	.....I 1
McClure	.....I 1
Monroe	.....I 1
Montgomery D S	.....I 1
Morgan	.....E 6
Newton	.....I 1
Nichols	.....I 1
Olin	.....I 1
Orange	.....I 1
Owen	.....I 1
Park	.....I 1
Perry	.....I 1
Pike	.....I 1
Porter	.....I 1
Ross	.....I 1
Russell	.....I 1
Purnum	.....I 1
Randolph	.....I 1
Ripley	.....I 1
Rush	.....I 1
Sexton	.....I 1
Shelby	.....I 1
Spencer	.....I 1
St Joseph	.....I 1
Starke	.....I 1
Swenson	.....I 1
Sullivan	.....I 1
Switzerland	.....I 1
Tippencanoe	.....I 1
Tipton	.....I 1
Union	.....I 1
Vanderburg	.....I 1
Vermillion	.....I 1
Vigo	.....I 1
Walsh	.....I 1
Warren	.....I 1
Warrick	.....I 1
Washington	.....I 1
Wayne	.....I 1
Webb	.....I 1
White	.....I 1
Whitley	.....I 1

### CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. - Thousands.

105	Indianapolis	P. 3
104	St. Louis	P. 1
103	W. Chicago	G. 2
102	St. Paul	G. 6
101	St. Paul	G. 6
100	St. Paul	G. 6
99	St. Paul	G. 6
98	St. Paul	G. 6
97	St. Paul	G. 6
96	St. Paul	G. 6
95	St. Paul	G. 6
94	St. Paul	G. 6
93	St. Paul	G. 6
92	St. Paul	G. 6
91	St. Paul	G. 6
90	St. Paul	G. 6
89	St. Paul	G. 6
88	St. Paul	G. 6
87	St. Paul	G. 6
86	St. Paul	G. 6
85	St. Paul	G. 6
84	St. Paul	G. 6
83	St. Paul	G. 6
82	St. Paul	G. 6
81	St. Paul	G. 6
80	St. Paul	G. 6
79	St. Paul	G. 6
78	St. Paul	G. 6
77	St. Paul	G. 6
76	St. Paul	G. 6
75	St. Paul	G. 6
74	St. Paul	G. 6
73	St. Paul	G. 6
72	St. Paul	G. 6
71	St. Paul	G. 6
70	St. Paul	G. 6
69	St. Paul	G. 6
68	St. Paul	G. 6
67	St. Paul	G. 6
66	St. Paul	G. 6
65	St. Paul	G. 6
64	St. Paul	G. 6
63	St. Paul	G. 6
62	St. Paul	G. 6
61	St. Paul	G. 6
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57	St. Paul	G. 6
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54	St. Paul	G. 6
53	St. Paul	G. 6
52	St. Paul	G. 6
51	St. Paul	G. 6
50	St. Paul	G. 6
49	St. Paul	G. 6
48	St. Paul	G. 6
47	St. Paul	G. 6
46	St. Paul	G. 6
45	St. Paul	G. 6
44	St. Paul	G. 6
43	St. Paul	G. 6
42	St. Paul	G. 6
41	St. Paul	G. 6
40	St. Paul	G. 6
39	St. Paul	G. 6
38	St. Paul	G. 6
37	St. Paul	G. 6
36	St. Paul	G. 6
35	St. Paul	G. 6
34	St. Paul	G. 6
33	St. Paul	G. 6
32	St. Paul	G. 6
31	St. Paul	G. 6
30	St. Paul	G. 6
29	St. Paul	G. 6
28	St. Paul	G. 6
27	St. Paul	G. 6
26	St. Paul	G. 6
25	St. Paul	G. 6
24	St. Paul	G. 6
23	St. Paul	G. 6
22	St. Paul	G. 6
21	St. Paul	G. 6
20	St. Paul	G. 6
19	St. Paul	G. 6
18	St. Paul	G. 6
17	St. Paul	G. 6
16	St. Paul	G. 6
15	St. Paul	G. 6
14	St. Paul	G. 6
13	St. Paul	G. 6
12	St. Paul	G. 6
11	St. Paul	G. 6
10	St. Paul	G. 6
9	St. Paul	G. 6
8	St. Paul	G. 6
7	St. Paul	G. 6
6	St. Paul	G. 6
5	St. Paul	G. 6
4	St. Paul	G. 6
3	St. Paul	G. 6
2	St. Paul	G. 6
1	St. Paul	G. 6



Pop.	Thousands
1870	1,200
1880	1,400
1890	1,600
1900	1,800
1910	2,000
1920	2,200
1930	2,400
1940	2,600
1950	2,800
1960	3,000
1970	3,200
1980	3,400
1990	3,600
2000	3,800
2010	4,000
2020	4,200
2030	4,400
2040	4,600
2050	4,800
2060	5,000
2070	5,200
2080	5,400
2090	5,600
2100	5,800

6	Goshen	F
6	Frankfort	F
6	Brazil	C
5	Shelbyville	F
5	Hannond	C
5	Seymour	F
5	Wabash	F
5	Valparaiso	C
5	Mt. Vernon	C
5	Connersville	C
4	Greencastle	D
4	Lawrence	C

1	Bloomington	E 4
1	Aurora	H 4
1	Franklin	E 2
1	Portland	H 1
1	Lebanon	E 4
1	Greensburg	G 3
1	Bluffton	G 3
1	Warsaw	F 2
3	Hushville	G 3
	Mishawaka	E 3
3	Huntingburg	E 3
3	Decatur	H 3
3	Greendale	F 5
3	Princeton	B 8
3	Noblesville	F 4
5	Columbia	F 2
	City	F 2
3	Winchester	G 3

3	Garrett	C
3	Plymouth	C
3	Newcastle	E 1
3	Tipton	E 1
3	Union City	H 4
3	Martinsville	E 1
1	Butler	H 2
2	Rochester	E 2
2	Auburn	G 2
2	N. Manches-	

Rockport	C 9
City	G 4
2 Sullivan	C 6
2 Ligonier	F 2
2 Tell City	D 9
2 Edinburg	E 6
2 Brookville	H 1
2 N. Vernon	I 6
2 Campbellton	D 9

	Nappanee	E 2
	N Indian-	
	apolis	E
1	Waterloo	H 2
1	Fairmount	F 4
1	Reaschler	C 3
1	Worthington	
		D 6
1	Brownstown	
		F 7
1	Whiting	C 1
1	Andrews	F 3

Brightwood	E 5
Clinton	C 5
Liberty	H 5
Fowler	C 3
Jasper	D 8
E. Chicago	C 1
Albion	G 2
Bloomfield	D 6
Winamac	D 2
New Har	
Irony	B 8
Batesville	G 6
Knappa	

Knightsville  
 Spencer  
 Westfield  
 Athens  
 New Haven  
 Breuninger  
 Bourbon  
 Monon 113  
 Newburg 19  
 Williamsport  
 Dupont

Dunkirk	C
Harmony	C
Hobart	C
Hope	F 6
Clay City	C 6
Pendleton	F 4
Longrootee	D 7
Linton	C 6

Pop.—Hundreds.

Remington	C 3
Chambers	B 3

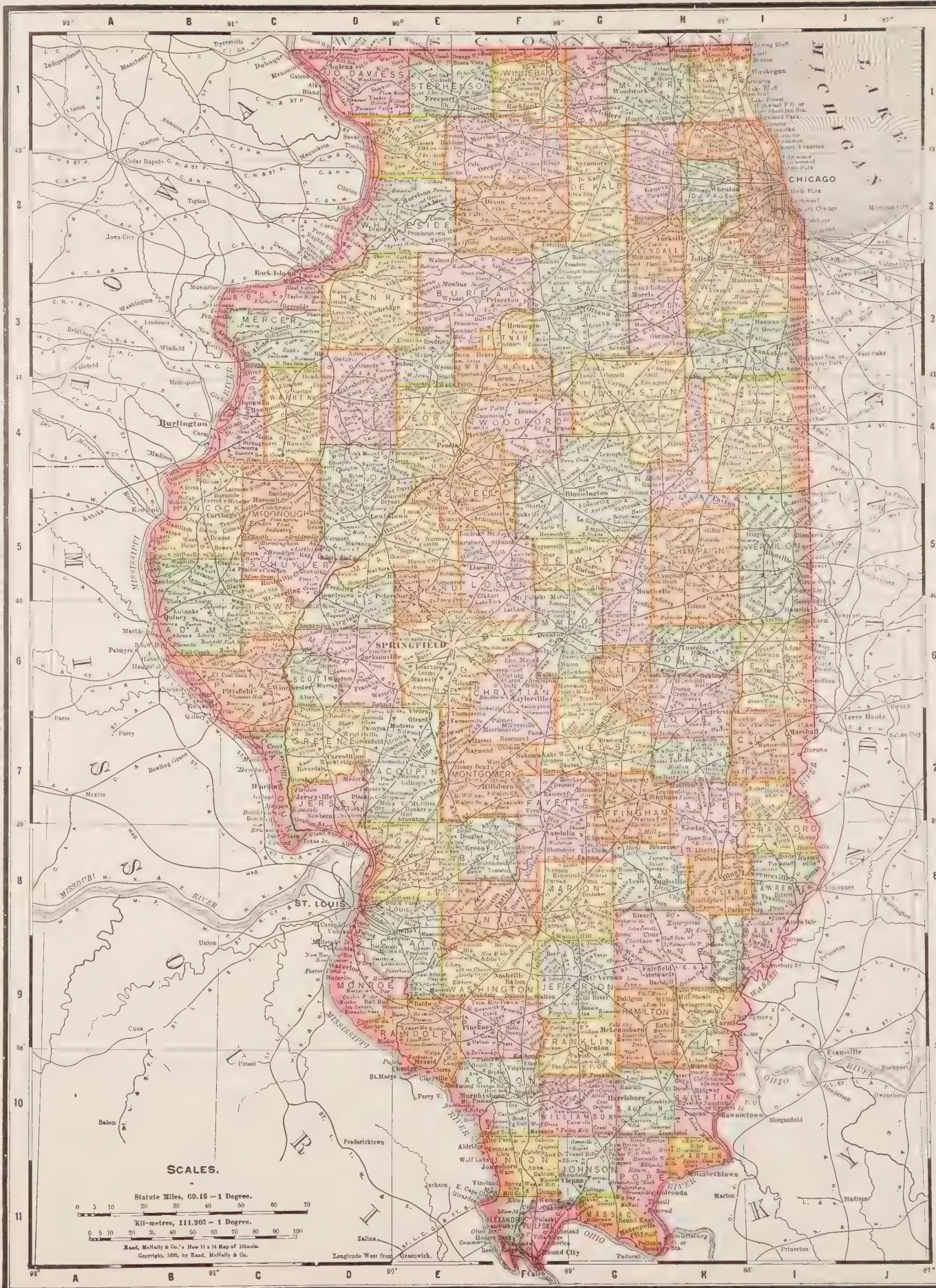
Orleans	E 7
St. Paul	F 6
Middletown	F 4
Osgood	G 6
Wolcottville	G 1
Zionsville	E 5
Westfield	E 4
Montpelier	G 3
Oxford	C 4
Dublin	G 5
N. M.	7

Leavenworth L 8  
Cochran H 6



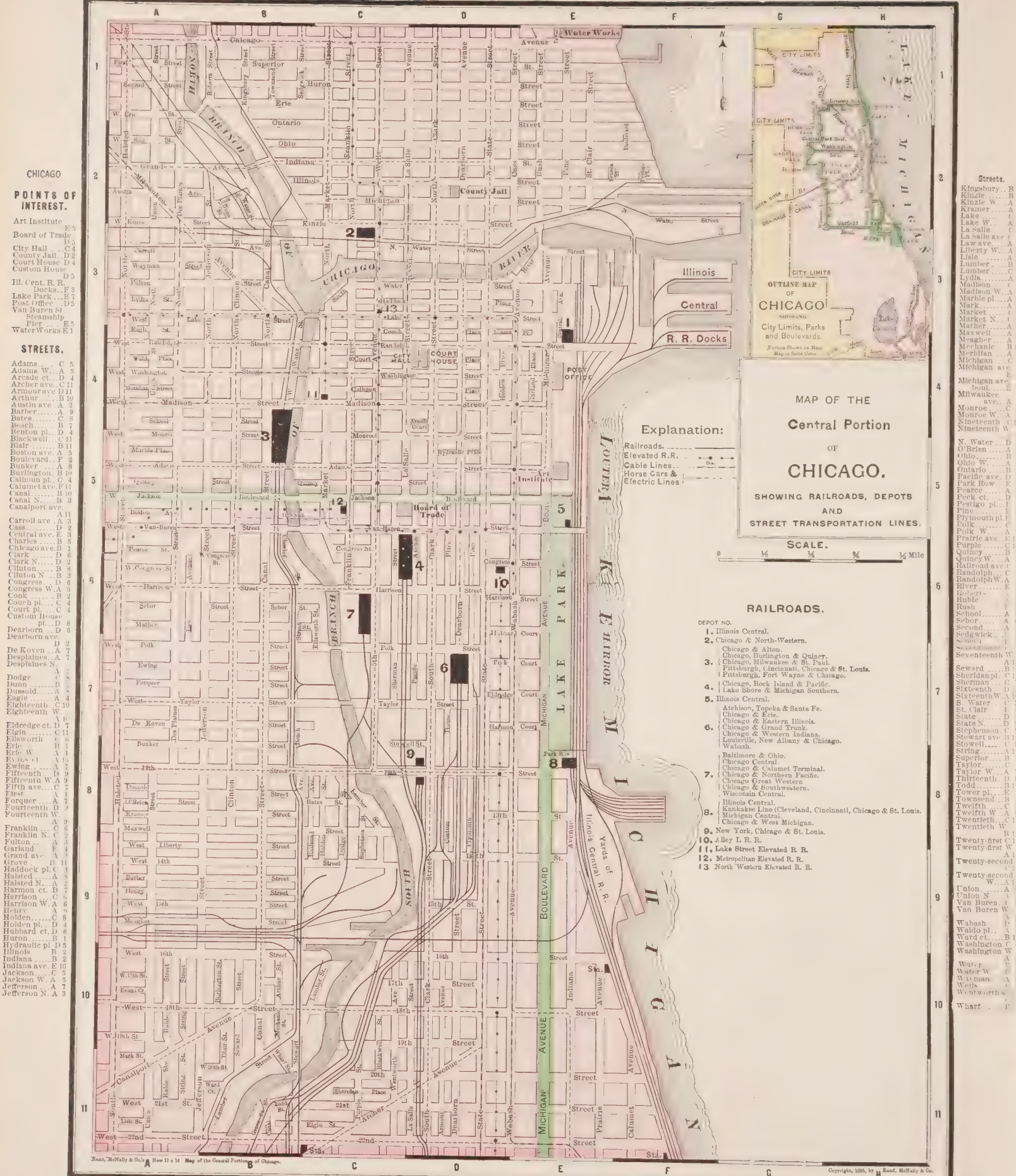
### CHIEF CITIE

Pop.	Thousands
148	Chicago, Ill.
141	Philadelphia, Pa.
131	San Francisco, Calif.
125	Springfield, Ill.
121	Rockford, Ill.
121	San Antonio, Texas
120	Bloomington, Ind.
119	San Antonio, Texas
118	Indianapolis, Ind.
117	Des Moines, Iowa
115	Bellevue, Neb.
115	Galveston, Texas
115	East St. Louis, Ill.
111	Rock Island, Ill.
103	Jacksonville, Fla.
103	Evansville, Ind.
102	Moline, Ill.
101	Durham, N.C.
101	Streator, Ill.
100	Alton, Ill.
100	Freeport, Me.

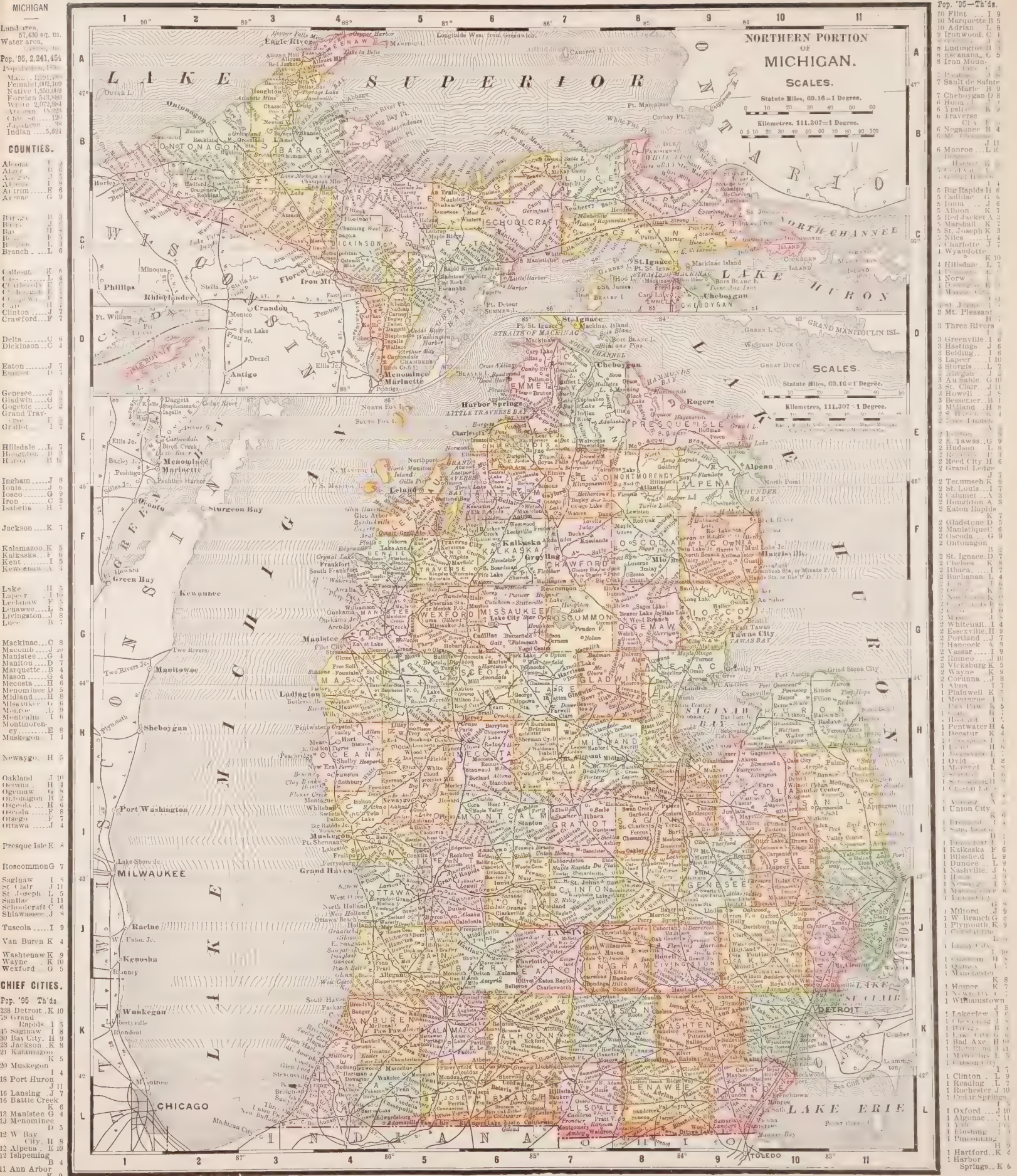


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1	100000000	F	3
1	200000000	D	4
1	300000000	F	5
1	400000000	F	5
1	500000000	F	5
1	600000000	F	5
1	700000000	H	6
1	800000000	H	6
1	900000000	H	6
1	000000001	F	2
1	100000001	F	2
1	200000001	F	2
1	300000001	F	2
1	400000001	F	2
1	500000001	F	2
1	600000001	F	2
1	700000001	F	2
1	800000001	F	2
1	900000001	F	2
1	000000010	F	2
1	100000010	F	2
1	200000010	F	2
1	300000010	F	2
1	400000010	F	2
1	500000010	F	2
1	600000010	F	2
1	700000010	F	2
1	800000010	F	2
1	900000010	F	2
1	000000011	F	2
1	100000011	F	2
1	200000011	F	2
1	300000011	F	2
1	400000011	F	2
1	500000011	F	2
1	600000011	F	2
1	700000011	F	2
1	800000011	F	2
1	900000011	F	2
1	000000020	F	2
1	100000020	F	2
1	200000020	F	2
1	300000020	F	2
1	400000020	F	2
1	500000020	F	2
1	600000020	F	2
1	700000020	F	2
1	800000020	F	2
1	900000020	F	2
1	000000021	F	2
1	100000021	F	2
1	200000021	F	2
1	300000021	F	2
1	400000021	F	2
1	500000021	F	2
1	600000021	F	2
1	700000021	F	2
1	800000021	F	2
1	900000021	F	2
1	000000030	F	2
1	100000030	F	2
1	200000030	F	2
1	300000030	F	2
1	400000030	F	2
1	500000030	F	2
1	600000030	F	2
1	700000030	F	2
1	800000030	F	2
1	900000030	F	2
1	000000031	F	2
1	100000031	F	2
1	200000031	F	2
1	300000031	F	2
1	400000031	F	2
1	500000031	F	2
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1	700000031	F	2
1	800000031	F	2
1	900000031	F	2
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1	200000040	F	2
1	300000040	F	2
1	400000040	F	2
1	500000040	F	2
1	600000040	F	2
1	700000040	F	2
1	800000040	F	2
1	900000040	F	2
1	000000041	F	2
1	100000041	F	2
1	200000041	F	2
1	300000041	F	2
1	400000041	F	2
1	500000041	F	2
1	600000041	F	2
1	700000041	F	2
1	800000041	F	2
1	900000041	F	2
1	000000050	F	2
1	100000050	F	2
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## DETROIT

## POINTS OF

[illegible]

STREETS.

[illegible]

BRAND, MCNALLY & CO.  
MAP OF  
the Main Portion of  
DETROIT.

REI

**Explanation:**

Railroads --  
Street Car Lines

THE END

— SCALE OF METRES. —

00 300

10



## WISCONSIN

Pop. '95.—Thous.  
Male 1,100,000  
Female 1,000,000  
Native 1,000,000  
Foreign 1,000,000

German 250,000  
Other 100,000  
Total 350,000

## COUNTIES.

Adams.....C 8  
Ashland.....E 3

Barron.....C 5  
Bayfield.....D 3  
Berkshire.....K 7  
Burnett.....B 4

Calumet.....J 7  
Chippewa.....D 5  
Clark.....H 9  
Columbia.....H 9  
Crawford.....E 9

Dane.....H 9  
Dodge.....D 3  
Door.....L 6  
Douglas.....C 3  
Dunn.....C 6

Euclaire.....D 6

Florence.....J 4  
Fond du Lac.....J 4  
Forest.....I 4

Grant.....E 10  
Green.....G 10  
Green Lake.....H 8

Iowa.....F 9  
Iron.....F 3

Jackson.....E 7  
Jefferson.....J 7  
Juneau.....F 3

Kenosha.....J 10  
Kewaunee.....K 7

Lafayette.....F 10  
Lancaster.....H 9  
Lincoln.....G 5

Manitowoc.....K 6  
Marathon.....G 6  
Marquette.....H 8  
Marquette.....H 8  
Mauwauc.....K 8  
Monroe.....E 8

Oconto.....J 6  
Ondaga.....G 4  
Outagamie.....J 7  
Ozaukee.....K 9

Peppin.....C 6  
Pierce.....D 6  
Polk.....B 4  
Portage.....H 7  
Price.....F 4

Racine.....J 10  
Richland.....F 9  
Rock.....H 10

Sauk.....G 9  
Shawano.....J 6  
Sheboygan.....B 3  
St. Croix.....K 8

Taylor.....F 5  
Trempealeau.....D 7

Vernon.....E 8  
Vilas.....G 3

Watworth.....I 10  
Washington.....J 7  
Washington.....J 7  
Waushara.....J 10  
Waushara.....J 10  
Winnebago.....F 7  
Wood.....F 7

CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. '95.—Thous.

29 Milwaukee.....K 8

20 La Crosse.....D 3

25 Superior.....D 3

25 Racine.....J 10

25 Sheboygan.....B 3

25 Janesville.....J 10

25 Green Bay.....K 6

25 Oshkosh.....J 10

25 Appleton.....J 7

25 Fond du Lac.....J 4

25 Portage.....H 7

25 Stevens Point.....G 6

25 Merrill.....J 7

25 Kenosha.....J 10

25 Beloit.....H 9

25 Wausau.....H 9

25 Marshfield.....H 8

25 Ripon.....H 8

25 Rhinelander.....G 4

25 De Pere.....K 7

25 Shawano.....J 6

25 Oshkosh.....J 10

25 Appleton.....J 7

25 Fond du Lac.....J 4

25 Portage.....H 7

25 Stevens Point.....G 6

25 Merrill.....J 7

25 Kenosha.....J 10

25 Beloit.....H 9

25 Wausau.....H 9

25 Marshfield.....H 8

25 Ripon.....H 8

25 Rhinelander.....G 4

25 De Pere.....K 7

25 Shawano.....J 6

25 Oshkosh.....J 10

25 Appleton.....J 7

25 Fond du Lac.....J 4

25 Portage.....H 7

25 Stevens Point.....G 6

25 Merrill.....J 7

25 Kenosha.....J 10

25 Beloit.....H 9

25 Wausau.....H 9

25 Marshfield.....H 8

25 Ripon.....H 8

25 Rhinelander.....G 4

25 De Pere.....K 7

25 Shawano.....J 6

25 Oshkosh.....J 10

25 Appleton.....J 7

25 Fond du Lac.....J 4

25 Portage.....H 7

25 Stevens Point.....G 6

25 Merrill.....J 7

25 Kenosha.....J 10

25 Beloit.....H 9

25 Wausau.....H 9

25 Marshfield.....H 8

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25 Appleton.....J 7

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25 Beloit.....H 9

25 Wausau.....H 9

25 Marshfield.....H 8

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25 Portage.....H 7

25 Stevens Point.....G 6

25 Merrill.....J 7

25 Kenosha.....J 10

25 Beloit.....H 9

25 Wausau.....H 9

25 Marshfield.....H 8

25 Ripon.....H 8

25 Rhinelander.....G 4

25 De Pere.....K 7

25 Shawano.....J 6

25 Oshkosh.....J 10

25 Appleton.....J 7

25 Fond du Lac.....J 4

25 Portage.....H 7

25 Stevens Point.....G 6

25 Merrill.....J 7

25 Kenosha.....J 10

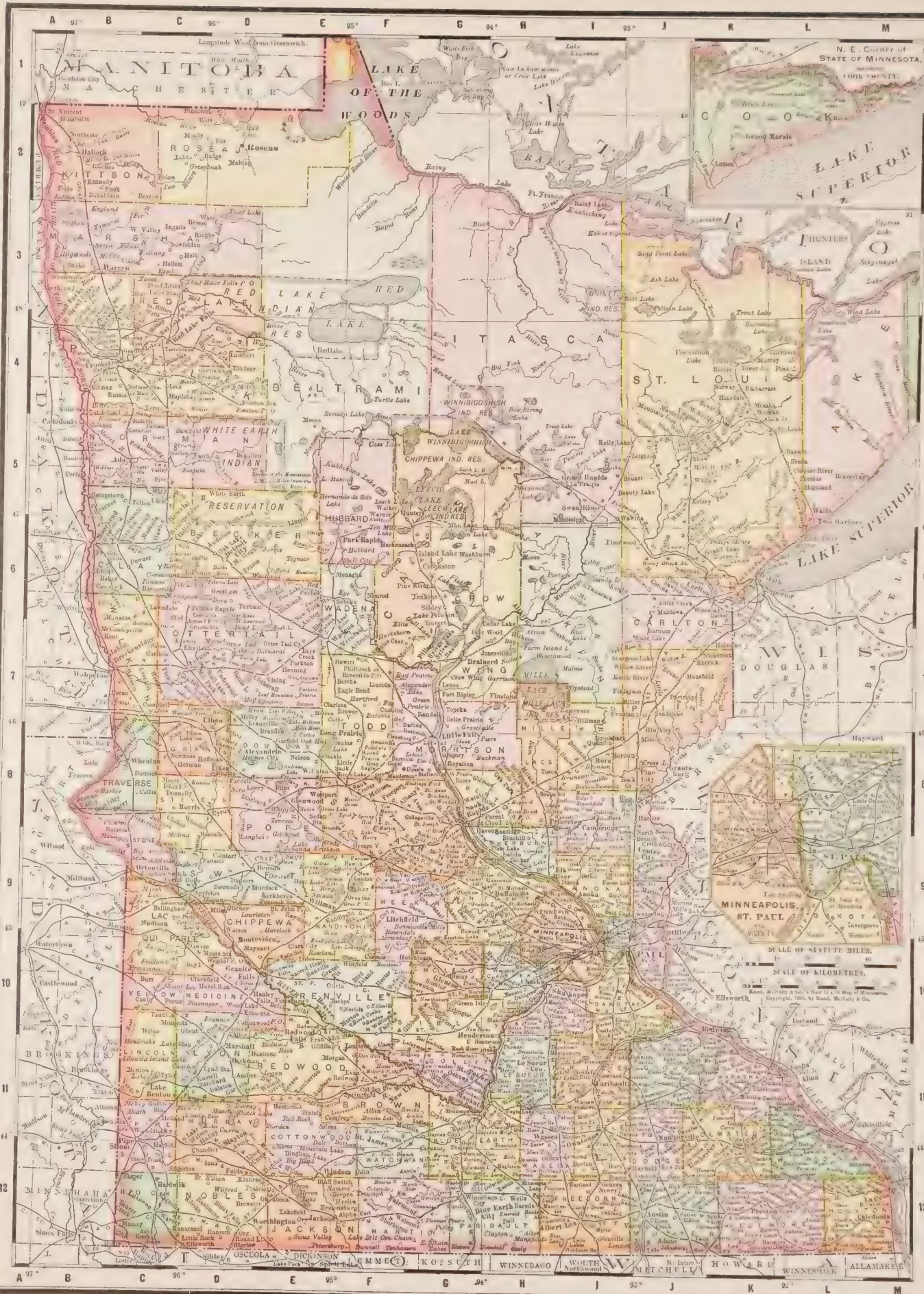
25 Beloit.....H 9

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[illegible]

Pop. '95.—Thous.	
193 Minneapolis	K 8
140 St. Paul	J 10
159 Duluth	K 11
111 W. Superior	J 11
122 Superior	J 12
100 Marquette	G 12
9 St. Cloud	G 8
8 Red Wing	K 11
7 Brainerd	G 11
6 Rochester	J 12
5 Austin	J 12
5 Owatonna	I 1
5 Fergus Falls	G 11
5 New Ulm	F 7
4 Little Falls	G 8
4 Anoka	I 9
4 Hastings	J 10
4 St. Peter	G 11
4 Albert Lea	I 12
4 Virginia	J 5
4 Crookston	B 4
4 W. Duluth	K 6
4 Northfield	I 11
4 Moorhead	B 6

[illegible]







## MINNEAPOLIS

## POINTS OF INTEREST.

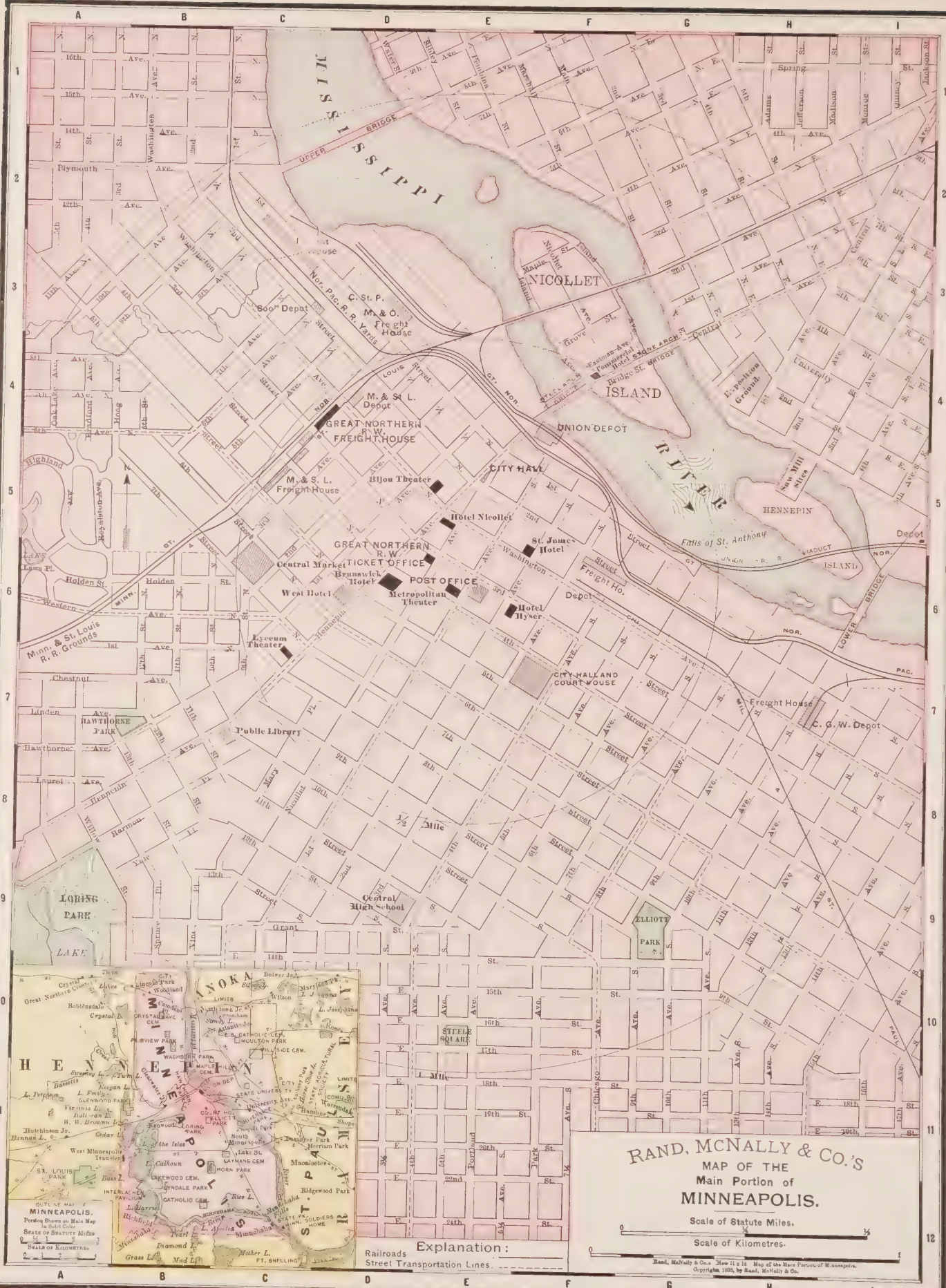
Central High School D 9  
 Central Market C 6  
 Chicago G. W. Depot 17  
 City Hall E 5  
 Court House F 7  
 Court House G 4  
 Exposition Ground H 1  
 Falls of St. Anthony G 5  
 Hawthorne Park A 7  
 Hennepin Island H 7  
 Loring Park A 9  
 Minn. & St. L. Depot D 1  
 Nicollet Island E 3  
 Public Library F 7  
 Saw Mill Sites H 1  
 "Soo" Depot C 3  
 Steel Arch Bridge F 4  
 Steele Sq. E 10  
 Stone Arch Bridge G 4  
 West Hotel C 6

## STREETS.

Adams ..... H 1  
 Bradford Ave. A 4  
 Bridge ..... F 1  
 Central Ave. G 3  
 Chestnut Ave. A 7  
 Chicago Ave. F 1  
 Elm Ave. F 1  
 Eighth St. E 8  
 Eighth St. E 12  
 Eighth St. N. A 1  
 Eighth Ave. N. E 10  
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Jackson  
 Jefferson  
 Laurel Ave.  
 Lawn pl.  
 Linden Ave.  
 Madison  
 Main N. E.  
 Maple  
 Marshall  
 Mary pl.  
 Monroe  
 Nicollet Ave.  
 Nicollet  
 Ninth N.  
 Ninth S.  
 Ninth St.  
 Ninth St. N.  
 Ninth St. S.  
 Oak Lake Ave.  
 Park Ave.  
 Pembina  
 Plymouth Ave.  
 Portland Ave.  
 Quincy  
 Royalston Ave.  
 Second N.  
 Second S.  
 Second St.  
 Seventh N.  
 Seventh S.  
 Seventh St.  
 Seventh St. N.  
 Seventh St. S.  
 Sixteenth N.  
 Sixteenth S.  
 Sixteenth St.  
 Sixteenth St. N.  
 Sixteenth St. S.  
 Tenth N.  
 Tenth S.  
 Tenth St.  
 Tenth St. N.  
 Tenth St. S.  
 Twelfth N.  
 Twelfth S.  
 Twelfth St.  
 Twelfth St. N.  
 Twelfth St. S.  
 Twenty-fourth N.  
 Twenty-fourth S.  
 Twenty-fourth St.  
 Twenty-fourth St. N.  
 Twenty-fourth St. S.  
 Twenty-sixth N.  
 Twenty-sixth S.  
 Twenty-sixth St.  
 Twenty-sixth St. N.  
 Twenty-sixth St. S.  
 Twenty-eighth N.  
 Twenty-eighth S.  
 Twenty-eighth St.  
 Twenty-eighth St. N.  
 Twenty-eighth St. S.  
 Third N. E.  
 Third S. E.  
 Third St. N. E.  
 Third St. S. E.  
 Third St. N. W.  
 Third St. S. W.  
 Third St. N. E. G.  
 Third St. S. E. G.  
 Third St. N. E. H.  
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 Third St. N. E. W.  
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 Third St. S. E. X.  
 Third St. N. E. Y.  
 Third St. S. E. Y.  
 Third St. N. E. Z.  
 Third St. S. E. Z.



RAND, MCNALLY & CO.'S  
 MAP OF THE  
 Main Portion of  
 MINNEAPOLIS.

Scale of Statute Miles.

Scale of Kilometers.

Explanation:  
 Railroads  
 Street Transportation Lines.

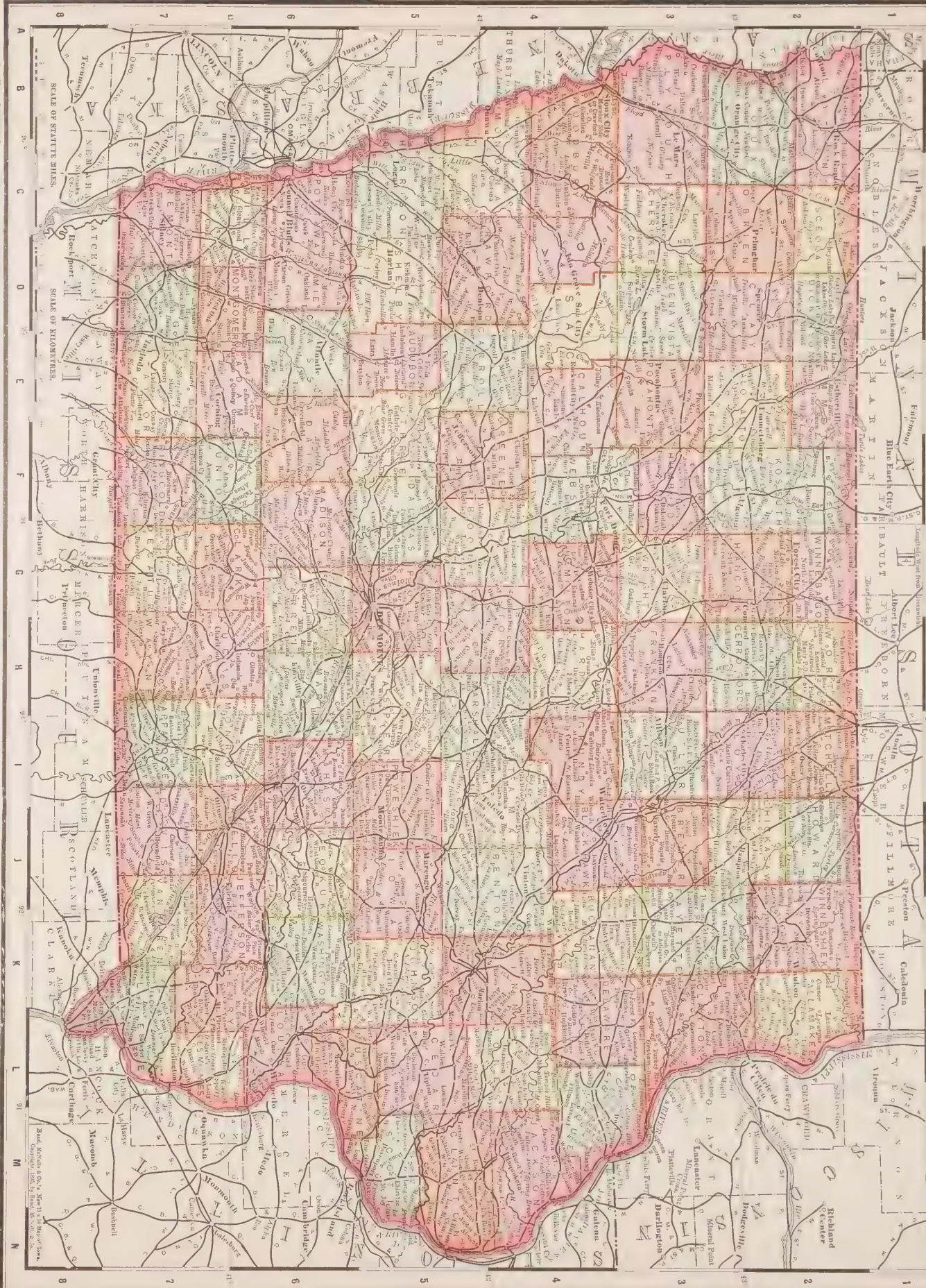
Rand, McNally & Co. New York 1914. Map of the Main Portion of Minneapolis.  
 Copyright 1914, by Rand, McNally & Co.



**IOWA**  
—  
Land area, 55,475 sq. mi.  
Water area, 550 sq. mi.  
Pop. '95, 2,058,063  
Population, 1890  
Male, 984,43  
Female, 917,41  
Native, 1,587,82  
Foreign, 324,06  
White, 1,901,08  
African, 10,68  
Chinese, 56  
Japanese, 6  
Indian, 6

Pop. '95 - Thous.

56	Des Moines	
41	Dubuque	H 5
30	Davenport	M 4
		M 5
27	Low City	B 4
25	Burlington	
22	Cedar Rapids	L 7
20	Council Bluffs	K 5
	Clinton	C 6
17	Clinton	N 5
17	Ottumwa	J 7
16	Keokuk	L 8
12	Muscatine	L
10	Marshalltown	I 4
10	It. Madison	
9	Ft. Dodge	F 4
9	Oskaloosa	C 6
8	Waterloo	I 4
8	Boone	C 4





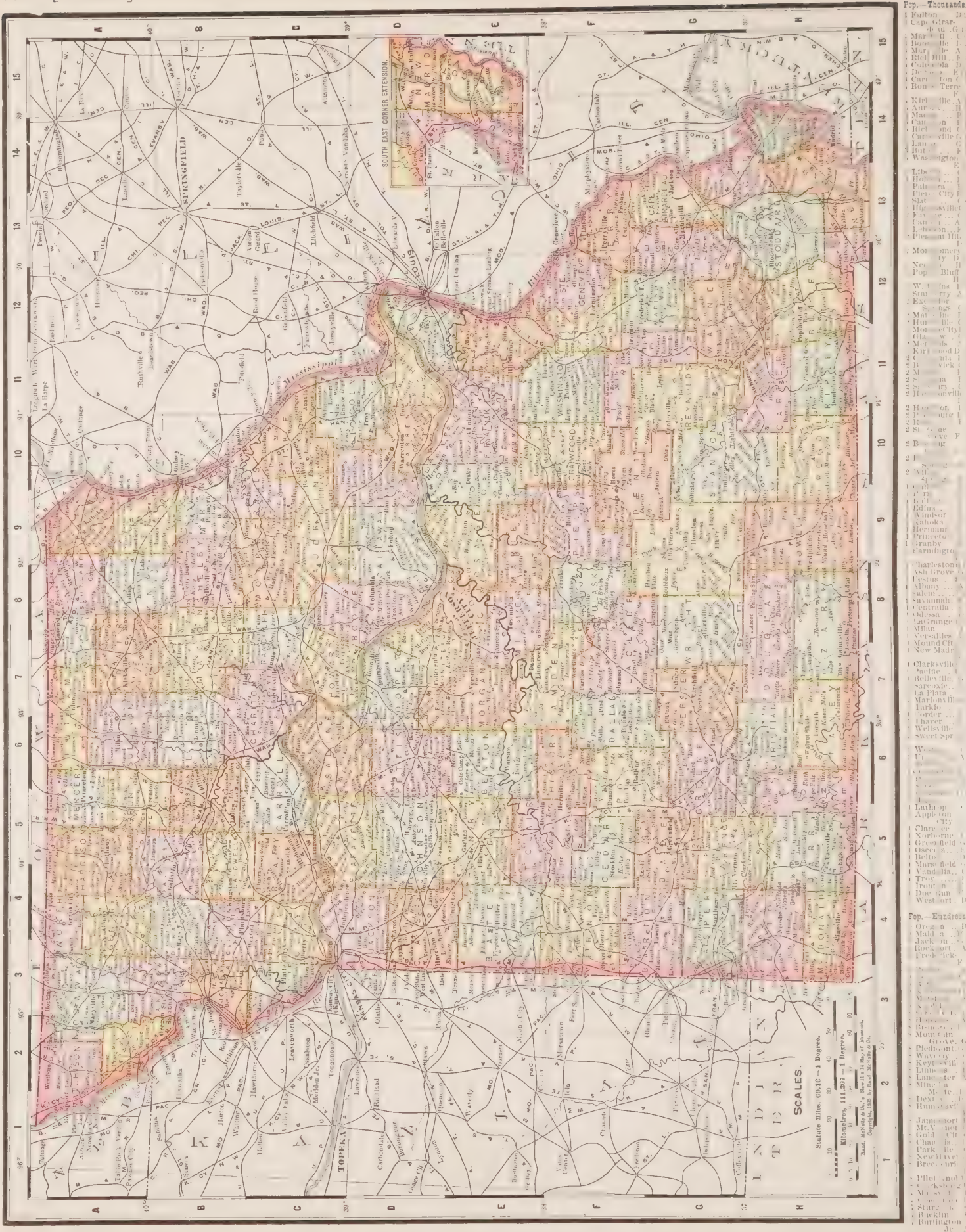
**Land area,**  
68,735 sq. m.  
**Water area,**  
1,080 sq. m.  
**Pop.** 2,669,181  
Male 1,380,735  
Female 1,279,446  
Native 2,411,317  
Foreign 257,864  
White 2,528,435  
African 15,118  
Chinese 40,000  
Japanese 1,000  
Indian 1,000

COUNTIES.

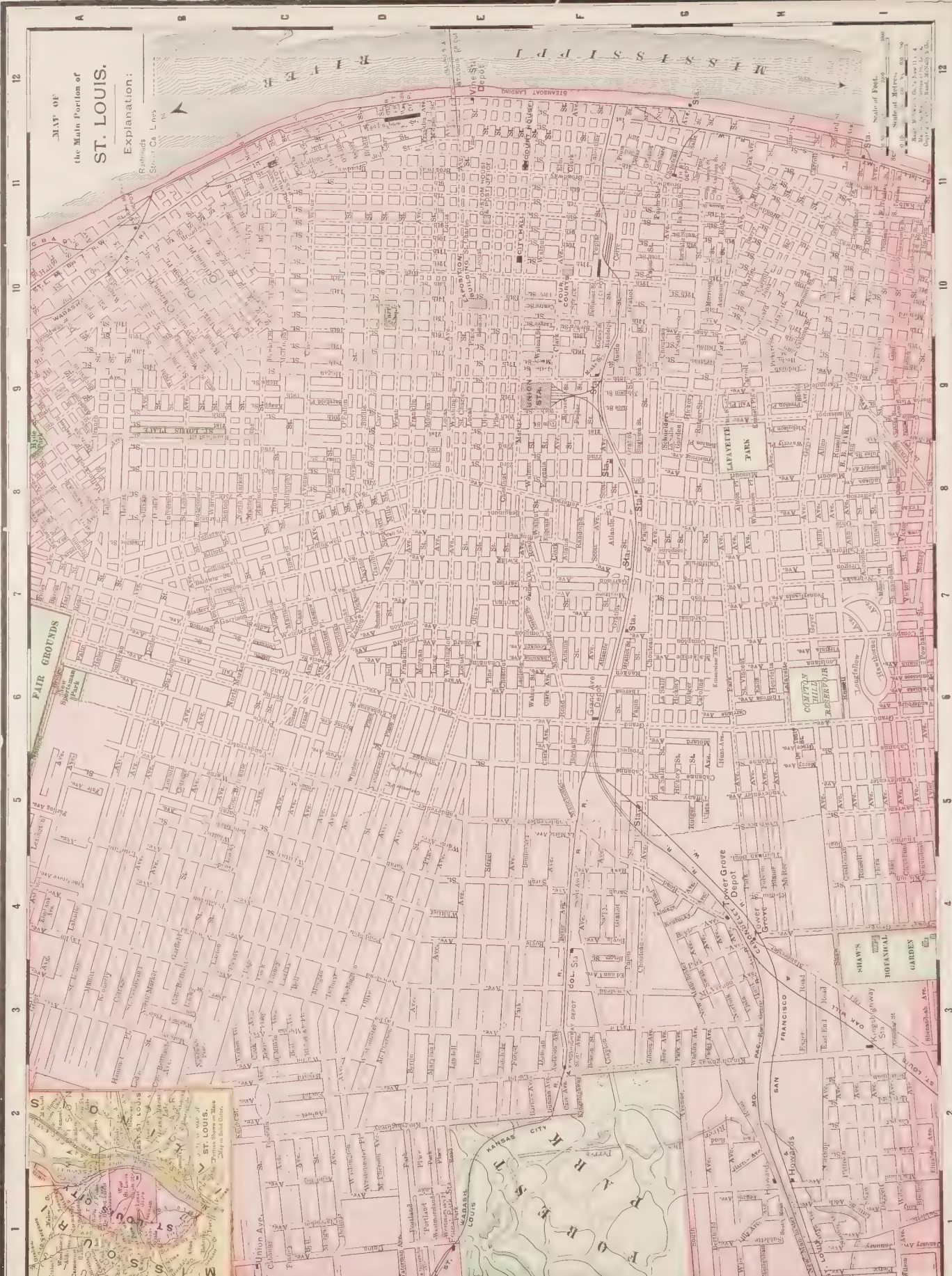
[illegible]

CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands	
452 St. Louis D 15	
133 Kansas City C 3	
52 St. Joseph L 6	
22 Springfield S 6	
14 Sedalia S 6	
13 Hannibal B 16	
10 Joplin C 3	
8 Moberly C 8	
8 Carthage C 4	
7 Nevada G 1	
Jefferson C 1	
6 Independence E 8	
6 St. Charles D 1	
6 Chillicothe C 10	
5 Louisiana C 6	
5 Webb City G 5	
5 Trenton A 3	
5 Mexico A 5	
5 Clinton B 7	
5 Warrensburg D 7	
5 Brookfield B 6	
5 Lexington B 6	

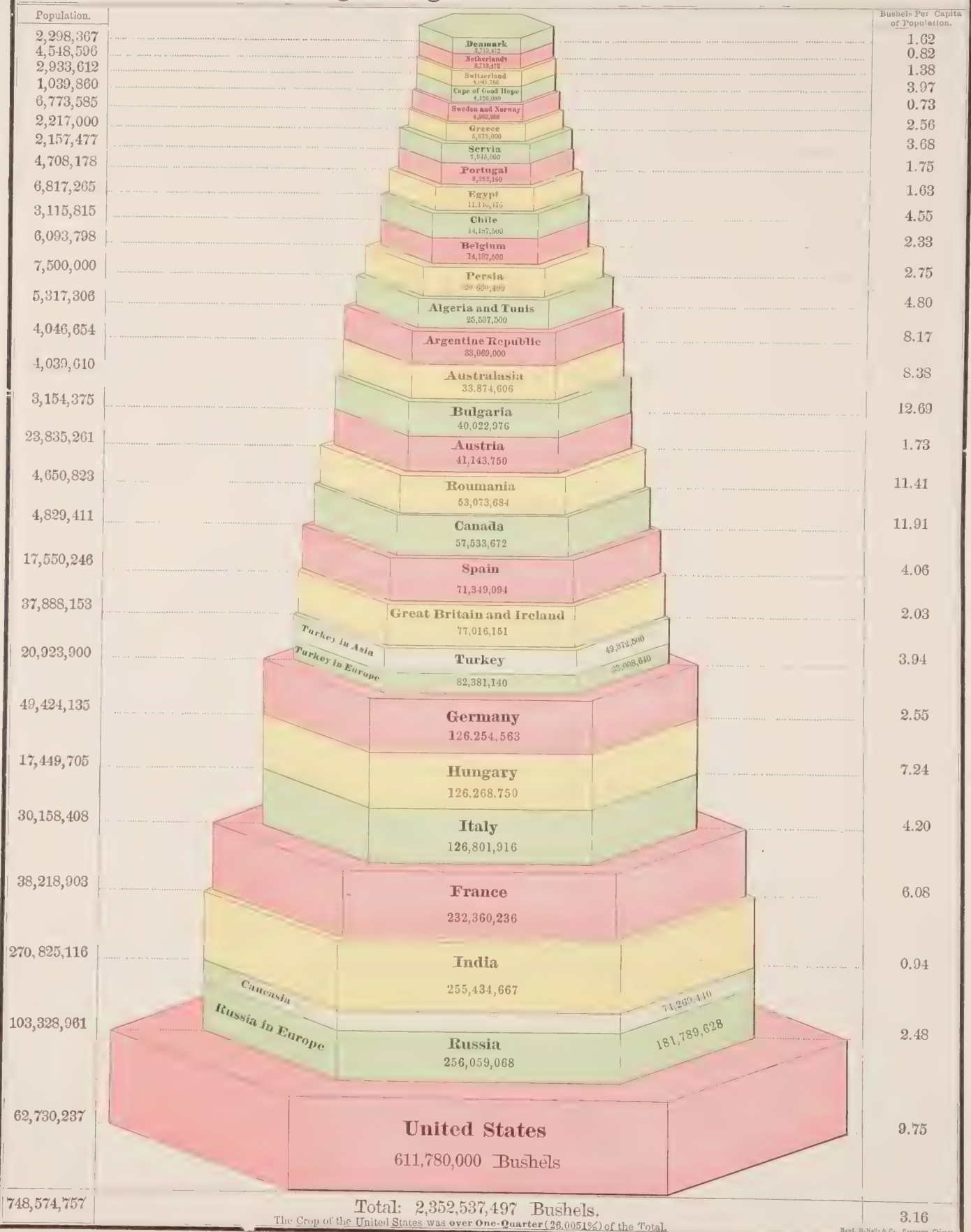
[illegible][illegible]



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# Crop and Per Capita Production, 1891, of the Principal Wheat-growing Countries of the World.









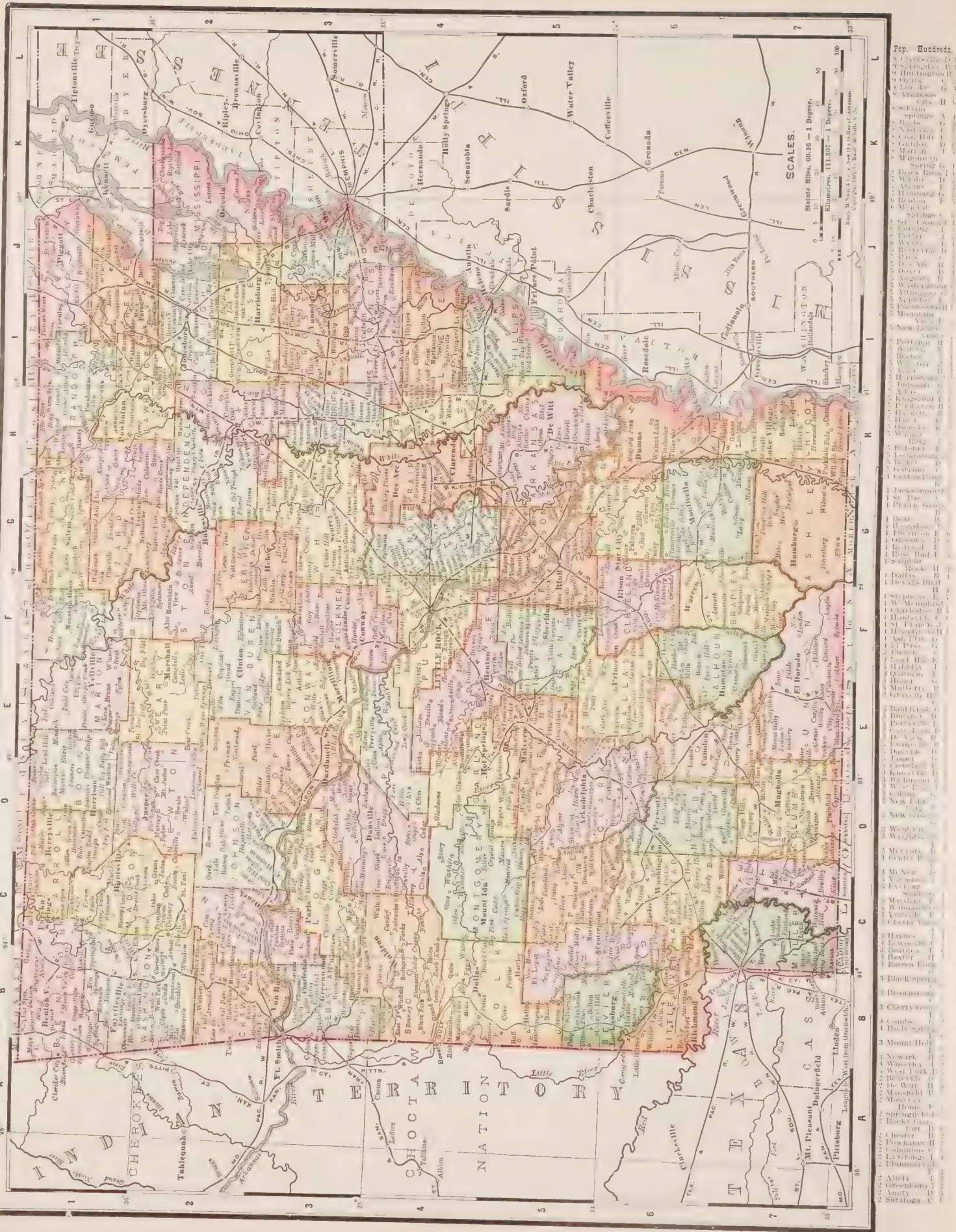
## ARKANSAS

Land area,	53,015 sq. mi.
Water area,	80,894 sq. mi.
Pop.,	1,125,110
Male,	585,779
Female,	539,331
Native,	1,117,915
Foreign,	11,200
White,	81,772
African,	339,177
Chinese,	52
Indian,	75

COUNTIES.

[illegible]

EF CITIES.

[illegible]

Statute Miles, 60.16 - 1 Degree.

[illegible]



## LOUISIANA

Land area, 52,124 sq. mi.  
Water, 1,104 sq. mi.  
Pop., 1,100,000  
Native, 1,000,000  
Foreign, 100,000  
White, 700,000  
African, 300,000  
Chinese, 10,000  
Japanese, 5,000  
Indian, 2,000

## COUNTIES.

Acadia, F. 4  
Assumption, G. 4  
Avoines, H. 1

Bossier, A. 4  
Bossier, B. 4

Caddo, A. 3  
Caddo, B. 3  
Caddo, C. 3  
Caddo, D. 3  
Caddo, E. 3  
Caddo, F. 3  
Caddo, G. 3  
Caddo, H. 3  
Caddo, I. 3  
Caddo, J. 3  
Caddo, K. 3  
Caddo, L. 3  
Caddo, M. 3  
Caddo, N. 3  
Caddo, O. 3  
Caddo, P. 3  
Caddo, Q. 3  
Caddo, R. 3  
Caddo, S. 3  
Caddo, T. 3  
Caddo, U. 3  
Caddo, V. 3  
Caddo, W. 3  
Caddo, X. 3  
Caddo, Y. 3  
Caddo, Z. 3

De Soto, F. 3

East Baton Rouge, F. 1  
East Baton Rouge, G. 1  
East Baton Rouge, H. 1  
East Baton Rouge, I. 1  
East Baton Rouge, J. 1  
East Baton Rouge, K. 1  
East Baton Rouge, L. 1  
East Baton Rouge, M. 1  
East Baton Rouge, N. 1  
East Baton Rouge, O. 1  
East Baton Rouge, P. 1  
East Baton Rouge, Q. 1  
East Baton Rouge, R. 1  
East Baton Rouge, S. 1  
East Baton Rouge, T. 1  
East Baton Rouge, U. 1  
East Baton Rouge, V. 1  
East Baton Rouge, W. 1  
East Baton Rouge, X. 1  
East Baton Rouge, Y. 1  
East Baton Rouge, Z. 1

Franklin, B. 7

Grant, C. 5

Iberia, G. 7  
Iberia, H. 7  
Iberia, I. 7  
Iberia, J. 7  
Iberia, K. 7  
Iberia, L. 7  
Iberia, M. 7  
Iberia, N. 7  
Iberia, O. 7  
Iberia, P. 7  
Iberia, Q. 7  
Iberia, R. 7  
Iberia, S. 7  
Iberia, T. 7  
Iberia, U. 7  
Iberia, V. 7  
Iberia, W. 7  
Iberia, X. 7  
Iberia, Y. 7  
Iberia, Z. 7

Jackson, B. 5  
Jefferson, G. 10

Lafayette, F. 1  
Lafayette, G. 1  
Lafayette, H. 1  
Lafayette, I. 1  
Lafayette, J. 1  
Lafayette, K. 1  
Lafayette, L. 1  
Lafayette, M. 1  
Lafayette, N. 1  
Lafayette, O. 1  
Lafayette, P. 1  
Lafayette, Q. 1  
Lafayette, R. 1  
Lafayette, S. 1  
Lafayette, T. 1  
Lafayette, U. 1  
Lafayette, V. 1  
Lafayette, W. 1  
Lafayette, X. 1  
Lafayette, Y. 1  
Lafayette, Z. 1

Lincoln, F. 1  
Livingston, F. 1

Madison, B. 5  
Morehouse, A. 1

Natchitoches, C. 1

Orleans, F. 11  
Ouachita, B. 6

Plaquemine, G. 11  
Polk, C. 1  
Cousens, E. 7

Rapides, D. 6  
Red River, B. 1  
Richland, B. 1

Sabine, D. 4  
St. Bernard, G. 12  
St. Charles, G. 10  
St. Helena, G. 9  
St. James, G. 9  
St. John the Baptist, F. 10  
St. Landry, E. 6  
St. Martin, F. 7  
St. Mary, G. 9  
St. Tammany, F. 11

Tangipahoa, E. 10  
Terrebonne, H. 1

Union, A. 6

Vermilion, G. 6  
Vernon, D. 4

Washington, E. 10  
Webster, A. 4  
West Baton Rouge, E. 1  
West Carroll, A. 1  
West Feliciana, E. 1  
Winn, C. 8

Chief Cities.

Pop., Thousands.

242 New Orleans, G. 11

12 Shreveport, G. 11

10 Baton Rouge, G. 11

8 Lake Charles, G. 11

8 Gretna, G. 10

8 Monroe, H. 1

8 Plaquemine, F. 11

8 Donaldsonville, F. 11

8 Alexandria, D. 6

8 Morgan City, D. 6

8 Franklin, F. 11

8 Lafayette, F. 11

8 Thibodaux, G. 11

8 Natchitoches, C. 1

8 St. Martin, F. 11

8 Opelousa, F. 11

8 Amite, F. 11

8 Patterson, G. 11

8 Jeanerette, G. 11

8 Minden, G. 11

8 Houma, G. 11

8 Jackson, G. 11

8 Homer, G. 11

8 Washington, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

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8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

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8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11

8 Mandeville, F. 11

8 Bastrop, A. 1

8 Covington, F. 11

8 Clinton, G. 11

8 Kenner, G. 11



## NEW ORLEANS

### POINTS OF INTEREST.

Annunciation	Seq. E 5
Beauregard	Depot E 8
Charity Hospital	D 5
City Hall	D 5
Clay Sq. .... D	5
Longo Sq. .... D	5
Custom House	E 5
House of Refuge	E 5
Illinois Central	Depot D 5
Jackson Sq. .... D	5
La Fayette St.	D 5
Mc Donough	B 1
Men	B 1
New Orleans	B 1
North	B 1
Old City Hall	E 3
New Or. Span.	E 3
Orleans & Lake	E 3
Old Town	E 2
Orleans	E 2
Parish Prison	E 4
Pomelcharlton	E 4
Post Office	E 5
Royal Cathedral	E 5
Southern Pacific	E 5
Depot	G 9
Southern Park	E 5
St. Charles Hotel	1
Tex. & Pac. Depot	1
Thompson	E 8
United States	E 10
Washington	E 5
Water Works	E 5
Work House	E 5
Zazzo & Miss.	E 5

STREETS.

[illegible]

Streets

Howard ave D  
Jackson ave E  
Johnson A  
La Harpe H  
Lapeyrouse D  
Laurel C  
Place D

La Harpe	H
Lapeyrouse	D
Laurel	C
Place	D

Place D'Armes  
Blancmarché

Polymnia	D
Port	

1  
2

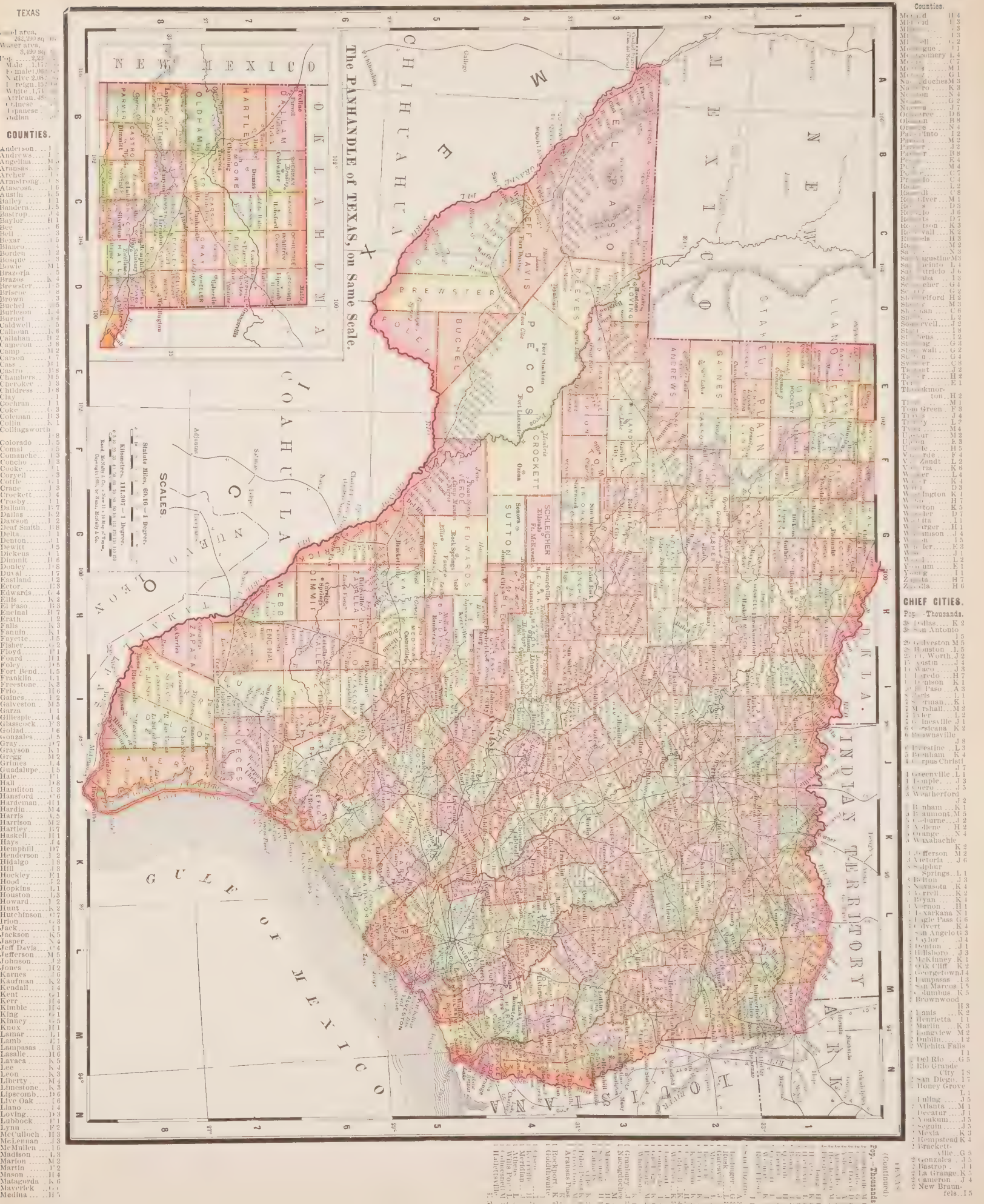
1. Peter	C	3
2. Philip	C	2
Chouffoulas		

11

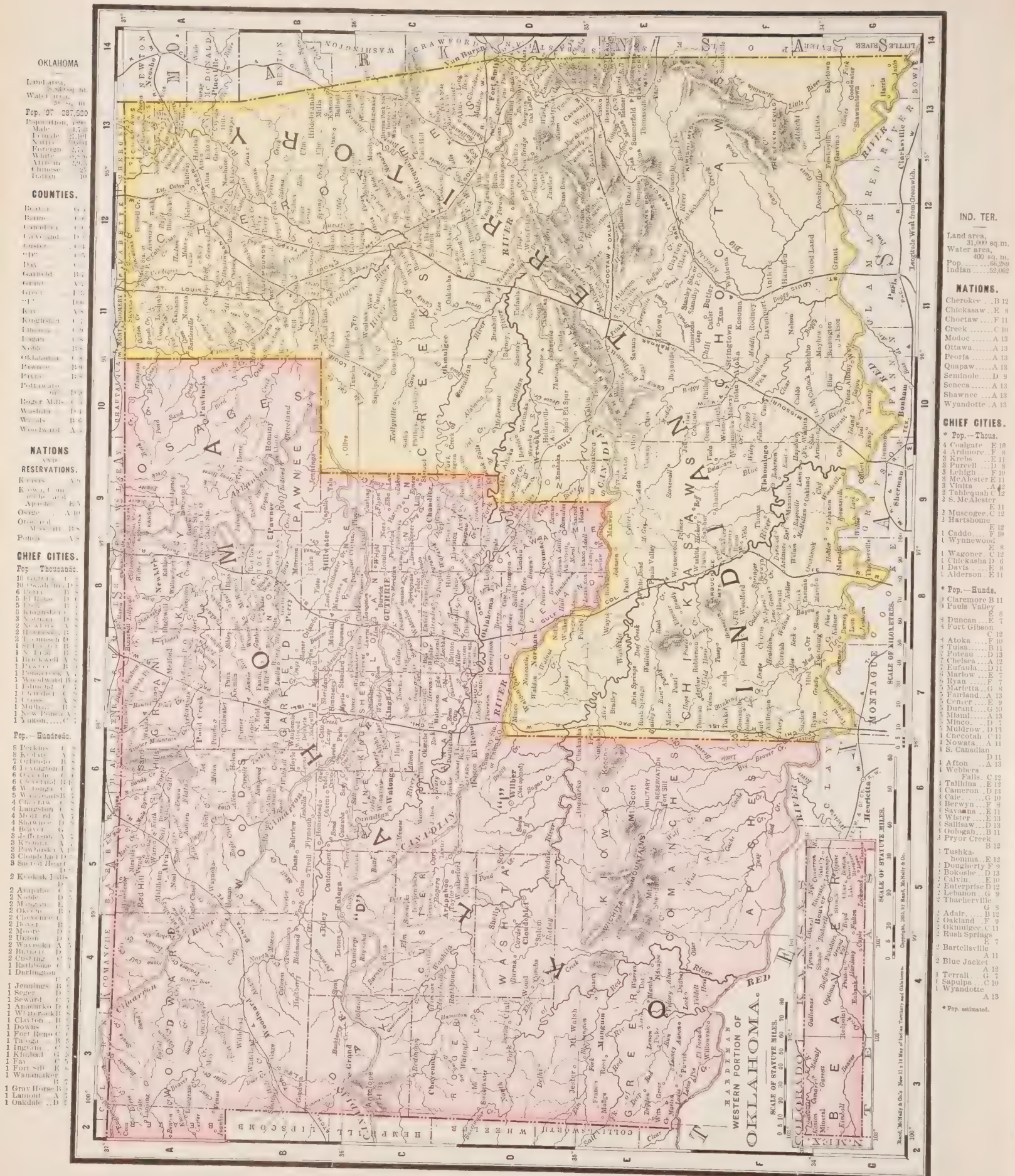
Washington  
ave. C 10  
Washington  
ave. G 8

Water	1
Cells	1
White	1
Flow	1















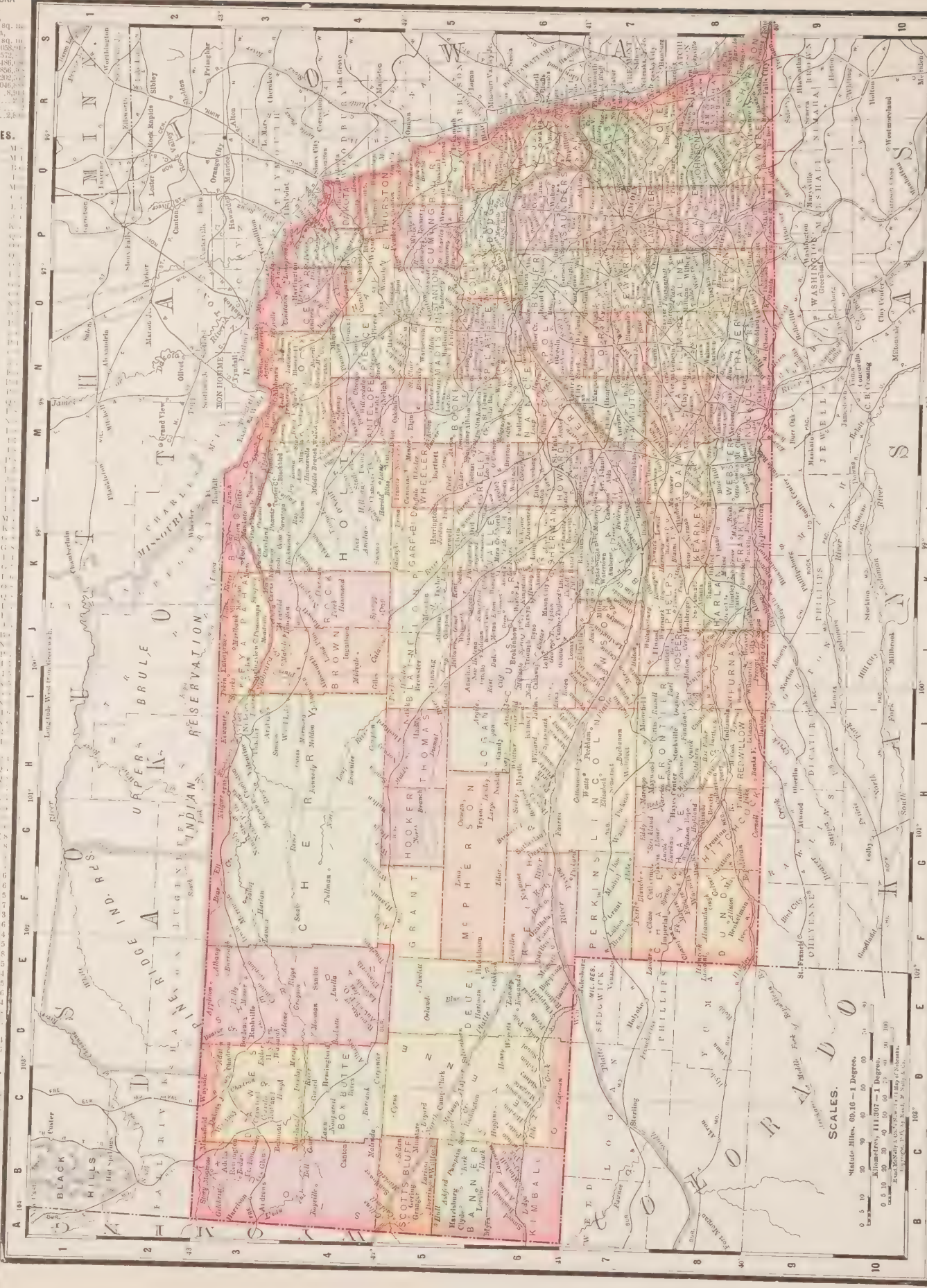
Land area, 76,840 sq. mi.  
Water area, 670 sq. mi.  
Pop. .... 1,058,000  
Male ..... 572,000  
Female ..... 486,000  
Native ..... 856,000  
Foreign ..... 202,000  
White 1,046,000  
African ..... 8,000  
Chinese ..... 2,000  
Japanese ..... 2,000  
Indian ..... 2,000

COUNTIES.

[illegible]

CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. — Thousands	
140 Omaha	1.3
55 Lincoln	1.2
11 Beatrice	1.2
11 Hastings	1.0
11 Nebraska City	R 7
8 Plattsmouth	R 7
8 Kearney	K 6
8 S. Omaha	Q 6
8 Grand Island	M
4 Fremont	Q 6
3 York	N
3 Columbus	C 6
3 Platt	H 6
3 Norfolk	O 5
3 Fairbury	O 5
3 Holdrege	K
Wynote	P 5
Mc Cook	H 5
Cretia	P 5
Schneider	P 6
Seward	O 7
Falls City	R 5
Blair	Q



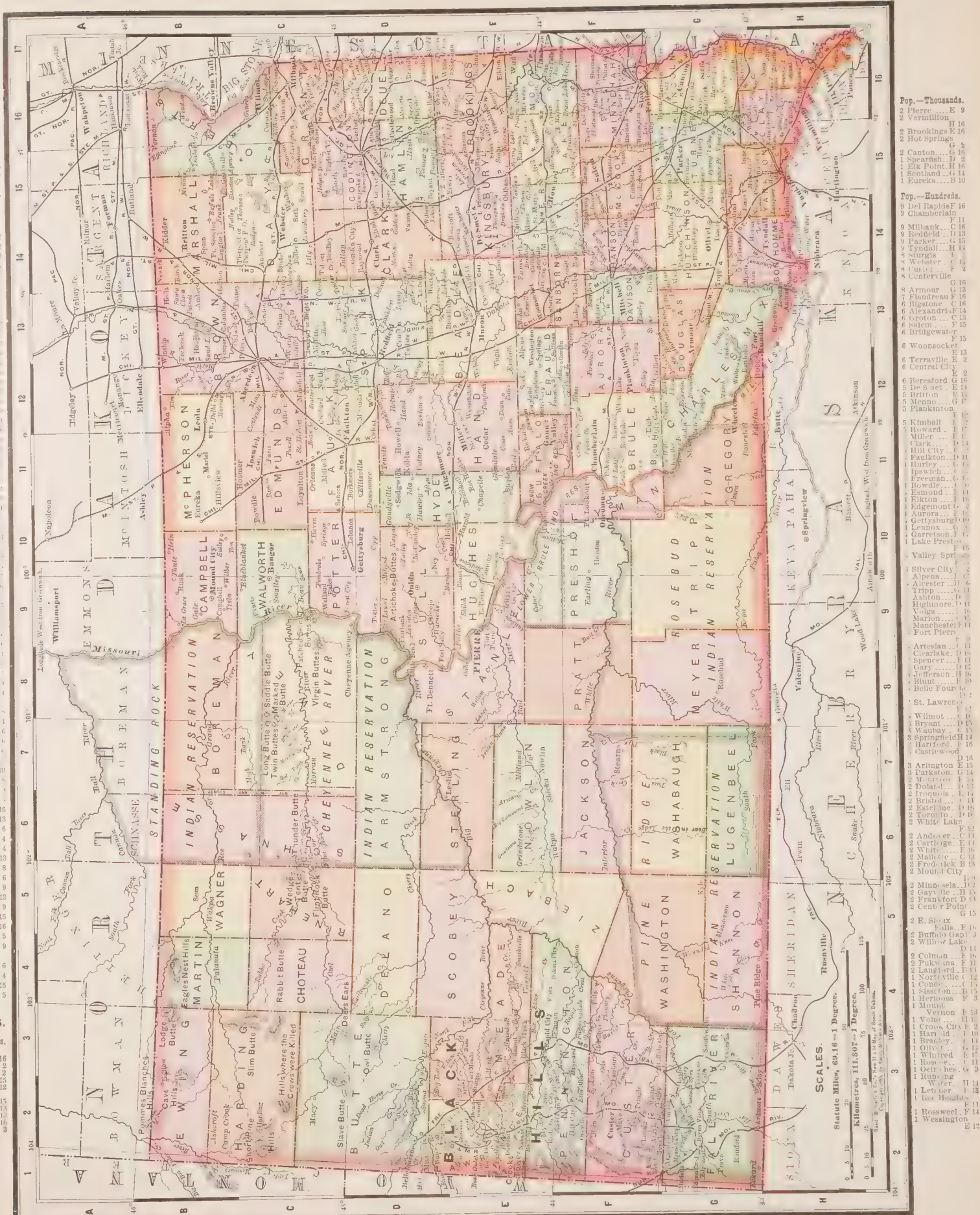
Pop.—Thousands

2	David City	O
2	Wahoo	F
1	Chadron	N
1	W. Point	P
1	Red Cloud	P
1	Broken Bow	N
1	Superior	N
1	Albion	N
1	Geneva	F
2	Pawnee City	N
2	Sutton	N
2	Auburn	R
1	Hebron	N
1	Albion	N
1	Minden	L
1	Central City	N
1	Stromsburg	N
1	Wesley	N
1	Waver	Q
1	Platte	N
1	St. Paul	L
1	Albion	N
1	Sidney	D
1	Fairfield	M
1	North Bend	P
1	Connel	L
1	Wilber	N
1	Ord	N
1	Gibson	K
1	Albion	N
1	Humboldt	R
1	Edgar	N
1	Harvard	N
1	Albion	N
1	Ponca	P
1	Brownville	M
1	Albion	N
1	Bag Springs	N



Pop.—Thousand

9	Sioux Falls	F
4	Lead	E
4	Deadwood	E
4	Yankton	H
3	Aberdeen	C
3	Watertown	
		D
3	Mitchell	F
3	Huron	E
2	Madison	E
2	Rapid City	E

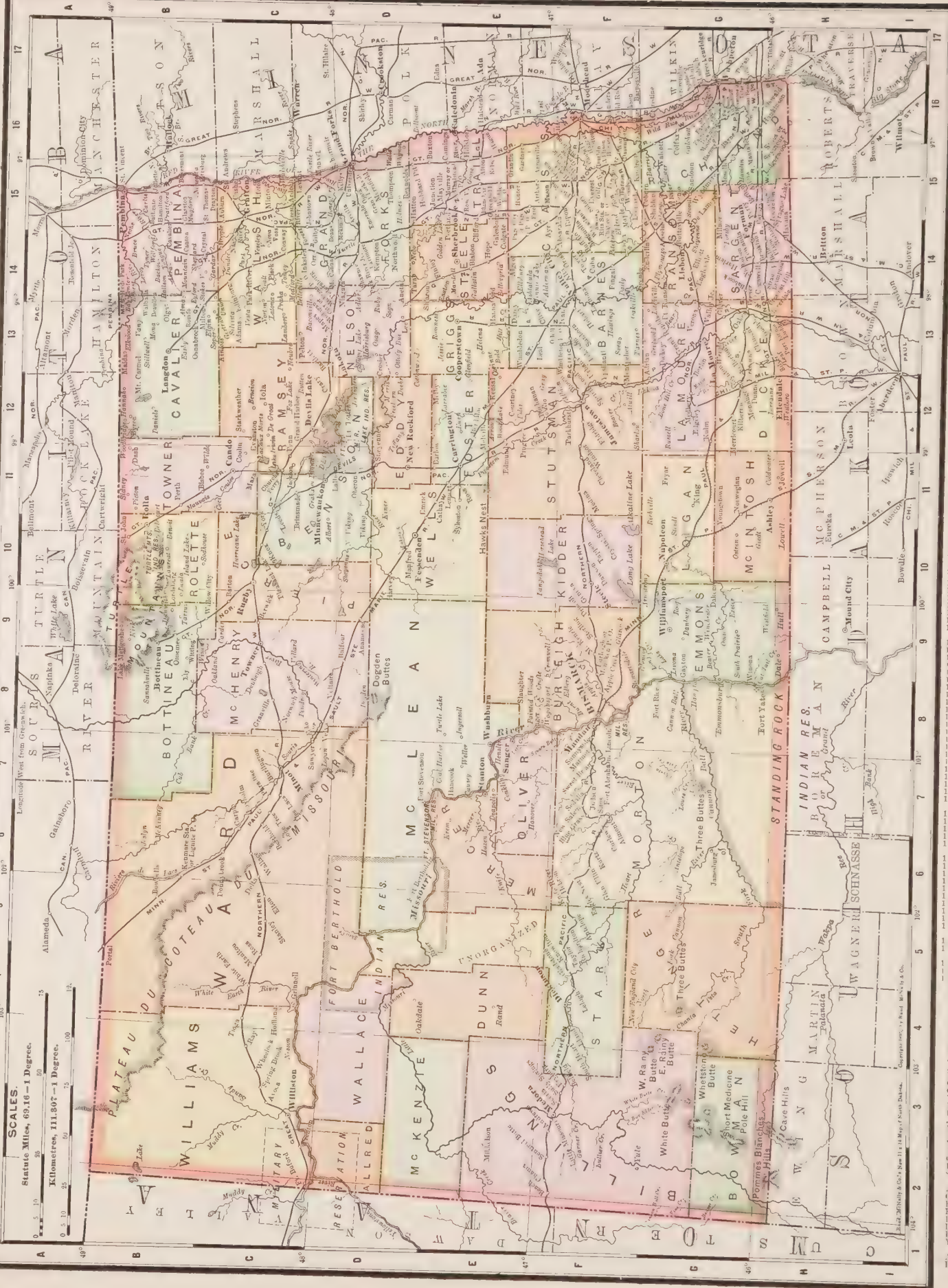




Land area,	3,195 sq. m.
Water area,	600 sq. m.
Pop.	182,779
Male	101,700
Female	81,178
Native	101,278
Foreign	81,501
White	182,123
African	373
Chinese	8
Japanese	1
Indian	19

Milled	D 2
Bornes	F 13
B-nson	D 11
Billings	F 2
B-roman	G 7
Bottineau	B 8
Bowman	G 2
Brerleigh	F 8
Cass	F 13
Cavalier	B 2
Dekey	G 12
Dunn	F 4
Eddy	D 11
Emmons	G 9
Foster	F 12
Goughs Fork	F 13
Hester	B 15
Hettinger	F 1
Kelder	F 1
Limouree	G 12
Logan	G 19
McHenry	G 8
McIntosh	G 10
McKenzie	D 2
McLean	D 8
Merced	F 6
Morton	F 7
Nelson	D 13
Nayer	E 7
N-subia	B 14
Nebra	G 9
Nims	G 12
Richard	G 12
Russon	G 14
Solette	B 20
Stark	G 11
Tark	F 1
Teale	F 11
Tark	F 11
Swenne	B 11
Wall	F 15
Wall	D 3
Walsh	G 14
Walsh	G 9
Wells	D 10
Wells	B 2
unorganized	
El Dorado	E 5

Pop. — Thousands.	
Chicago	F 16
Grand Forks	D 15
Jamestown	F 12
Bismarck	F 8
Griffton	C 15
Wahpeton	G 16
Mandan	F 8

[illegible]



## MONTANA

Land area, 145,310 sq. m.

Water area, 1,100 sq. m.

Pop. 1900, 119,000

Male, 59,000

Female, 60,000

White, 100,000

Colored, 1,000

Ind. 1,000

Chinese, 1,000

Japanese, 1,000

Korean, 1,000

Filipino, 1,000

Hawaiian, 1,000

Portuguese, 1,000

Spanish, 1,000

Italian, 1,000

German, 1,000

French, 1,000

English, 1,000

Scottish, 1,000

Irish, 1,000

Welsh, 1,000

Celtic, 1,000

Slavic, 1,000

Polish, 1,000

Czech, 1,000

Slovak, 1,000

Hungarian, 1,000

Rumanian, 1,000

Bulgarian, 1,000

Serbian, 1,000

Croatian, 1,000

Slovene, 1,000

Croat, 1,000

Slovenian, 1,000

Croatian, 1,000

Slovene, 1,000

Croat, 1,000

Slovenian, 1,000

Croatian, 1,000

Slovene, 1,000

Croat, 1,000

Slovenian, 1,000

Croatian, 1,000

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Croat, 1,000

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Croatian, 1,000

Slovene, 1,000

Croat, 1,000

Slovenian, 1,000

Croatian, 1,000

Slovene, 1,000

Croat, 1,000

Slovenian, 1,000

Croatian, 1,000

Slovene, 1,000

Croat, 1,000

Slovenian, 1,000

## COUNTIES.

Beaverhead 17

Carbon 15

Cascade 11

Chouteau 14

Crow Reser 18

Custer 22

Dawson 22

Deer Lodge 7

Fergus 15

Flathead 6

Gallatin 11

Granite 17

Jefferson 10

Lewis and Clark 9

Madison 10

Missoula 11

Musselshell 11

Park 11

Pembina 11

Ponderosa 11

Powder River 11

Roosevelt 11

Sanders 11

Shoshone 11

Stillwater 11

Teton 11

Valley 21

Yellowstone 16

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands.

18 Butte 11

11 Helena 10

10 Great Falls 11

10 Missoula 11

10 Anaconda 11

10 Livingston 11

10 Bozeman 11

10 Kalispell 11

10 Walkerville 11

10 Billings 11

10 Marysville 11

10 Deer Lodge 11

10 Granite 11

10 Nelson 11

10 Red Lodge 11

10 Gundersen 11

10 Phillipsburg 11

10 Dillon 11

10 St. Mary 11

10 Miles City 11

## Pop.—Hundreds.

9 Boulder 11

9 White Sulphur 11

9 Livingston 11

9 Glendive 11

9 Virginia City 11

9 Fort Assiniboine 11

9 Wickes 11

9 Fort Benton 11

9 Columbia Falls 11

9 Fort Keogh 11

9 Sandcoulee 11

9 Fort Custer 11

9 Carroll 11

9 Townsend 11

9 Barker 11

9 Glasgow 11

9 Elkhorn 11

9 Malden 11

9 Castle 11

9 Helena 11

9 Grantsdale 11

9 Loma 11

9 Burlington 11

9 Sun River 11

9 Forsyth 11

9 Stevensville 11

9 Belgrade 11

9 Okendale 11

9 Fort Shaw 11

9 Fort Miss 11

9 Soda 11

9 Big Timber 11

9 Libby 11

9 Ronsey 11

9 Choteau 11

9 Stillwater 11

9 Argenta 11

9 Frenchtown 11

9 Drummond 11

9 Pony 11

## Pop.—Thousands.

18 Butte 11

11 Helena 10

10 Great Falls 11

10 Missoula 11

10 Anaconda 11

10 Livingston 11

10 Bozeman 11

10 Kalispell 11

10 Walkerville 11

10 Billings 11

10 Marysville 11

10 Deer Lodge 11

10 Granite 11

10 Nelson 11

10 Red Lodge 11

10 Gundersen 11

10 Phillipsburg 11

10 Dillon 11

10 St. Mary 11

10 Miles City 11

## Pop.—Hundreds.

9 Boulder 11

9 White Sulphur 11

9 Livingston 11

9 Glendive 11

9 Virginia City 11

9 Fort Assiniboine 11

9 Wickes 11

9 Fort Benton 11

9 Columbia Falls 11

9 Fort Keogh 11

9 Sandcoulee 11

9 Fort Custer 11

9 Carroll 11

9 Townsend 11

9 Barker 11

9 Glasgow 11

9 Elkhorn 11

9 Malden 11

9 Castle 11

9 Helena 11

9 Grantsdale 11

9 Loma 11

9 Burlington 11

9 Sun River 11

9 Forsyth 11

9 Stevensville 11

9 Belgrade 11

9 Okendale 11

9 Fort Shaw 11

9 Fort Miss 11

9 Soda 11

9 Big Timber 11

9 Libby 11

9 Ronsey 11

9 Choteau 11

9 Stillwater 11

9 Argenta 11

9 Frenchtown 11

9 Drummond 11

9 Pony 11

## Pop.—Thousands.

18 Butte 11

11 Helena 10

10 Great Falls 11

10 Missoula 11

10 Anaconda 11

10 Livingston 11

10 Bozeman 11

10 Kalispell 11

10 Walkerville 11

10 Billings 11

10 Marysville 11

10 Deer Lodge 11

10 Granite 11

10 Nelson 11

10 Red Lodge 11

10 Gundersen 11

10 Phillipsburg 11

10 Dillon 11

10 St. Mary 11

10 Miles City 11

## Pop.—Hundreds.

9 Boulder 11

9 White Sulphur 11

9 Livingston 11

9 Glendive 11

9 Virginia City 11

9 Fort Assiniboine 11

9 Wickes 11

9 Fort Benton 11

9 Columbia Falls 11

9 Fort Keogh 11

9 Sandcoulee 11

9 Fort Custer 11

9 Carroll 11

9 Townsend 11

9 Barker 11

9 Glasgow 11

9 Elkhorn 11

9 Malden 11

9 Castle 11

9 Helena 11

9 Grantsdale 11

9 Loma 11

9 Burlington 11

9 Sun River 11

9 Forsyth 11

9 Stevensville 11

9 Belgrade 11

9 Okendale 11

9 Fort Shaw 11

9 Fort Miss 11

9 Soda 11

9 Big Timber 11

9 Libby 11

9 Ronsey 11

9 Choteau 11

9 Stillwater 11

9 Argenta 11

9 Frenchtown 11

9 Drummond 11

9 Pony 11

## Pop.—Thousands.

18 Butte 11

11 Helena 10

10 Great Falls 11

10 Missoula 11

10 Anaconda 11

10 Livingston 11

10 Bozeman 11

10 Kalispell 11

10 Walkerville 11

10 Billings 11

10 Marysville 11

10 Deer Lodge 11

10 Granite 11

10 Nelson 11

10 Red Lodge 11

10 Gundersen 11

10 Phillipsburg 11

10 Dillon 11

10 St. Mary 11

10 Miles City 11

## Pop.—Hundreds.

9 Boulder 11

9 White Sulphur 11

9 Livingston 11

9 Glendive 11

9 Virginia City 11

9 Fort Assiniboine 11

9 Wickes 11

9 Fort Benton 11

9 Columbia Falls 11

9 Fort Keogh 11

9 Sandcoulee 11

9 Fort Custer 11

9 Carroll 11

9 Townsend 11

9 Barker 11

9 Glasgow 11

9 Elkhorn 11

9 Malden 11

9 Castle 11

9 Helena 11

9 Grantsdale 11

9 Loma 11

9 Burlington 11

9 Sun River 11

9 Forsyth 11

9 Stevensville 11

9 Belgrade 11

9 Okendale 11

9 Fort Shaw 11

9 Fort Miss 11

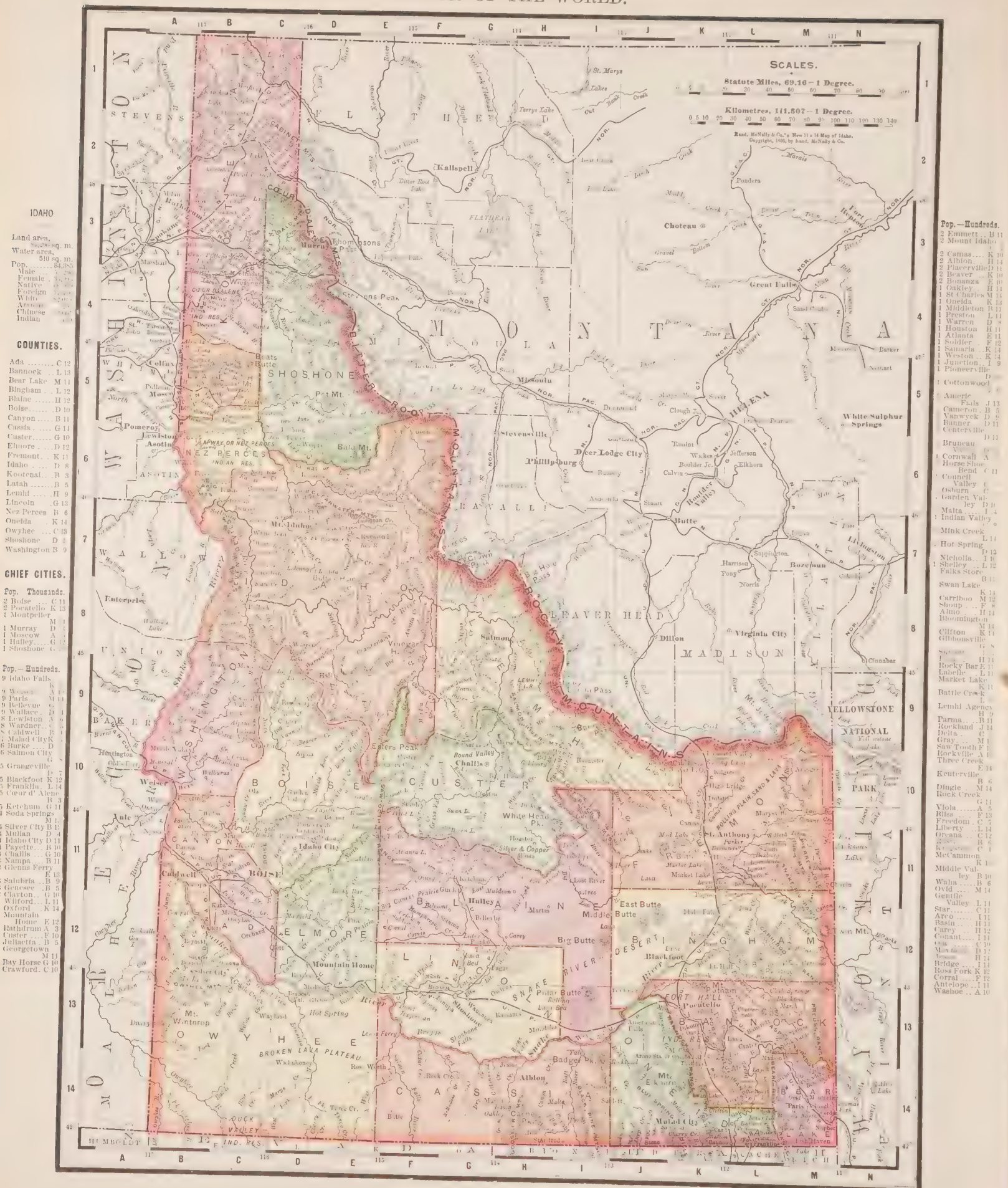
9 Soda 11

9 Big Timber 11

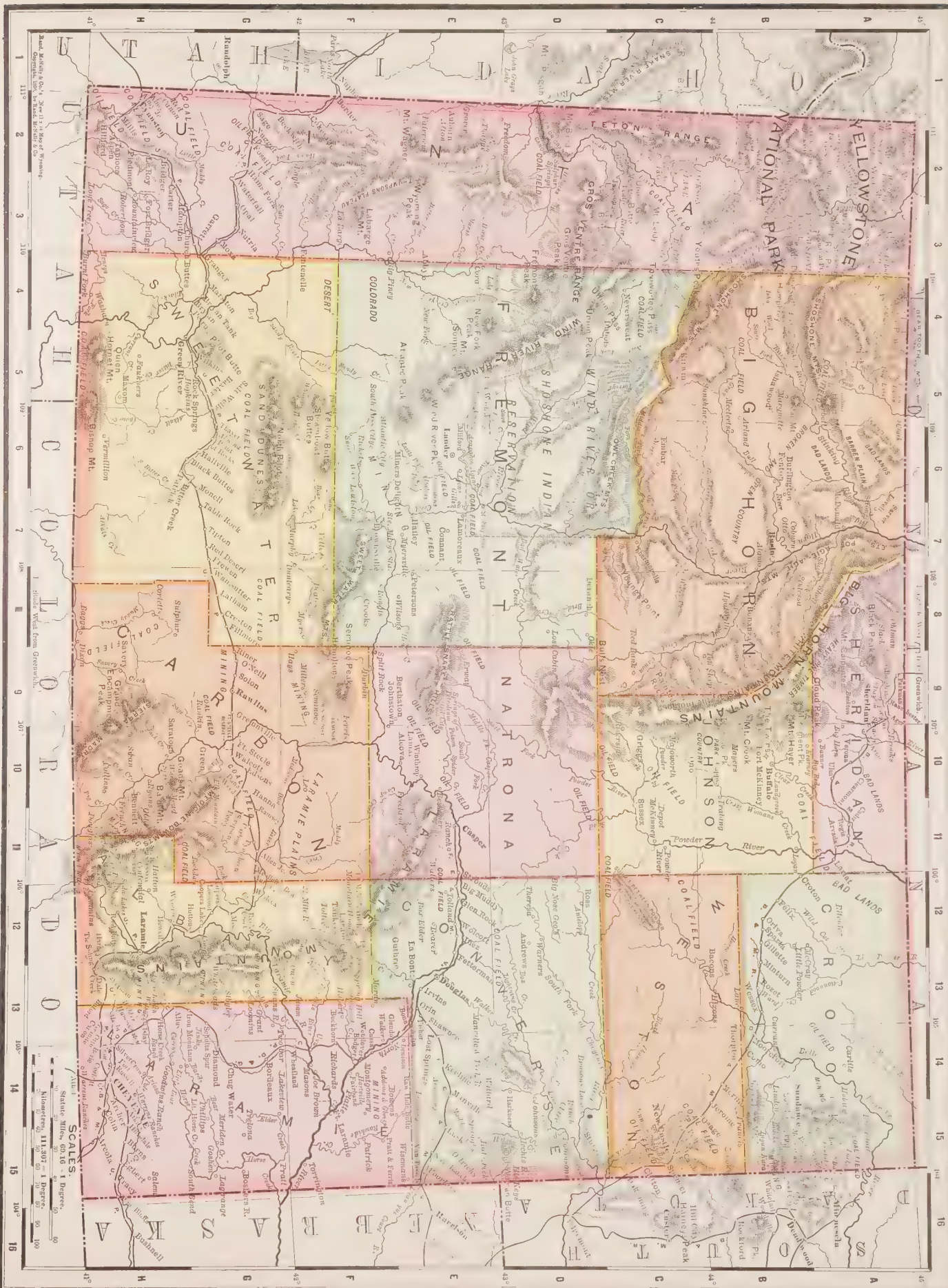
9 Libby 11

9 Ronsey 11

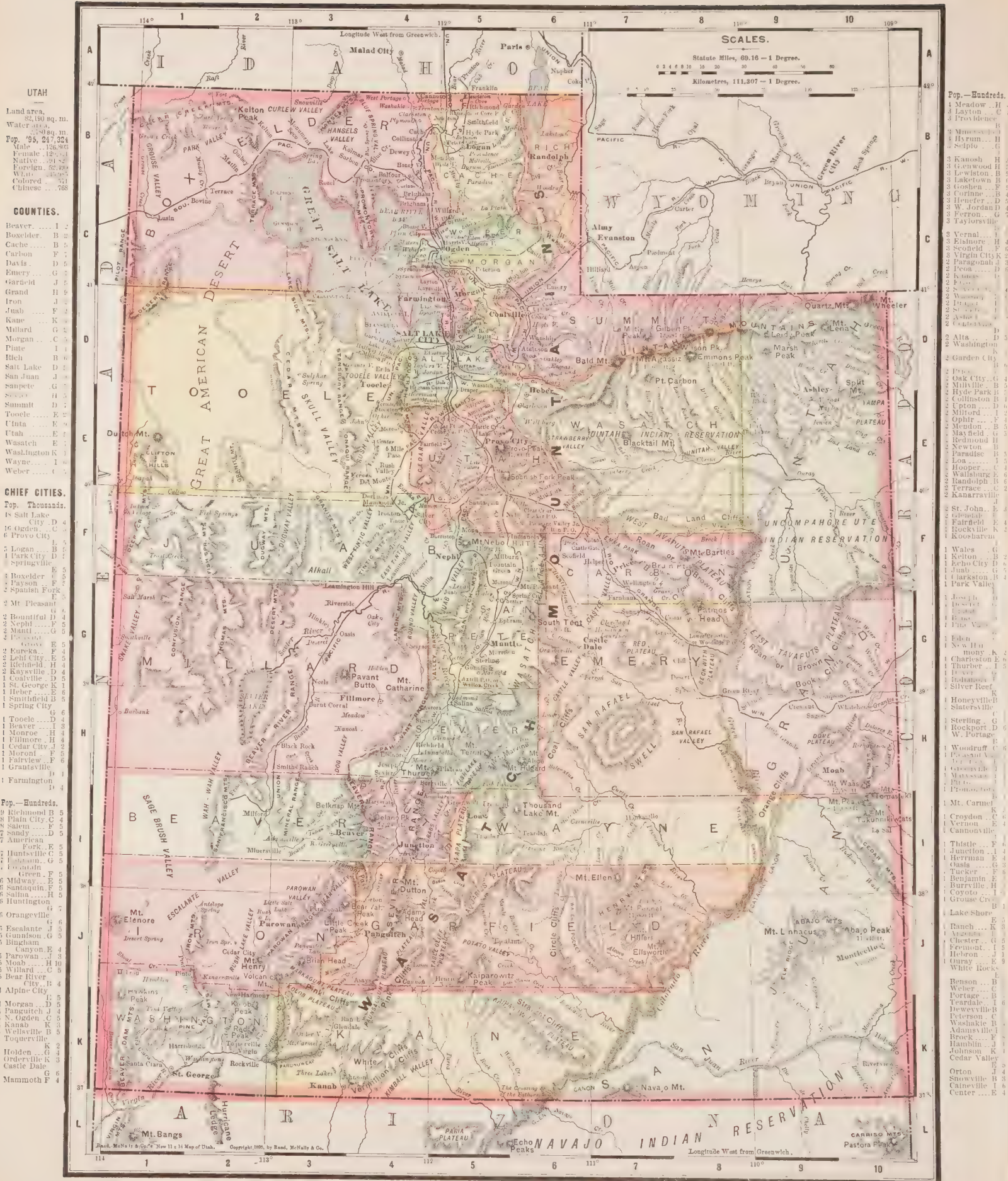














## COLORADO

Land Area 103,641 sq. mi.  
Water Area 1,000 sq. mi.  
Pop. 1,000,000  
Male 500,000  
Female 500,000  
White 900,000  
Colored 100,000  
Chinese 10,000  
Japanese 10,000  
Indian 10,000

## COUNTIES.

Arapahoe 11  
Archuleta 11  
Baca 11  
Bent 11  
Boulder 11  
Chaffee 11  
Cheyenne 11  
Conejos 11  
Custer 11  
Dolores 11  
Douglas 11  
Eagle 11  
Elbert 11  
El Paso 11  
Fremont 11  
Guthrie 11  
Gunnison 11  
Hinsdale 11  
Huerfano 11  
Jefferson 11  
Kiowa 11  
Kit Carson 11  
Lake 11  
La Plata 11  
Lincoln 11  
Logan 11  
Mesa 11  
Mineral 11  
Montezuma 11  
Moffat 11  
Morgan 11  
Otero 11  
Ouray 11  
Park 11  
Phillips 11  
Pitkin 11  
Prowers 11  
Pueblo 11  
Rio Blanco 11  
Rio Grande 11  
Routt 11  
Saguache 11  
San Juan 11  
San Miguel 11  
Sedgewick 11  
Summit 11  
Washington 11  
Weld 11  
Yuma 11

## CHIEF CITIES.

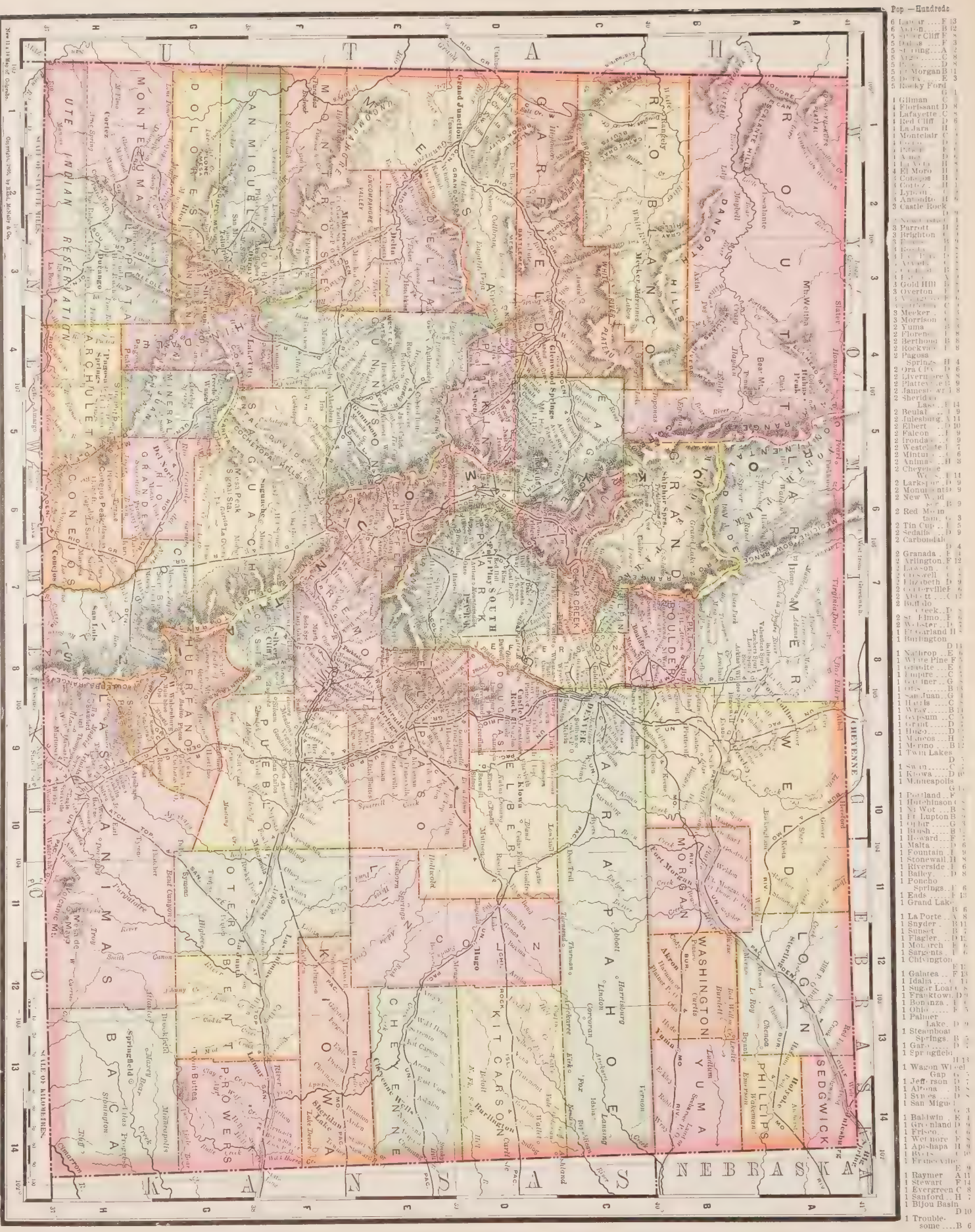
Pop. — Thousands.  
1 Denver 11  
2 Colorado Springs 11  
3 Pueblo 11  
4 Trinidad 11  
5 Aurora 11  
6 Boulder 11  
7 Canon City 11  
8 Durango 11  
9 Silver 11  
10 Central City 11  
11 Golden 11  
12 Grand 11  
13 Fort Collins 11  
14 Georgetown 11  
15 Colorado City 11  
16 Loveland 11  
17 Longmont 11  
18 Ft. Collins 11  
19 Montrose 11  
20 Buena Vista 11  
21 Rico 11  
22 Gunnison 11  
23 Silverton 11  
24 Breckenridge 11  
25 Silt 11  
26 Fort Collins 11  
27 Fort Collins 11  
28 Fort Collins 11  
29 Fort Collins 11  
30 Fort Collins 11

## Pop. — Hundreds.

1 Starkville 11  
2 Walsenburg 11  
3 Manitou 11  
4 Silver Plume 11  
5 Crested Butte 11  
6 Monte Vista 11  
7 Telluride 11  
8 Canon City 11  
9 Fort Collins 11  
10 Engle 11  
11 Breckenridge 11  
12 Loveland 11  
13 Russell 11  
14 Fort Collins 11  
15 Fort Collins 11  
16 Fort Collins 11  
17 Fort Collins 11  
18 Fort Collins 11  
19 Fort Collins 11  
20 Fort Collins 11  
21 Fort Collins 11  
22 Fort Collins 11  
23 Fort Collins 11  
24 Fort Collins 11  
25 Fort Collins 11  
26 Fort Collins 11  
27 Fort Collins 11  
28 Fort Collins 11  
29 Fort Collins 11  
30 Fort Collins 11

## Pop. — Tens.

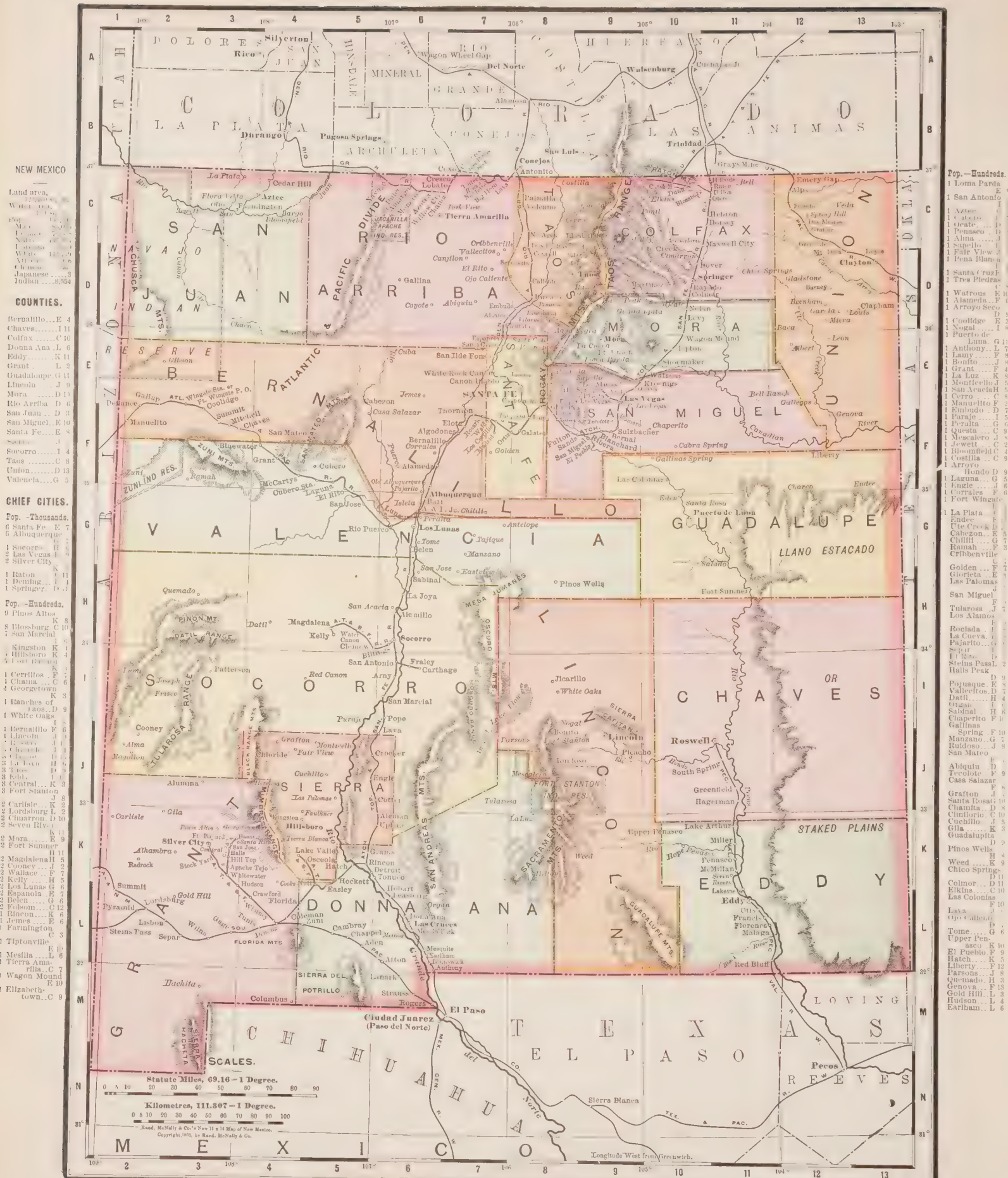
1 Lake City 11  
2 Coal Creek 11  
3 Louisville 11  
4 Zapato 11  
5 Lyons 11



## Pop. — Hundreds.

1 Gilman 11  
2 Florissant 11  
3 Lafayette 11  
4 Fort Collins 11  
5 Montclair 11  
6 Pueblo 11  
7 Aurora 11  
8 El Paso 11  
9 El Moro 11  
10 Canon City 11  
11 Fort Collins 11  
12 Fort Collins 11  
13 Fort Collins 11  
14 Fort Collins 11  
15 Fort Collins 11  
16 Fort Collins 11  
17 Fort Collins 11  
18 Fort Collins 11  
19 Fort Collins 11  
20 Fort Collins 11  
21 Fort Collins 11  
22 Fort Collins 11  
23 Fort Collins 11  
24 Fort Collins 11  
25 Fort Collins 11  
26 Fort Collins 11  
27 Fort Collins 11  
28 Fort Collins 11  
29 Fort Collins 11  
30 Fort Collins 11









## ARIZONA

Land area, 112,222 sq. m.  
 Water area, 100 sq. m.  
 Pop., 56,222  
 Male, 28,111  
 Female, 28,111  
 Native, 28,111  
 Foreign, 28,111  
 White, 28,111  
 African, 28,111  
 Chinese, 28,111  
 Japanese, 28,111  
 Indian, 28,111

## COUNTIES.

Apache, E 11  
 Cochise, L 11  
 Coconino, D 6  
 Gila, H 9  
 Graham, L 11  
 Maricopa, D 3  
 Navajo, F 10  
 Pima, K 6  
 Pinal, J 8  
 Yavapai, F 6  
 Yuma, A 12

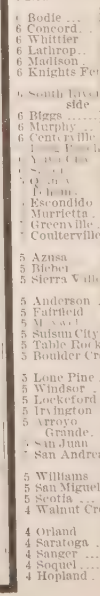
## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. Thousands.  
 Tucson, K 9  
 Phoenix, L 11  
 Tombstone, E 7  
 Yuma, L 11  
 Prescott, G 6  
 Bisbee, M 11  
 Flagstaff, E 7  
 St. Johns, J 11  
 Fort Huachuca, M 10  
 Fort Apache, H 11  
 Wilcox, K 11  
 Winslow, E 9  
 Benson, L 10  
 Casa Grande, J 7  
 Snowflake, E 10  
 Kingman, E 3  
 Fort Huachuca, M 10  
 Solomonsville, J 11  
 Lodi, J 11  
 Reymert, L 6  
 Jerome, L 6  
 Mesquite, G 2  
 Arizola, L 6  
 Mesa, L 6  
 Hualapai, F 10  
 Pinal, J 11  
 Fort Thomas, J 11  
 Gila Bend, J 11  
 Crittenden, L 9  
 Show Low, G 11  
 Thatcher, J 11  
 Taylor, G 10  
 Bonita, J 10  
 Peach, H 3  
 Springs, E 4  
 Durand, J 11  
 Safford, J 11  
 Williams, E 10  
 Woodruff, F 10  
 Hackberry, E 3  
 Dudleyville, J 9  
 Tonto, H 4  
 Maricopa, L 7  
 Greaterville, L 7  
 Vulture, L 4  
 Nutrioso, H 12  
 San Carlos, L 9  
 Wickenburg, L 3  
 Camp Verde, F 7  
 Walnut Grove, G 5  
 Mammoth, J 9  
 Tip Top, G 6  
 Riverside, L 8  
 Sacaton, L 8  
 Signal, G 7  
 Aguarita, G 6  
 Mayer, G 6  
 Ehrenberg, F 10  
 Keams, L 10  
 Canon, D 10  
 St. David, L 10  
 Big Bug, G 6  
 Oro Blanco, M 8  
 Houcks, M 8  
 Tank, E 12  
 San Simon, K 12  
 Simmons, F 5  
 Vekol, J 6  
 Rye, G 8  
 Pantano, L 9  
 Agua Caliente, J 4  
 Dos Cabezas, J 11  
 Payson, G 8  
 Bolmont, E 7  
 Fort Deane, D 12  
 Central, J 11  
 Ganado, D 11  
 Navajo, E 12  
 Redington, K 9  
 St. Joseph, F 10  
 Lees Ferry, B 7  
 Harrisburg, H 4





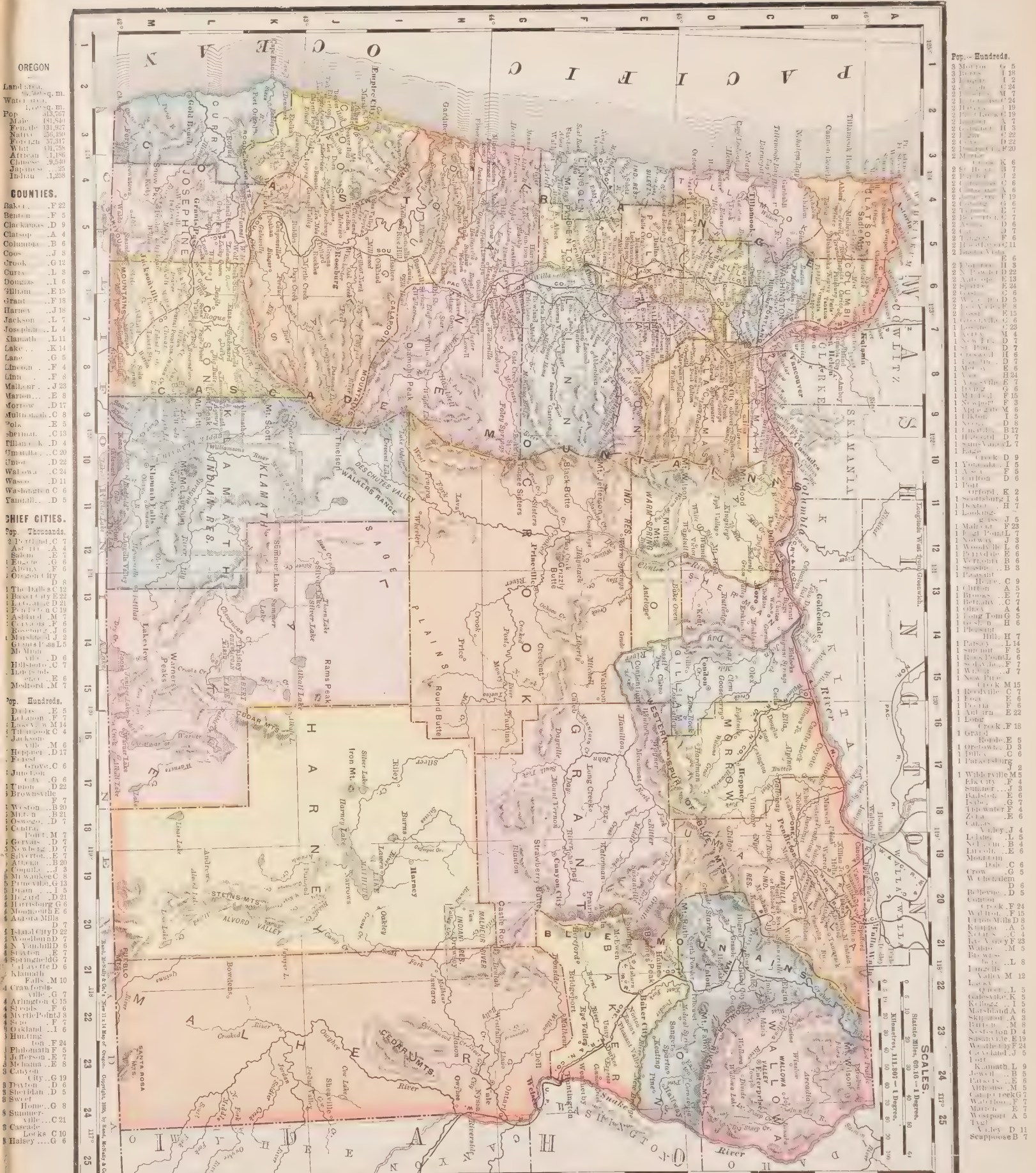














## WASHINGTON

Land area, 69,880 sq. m.  
Water area, 2,300 sq. m.  
Pop., 317,399  
Male, 151,282  
Female, 166,117  
Euro. 259,287  
White, 340,511  
African, 1,602  
Chinese, 3,309  
Japanese, 82  
Indian, 3,635

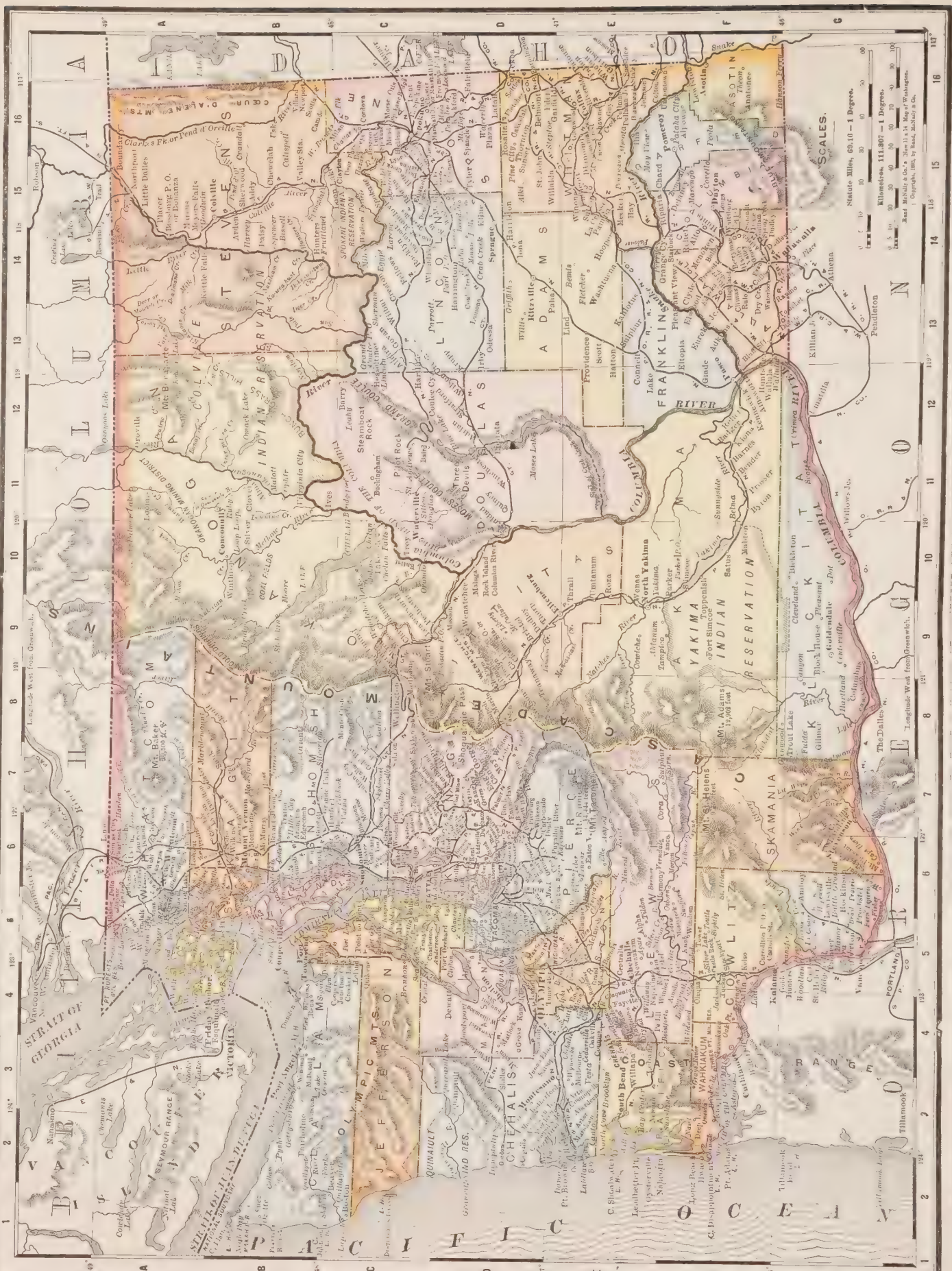
## COUNTIES.

Adams, D. 16  
Asotin, F. 16  
Benewah, D. 16  
Blaine, D. 16  
Columbia, F. 16  
Cowlitz, F. 16  
Douglas, D. 16  
Franklin, F. 16  
Garfield, F. 16  
Island, B. 5  
Jefferson, C. 8  
King, D. 7  
Kitsap, C. 5  
Kittitas, D. 9  
Klickitat, G. 9  
Lewis, E. 5  
Lincoln, C. 13  
Mason, D. 4  
Okanoogan, B. 10  
Pacific, E. 3  
Pierce, E. 6  
San Juan, A. 5  
Skagit, B. 7  
Skamania, F. 7  
Spokane, B. 7  
Spokane, C. 16  
Stevens, B. 14  
Thurston, E. 5  
Walla Walla, F. 13  
Whitman, E. 15  
Yakima, F. 10

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands.  
1 Seattle, C. 6  
2 Tacoma, C. 6  
3 Spokane, C. 16  
4 Everett, C. 6  
5 Walla Walla, F. 13  
6 Olympia, D. 4  
7 Port Townsend, B. 5  
8 Fairhaven, A. 5  
9 New Whatcom, A. 8  
10 Vancouver, G. 9  
11 Ellensburg, E. 5  
12 Centralia, E. 5  
13 Snohomish, F. 10  
14 Puyallup, D. 4  
15 Sprague, D. 14  
16 Colfax, E. 5  
17 Cheney, D. 16  
18 Aberdeen, D. 16  
19 Montesano, D. 16  
20 Blaine, A. 5  
21 N. Yakima, F. 10  
22 Roslyn, E. 5  
23 Chehalis, E. 5  
24 Hoquiam, D. 4  
25 Ballard, D. 4  
26 Anacortes, B. 5  
27 Palouse, E. 16

Pop.—Hundreds.  
1 Buxeda, E. 5  
2 Pullman, F. 16  
3 Kent, D. 4  
4 Watsburg, F. 14  
5 Fremont, C. 6  
6 Mount Vernon, B. 5  
7 Carbonado, D. 4  
8 Goldendale, D. 4  
9 Castle Rock, D. 4  
10 Pomeroy, D. 4  
11 Shelton, D. 4  
12 Franklin, D. 6  
13 Rockford, D. 16  
14 Port Blakely, D. 4  
15 Orting, C. 5  
16 Tillyville, D. 13  
17 Medical Lake, D. 4  
18 Sumner, D. 6  
19 Black Diamond, D. 6  
20 Lynden, A. 5  
21 Colville, A. 15  
22 Okanogan, D. 16  
23 Waukegan, F. 12  
24 Ilwaco, F. 12  
25 Coupeville, E. 5  
26 Port Gamble, C. 5  
27 Farmington, D. 4  
28 Camas, E. 16  
29 Colton, E. 16  
30 Tumwater, F. 14  
31 Wilbur, C. 13  
32 Stanwood, B. 6  
33 Renton, D. 4  
34 La Conner, B. 6  
35 Davenport, C. 11  
36 Hewah, B. 15  
37 Coville, F. 8  
38 Buckley, D. 7  
39 Port, C. 5  
40 Crescent, B. 3  
41 Kelso, E. 5  
42 Ilma, E. 4  
43 Tonino, E. 5  
44 Kalama, E. 5  
45 Gig Harbor, F. 12  
46 Pasco, F. 12  
47 Garfield, D. 16  
48 Port Angeles, B. 8  
49 Prescott, F. 14

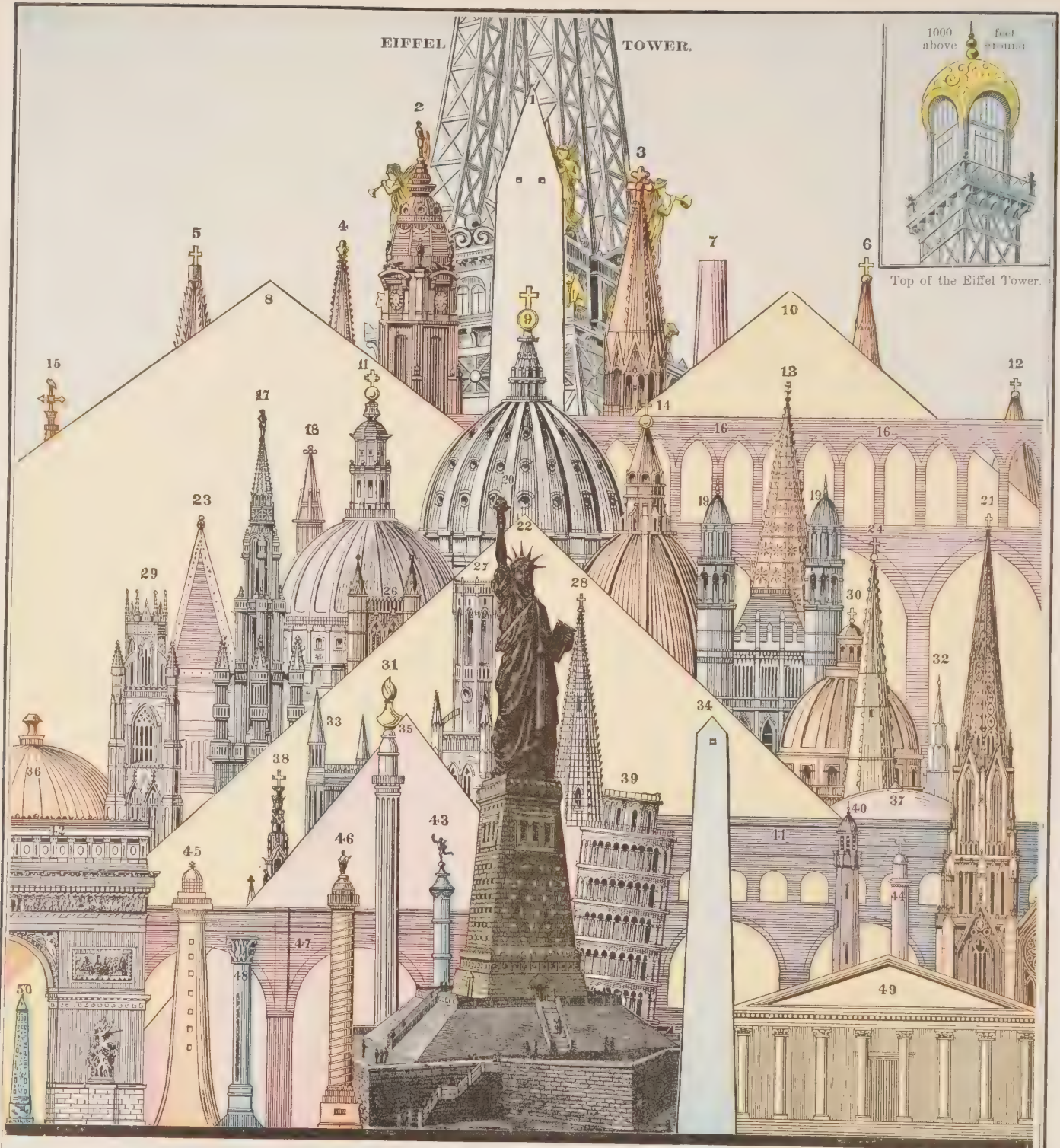


Pop.—Hundreds.	Pop.—Thousands.
1 Marcus, A. 13	1 Seattle, C. 6
2 Olympia, D. 4	2 Tacoma, C. 6
3 Tacoma, C. 6	3 Spokane, C. 16
4 Fidalgo, C. 1	4 Everett, C. 6
5 Waterford, C. 1	5 Walla Walla, F. 13
6 Cosmopolis, C. 1	6 Olympia, D. 4
7 Napa, C. 1	7 Port Townsend, B. 5
8 Elmer, C. 1	8 Fairhaven, A. 5
9 Uniontown, C. 1	9 New Whatcom, A. 8
10 Toledo, C. 1	10 Vancouver, G. 9
11 Stellan, C. 1	11 Ellensburg, E. 5
12 Port Madison, C. 1	12 Centralia, E. 5
13 Marysville, C. 1	13 Snohomish, F. 10
14 Lake View, C. 1	14 Puyallup, D. 4
15 San de Fuch, C. 1	15 Sprague, D. 14
16 Rosier, C. 1	16 Colfax, E. 5
17 Richey, C. 1	17 Cheney, D. 16
18 Clifton, C. 1	18 Aberdeen, D. 16
19 Clifton, C. 1	19 Montesano, D. 16
20 Clifton, C. 1	20 Blaine, A. 5
21 Clifton, C. 1	21 N. Yakima, F. 10
22 Clifton, C. 1	22 Roslyn, E. 5
23 Clifton, C. 1	23 Chehalis, E. 5
24 Clifton, C. 1	24 Hoquiam, D. 4
25 Clifton, C. 1	25 Ballard, D. 4
26 Clifton, C. 1	26 Anacortes, B. 5
27 Clifton, C. 1	27 Palouse, E. 16
28 Clifton, C. 1	28 Buxeda, E. 5
29 Clifton, C. 1	29 Pullman, F. 16
30 Clifton, C. 1	30 Kent, D. 4
31 Clifton, C. 1	31 Watsburg, F. 14
32 Clifton, C. 1	32 Fremont, C. 6
33 Clifton, C. 1	33 Mount Vernon, B. 5
34 Clifton, C. 1	34 Carbonado, D. 4
35 Clifton, C. 1	35 Goldendale, D. 4
36 Clifton, C. 1	36 Castle Rock, D. 4
37 Clifton, C. 1	37 Pomeroy, D. 4
38 Clifton, C. 1	38 Shelton, D. 4
39 Clifton, C. 1	39 Franklin, D. 6
40 Clifton, C. 1	40 Rockford, D. 16
41 Clifton, C. 1	41 Port Blakely, D. 4
42 Clifton, C. 1	42 Orting, C. 5
43 Clifton, C. 1	43 Tillyville, D. 13
44 Clifton, C. 1	44 Medical Lake, D. 4
45 Clifton, C. 1	45 Sumner, D. 6
46 Clifton, C. 1	46 Black Diamond, D. 6
47 Clifton, C. 1	47 Lynden, A. 5
48 Clifton, C. 1	48 Colville, A. 15
49 Clifton, C. 1	49 Okanogan, D. 16
50 Clifton, C. 1	50 Waukegan, F. 12
51 Clifton, C. 1	51 Ilwaco, F. 12
52 Clifton, C. 1	52 Coupeville, E. 5
53 Clifton, C. 1	53 Port Gamble, C. 5
54 Clifton, C. 1	54 Farmington, D. 4
55 Clifton, C. 1	55 Camas, E. 16
56 Clifton, C. 1	56 Colton, E. 16
57 Clifton, C. 1	57 Tumwater, F. 14
58 Clifton, C. 1	58 Wilbur, C. 13
59 Clifton, C. 1	59 Stanwood, B. 6
60 Clifton, C. 1	60 Renton, D. 4
61 Clifton, C. 1	61 La Conner, B. 6
62 Clifton, C. 1	62 Davenport, C. 11
63 Clifton, C. 1	63 Hewah, B. 15
64 Clifton, C. 1	64 Coville, F. 8
65 Clifton, C. 1	65 Buckley, D. 7
66 Clifton, C. 1	66 Port, C. 5
67 Clifton, C. 1	67 Crescent, B. 3
68 Clifton, C. 1	68 Kelso, E. 5
69 Clifton, C. 1	69 Ilma, E. 4
70 Clifton, C. 1	70 Tonino, E. 5
71 Clifton, C. 1	71 Kalama, E. 5
72 Clifton, C. 1	72 Gig Harbor, F. 12
73 Clifton, C. 1	73 Pasco, F. 12
74 Clifton, C. 1	74 Garfield, D. 16
75 Clifton, C. 1	75 Port Angeles, B. 8
76 Clifton, C. 1	76 Prescott, F. 14









## NOTABLE HIGH BUILDINGS OF THE WORLD.

EIFFEL TOWER.....	FEET HIGH
1. Washington Monument.....	555
2. City Hall, Philadelphia.....	535
3. Cathedral of Cologne, Germany.....	511
4. Cathedral of St. Stephen, Vienna.....	470
5. Cathedral at Strasburg.....	468
6. St. Martin's Church, Landshut, Germany.....	463
7. Chimney at Glasgow, Scotland.....	460
8. Pyramid of Cheops (Great Pyramid), Egypt.....	450
9. St. Peter's Cathedral, Rome.....	448
10. King Shafra's Pyramid, Egypt.....	447½
11. St. Paul's Cathedral, London.....	404
12. Torizzo Tower, Cremona, Italy.....	396
13. Florence Cathedral, Italy.....	387
14. Cathedral at Fribourg, Switzerland.....	386
15. Amiens Cathedral.....	383
16. Aqueduct delle Torre, Spoleto, Italy.....	380

	FEET HIGH
17. Hotel de Ville, Brussels, Belgium.....	364
18. Cathedral at Milan, Italy.....	360
19. Victoria Tower, Westminster, London.....	340
20. Bartholdi Statue, New York.....	329
21. St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.....	328
22. Dashoor Pyramid, Egypt.....	326½
23. St. Mark's, Venice, Italy.....	323
24. Norwich Cathedral, England.....	315
25. Lincoln Cathedral, England.....	300
26. Belfry Tower, Bruges, Belgium.....	290
27. Trinity Church, New York.....	284
28. St. Botolph's Church, Boston, England.....	282
29. Pantheon, Paris.....	278
30. Monument, London.....	240
31. Cathedral at Canterbury, England.....	235
32. Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.....	230

	FEET HIGH
34. Bunker Hill Monument, Boston.....	221
35. Pyramid of Mycerinus.....	218
36. Rankot dagoba, Pollanaruwa, Ceylon.....	200
37. Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople.....	182
38. Albert Memorial, London.....	180
39. Leaning Tower of Pisa.....	179
40. Tower of Chicago Water Works.....	175
41. Pont du Gard, Nîmes, France.....	170
42. Arc de Triomphe, Paris.....	162
43. Column of July, Paris.....	154
44. Alexandria Column, St. Petersburg.....	154
45. Skerryvore Lighthouse, Scotland.....	138
46. Trajan's Column, Rome (exclusive of Figure).....	127½
47. High Bridge, New York.....	116
48. Pompey's Pillar, Alexandria.....	100
49. Girard College, Philadelphia.....	97
50. Cleopatra's Needle, New York.....	68



## Imports

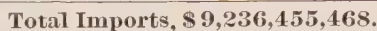
LIGHT  
COLOR

Export

**DARK  
COLOR**

Excess of Exports over Imports (+)

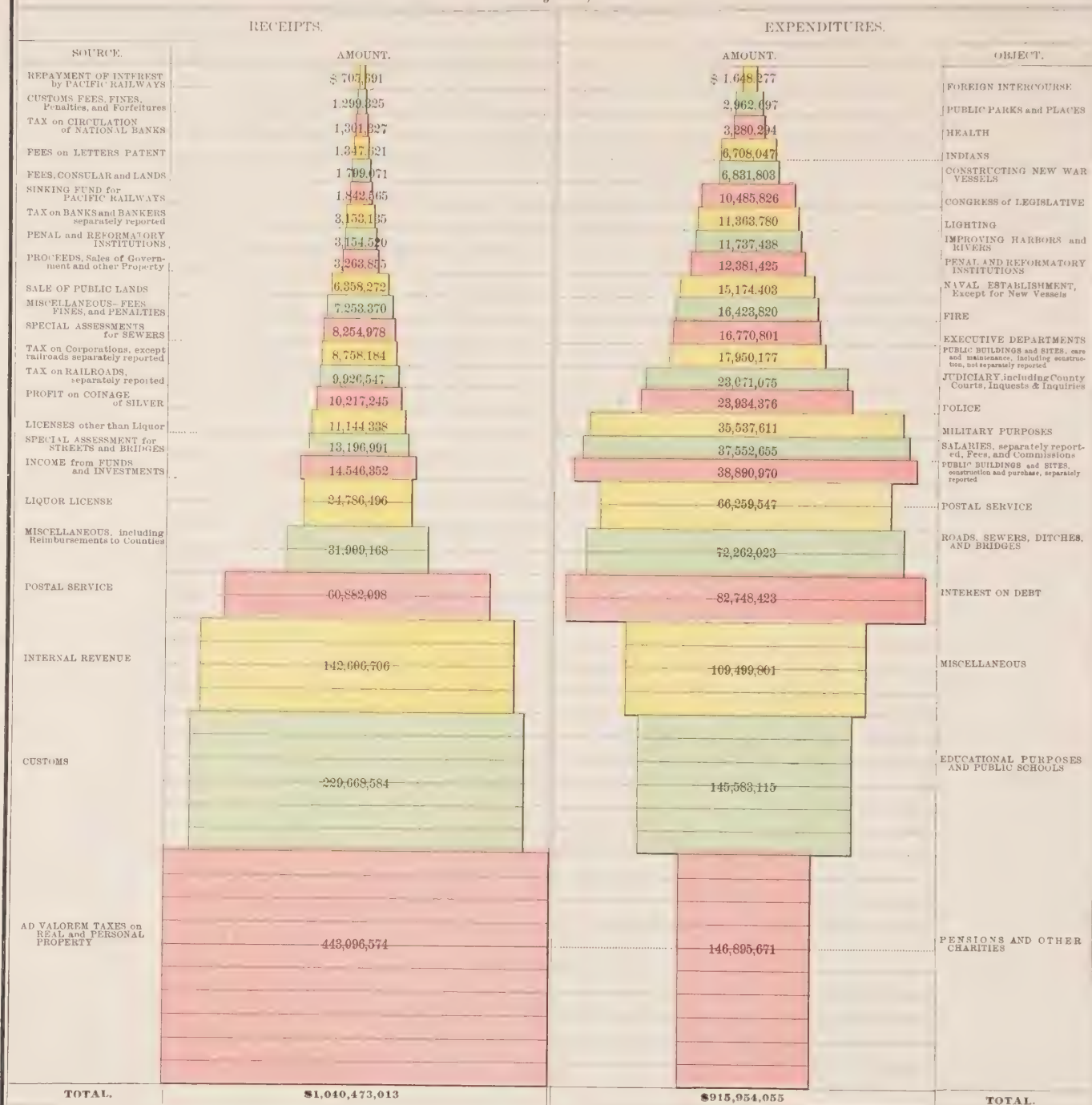
Excess of Imports over Exports (-)



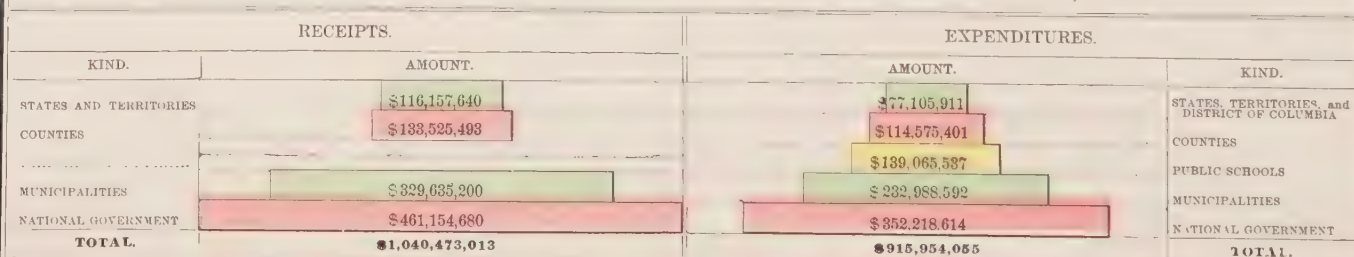
**Total Exports, \$ 8,580,986,047.**



# Combined Receipts and Expenditures of National, State, and Local Governments, Classified by Sources and Objects, 1890.



## Receipts and Expenditures of National, State, and Local Governments, 1890.



The receipts and expenditures of the National Government include the revenues from (\$61,882,098) and expenditures for (\$66,259,547) the postal service. The expenditures of the State and Territorial, County and Municipal Governments do not include the expenditures for public schools, the total of which is separately given. The receipts and expenditures of the County and Municipal Governments are partly estimated.

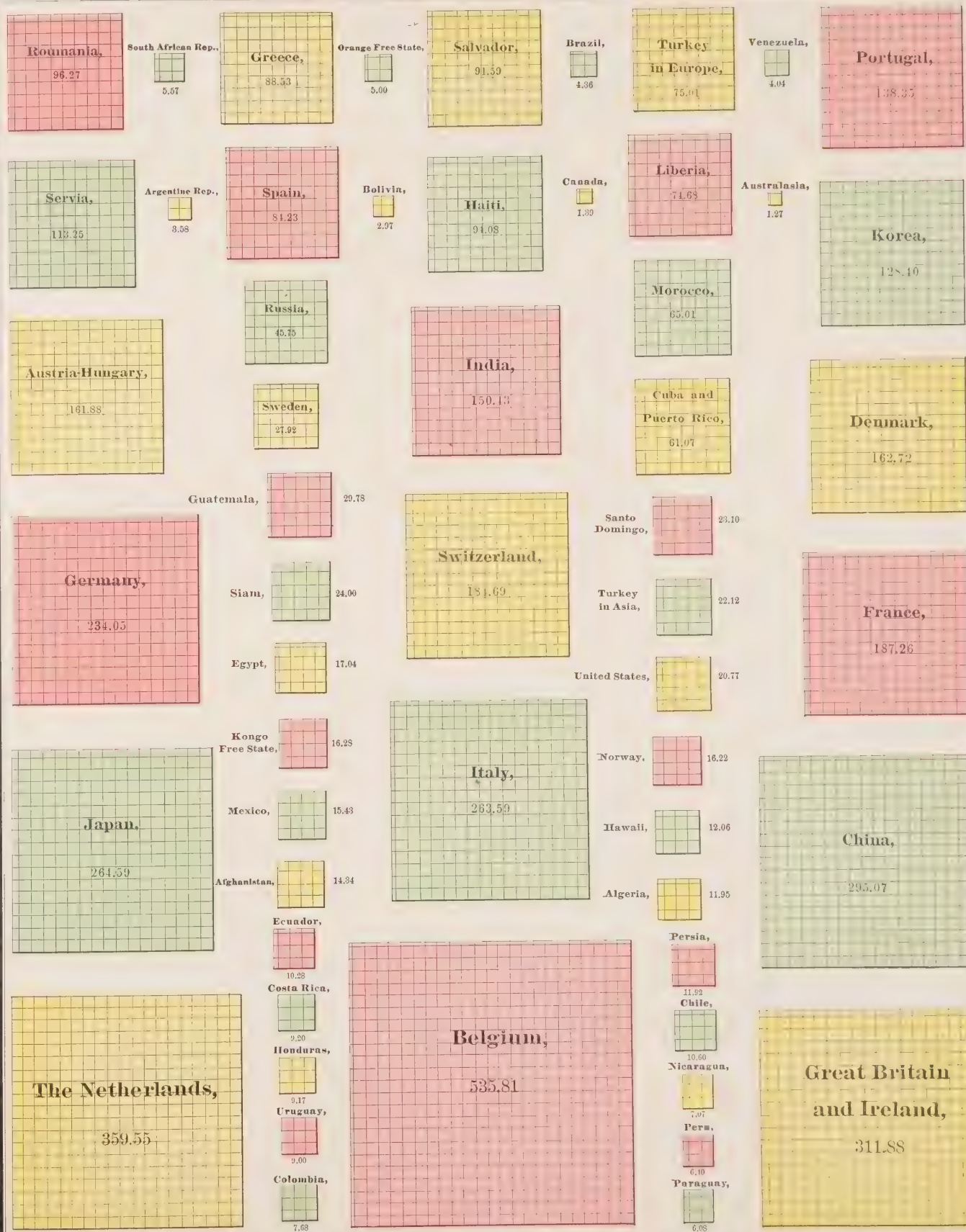
**NOTE.**—The receipts of the National Government exceeded its expenditures by \$108,338,066; of the State and local governments by \$15,582,892—a total excess of receipts over expenditures for all governments in the United States for 1890 of \$123,920,958. Exclusive of postal expenditures

(nearly reimbursed by postal receipts), the cost of maintaining all governments in the United States was \$13.35 per capita in 1890. Of this total, \$2.24 per capita were expended for public schools in 1890, against \$1.59 in 1880.



## Density of Population of the Principal Countries of the World, 1890.

Approximate Density of Population for the Whole World, 28 Inhabitants per Square Mile.

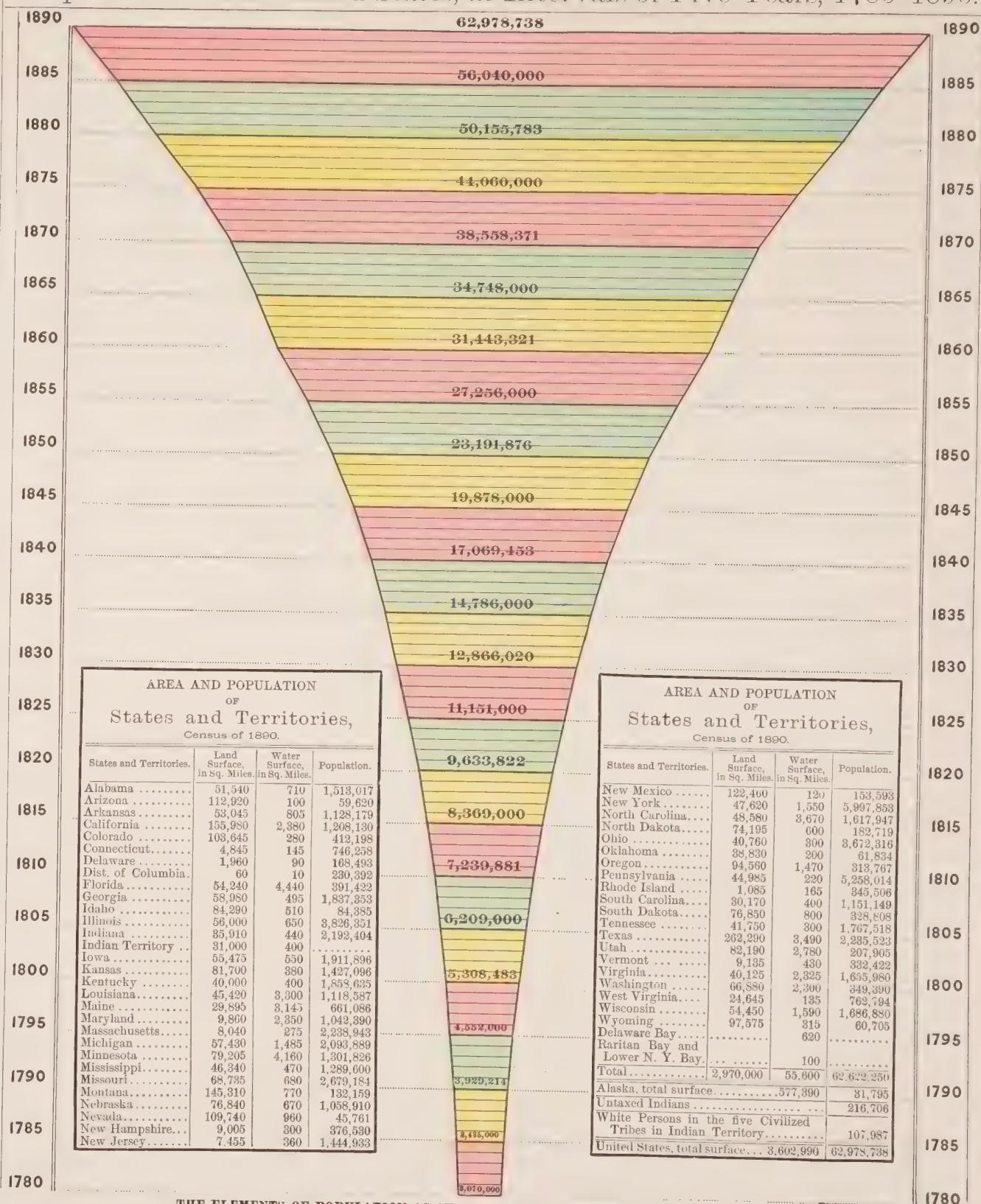


R. M. N. &amp; C. Co. Publishers, New York.

NOTE. Each Square contains as many subdivisions of uniform size as there are Inhabitants per Square Mile (indicated also by the Figures) in the respective Country; consequently the superficial Areas of the Squares correspond to the Density of Population in the respective Countries.



## Population of the United States, at Intervals of Five Years, 1780-1890.



## THE ELEMENTS OF POPULATION AS SHOWN AT THE LAST TWO DECENNIAL CENSUSES.

CENSUS YEAR.	MALE		FEMALE		WHITE.		COLORED		NATIVE BORN		FOREIGN BORN.	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
1890	32,067,880	51.21	30,554,370	48.79	54,983,890	87.80	7,638,360	12.20	53,372,703	85.23	9,249,547	14.77
1880	25,518,820	50.87	24,636,963	49.13	43,402,970	84.22	6,580,793	15.78	43,475,640	86.67	6,679,943	13.33
95,280 Females for every 100,000 Males in 1890. 96,544 Females for every 100,000 Males in 1880.												
13,586 Colored for every 100,000 White in 1890. 15,162 Colored for every 100,000 White in 1880.												
17,330 Foreign Born for every 100,000 Native Born in 1890. 15,365 Foreign Born for every 100,000 Native Born in 1880.												

Of the total population of the country in 1890 there were: Single, 37,129,564 (59.29 per cent); married, 22,331,424 (35.66 per cent); widowed, 2,970,662 (4.74 per cent); divorced, 129,996 (0.20 per cent); unknown, 70,214 (0.11 per cent). The percentages among persons twenty years of age and over were: Single, 25.94 per cent (males, 30.56 per cent; females, 19.92 per cent); married, 65.04 per cent (males 63.83 per cent; females, 66.35 per cent); widowed, 8.77 per cent (males, 4.65 per cent; females, 13.19 per cent); divorced, 0.35 per cent; unknown, 0.20 per cent (males, 0.29 per cent; females, 0.10 per cent).

**NOTE.**—The census of 1890 shows the number of males of militia age (18 to 44 years, both inclusive) to have been 13,230,168, of which 2,806,682 (21.21 per cent) were foreign born, 2,311,801 children of foreign-born parents, and 1,426,504 colored. In 1880 there were 10,251,229 males of militia age, an increase during the decade of 2,978,939, or 29.31 per cent, against an increase of 23.67 per cent in the total population of the country. The males of voting age (21 years and over) numbered, in 1890, 16,940,311, of which 4,348,439 (25.41 per cent) were foreign-born, 2,150,273 children of foreign-born parents, and 1,740,458 colored. Of the foreign-born, 2,546,037 had been naturalized, 236,669 had taken out their first papers, while 1,166,214 were aliens (368,338 among them being unable to speak the English language); the citizenship of the remaining 406,139 being unknown. In 1880 there were 12,830,349 males of voting age, an increase during the decade of 4,109,962, or 32.03 per cent, against an increase of 23.87 per cent in the total population of the country.



# THE UNITED STATES.

A Brief Historical, Descriptive, Statistical, and Political Review,  
by States and Territories.



## ALABAMA. Historical.—First settlement made 1702. Territory organized "Cotton State."

1817; admitted into the Union December 14, 1819, being the ninth State admitted; seceded in 1861; readmitted July, 1868. **Area, Etc.**—Total area, 52,250 square miles; water, 710 square miles; land, 51,540. Greatest altitude, 2,407 feet. 1,500 miles navigable rivers. **Climate.**—Temperature at Mobile: Mean winter, 50°, extreme, 11°; summer, 82°, extreme, 101°. **Population.**—Alabama ranked twelfth in 1850, sixteenth in 1870, seventeenth in 1890. Total population 1890, 1,513,017. Classification: Male, 747,456; female, 755,561; native, 1,498,240; foreign, 14,777; white, 833,718; colored, 679,299. **Principal Cities.**—Mobile, the metropolis, founded by French, 1711; population, 81,076; Birmingham, second in importance, population, 1890, 26,178; increase during decade, 23,092. Montgomery, capital, population, 21,883. **Agriculture.**—Principal staple, cotton; State ranks fourth in production. Crop of 1891, 1,060,000 bales; corn ranks second, 32,245,000 bushels grown in 1891; wheat, 2,251,000 bushels; oats, 5,180,000 bushels. Value of all farm products, 1890, \$92,876,500. **Minerals.**—State ranked seventh as a producer of iron ore in 1880, and second in 1890. Output, 1,570,819 tons; value, \$1,511,611. Coal output, 1880, 323,972 tons; 1889, 3,572,983 tons. **Manufactures.**—State occupied tenth place as producer of pig iron in 1880, third in 1890. Production, 1890, 890,433 tons. Value of lumber, shingles, etc., manufactured in 1890, \$10,321,000. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 3,601. **Education.**—Number pupils in public schools, 302,949; in private schools, 24,103; school age, 7-21. State has 5 colleges. **Political.**—Number of Senators, 3; Representatives, 100; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years; sessions, biennial, in even-numbered years. Number electoral votes, 11; number voters, 324,822.

**ALASKA. Historical.**—Country first visited by Russians, under Vitus Bering, 1741; charter to Russian-American Fur Company, 1799, expired 1864. First permanent settlement, 1801; purchased by United States, May, 1867, for \$7,200,000; 1884, District Government provided. **Laws of Oregon in force.** **Area, Etc.**—577,800 square miles. Coast line, including islands, 26,364 miles. Mount St. Elias, over 17,000 feet, highest point in North America; Yukon, largest American river flowing into Pacific. **Climate.**—Temperature at Sitka: Mean summer, 52° 5', extreme, 72°; mean winter, 31.1°, extreme, 3°. **Population.**—The total population 1890: 81,795. Classification: Male, 19,130; female, 12,665; white, 4,303; mixed (Russian and native), 1,819; Indian, 23,274; Chinese, 2,287; unknown, 112. **Principal Towns.**—Juneau, chief settlement and mining center, population, 1,253. Sitka, on Baranof Island, the capital, 1,190. **Agriculture.**—Potatoes and the principal northern vegetables are grown. Grain does not ripen in any portion of Alaska. **Fur Industries.**—The fur are the most valuable of the varied industries of the country. Seal furs are the most important. Total value of seal-skins taken in Alaska, 1867 to 1890, nearly \$33,000,000; of other furs, \$16,000,000—sea otter most important. **Fisheries.**—Salmon industry second only in importance to the fur trade. Largest cannery in the world at Karluk, on Kadiak Island, produced 4,000 cases in 1884; 200,000 1890. Value of total product of all salmon canneries, 1884 to 1890, \$7,000,000. Large codfish banks. Whale fisheries of the Arctic Ocean, in 1890, yielded 226,402 pounds of whalebone, value, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per pound; ivory, 3,980 pounds; oil, 14,567 barrels. **Mineral Resources.**—Gold and silver rank next to furs and fish in value. Value of gold exported since the purchase of Alaska, \$4,000,000. Coal is found in many localities. **Forests, Etc.**—In the classification of Alaska's resources, timber ranks fourth.

**ARIZONA. Historical.**—Country first visited by Spanish explorers, 1526. Set off from New Mexico and made a Territory, 1863. **Area, Etc.**—113,020 square miles—112,920 land and 100 water. In the north-west is the celebrated "Grand Cañon of the Colorado," formed by the passage of the Colorado River. **Climate.**—Prescott, winter, 32°, extreme, —18°; summer, 73°, extreme, 103°. **Population.**—Arizona ranked forty-sixth in population in 1870, forty-fourth in 1880, and forty-eighth in 1890. Total population, 1890, 59,620. Classification: Male, 36,571; female, 23,049; native, 40,825; foreign, 18,795; white, 55,580; colored, 4,040. **Principal Cities.**—Tucson, the largest town, population, 5,150; Phoenix, the capital, 3,152. **Agriculture, Etc.**—Central and Southeastern Arizona have many fertile and productive valleys. Latest reports: Wheat, 395,000 bushels; barley, 252,992 bushels; Indian corn, 82,535 bushels. Fruit culture an important and growing industry. Production, 1889, 30,000,000 pounds. Value of farm animals: Horses, \$2,066,320; mules, \$74,816; milch cows, \$444,925; cattle, \$11,418,810; sheep, \$1,406,340; swine, \$108,756. **Minerals.**—Rich in mineral wealth. Gold, 1890, \$1,000,000; silver, \$1,292,929. Third as a producer of copper. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 1,095. **Education.**—School age, 6-18. Number pupils enrolled

in public schools, 7,828; in private schools, 880. **Political.**—Territorial elections biennial. Number of Senators, 12; Representatives, 24; term, 2 years; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years; number voters, 23,696.



## ARKANSAS. Historical.—Country formed part of the Territory of Louisiana. Oldest settlement founded by French 1685.

Arkansas Territory established March 2, 1819; admitted into the Union June 15, 1836, the twelfth State to enter. Seceded March 4, 1861; readmitted, 1868. **Area, Etc.**—53,850 square miles; land, 53,045; water, 805. State has 3,441 miles of navigable water-ways. **Climate.**—Temperature at Little Rock, winter, 40°, extreme, —5°; summer, 81°, extreme, 102°. **Population.**—Arkansas ranked twenty-sixth in 1850 and 1870, and twenty-fourth in 1890. Total population, 1890, 1,128,179. Classification: Male, 585,755; female, 542,424; native, 1,113,915; foreign, 14,264; white, 815,752; colored, 309,427. **Principal Cities.**—Little Rock, the capital and metropolis, population, 25,874; Fort Smith, second in commercial importance, 11,811; Hot Springs, famous for its medicinal springs. **Agriculture, Etc.**—Chief interests of the State are agricultural. Productions and value for 1891: Corn, 42,455,000 bushels, \$19,529,111; wheat, 2,236,000, \$2,012,602; oats, 4,945,000, \$2,076,976; cotton, 830,000 bales, \$30,755,000. State ranks fifth among cotton-producing States. Number and value of farm animals 1891, 3,317,473, \$35,045,830. **Mineral Resources.**—Coal, lead, and zinc are worked. Coal output, 399,888 tons in 1890. **Manufactures.**—Among Southern States, Arkansas leads in lumber industries. Value 1890, \$17,768,000. Cotton-seed oil, annual product, 3,200,000 gallons of oil, 30,000 tons of oil cake and meal. **Railways.**—Number of miles in operation, 1891, 2,288. **Education.**—School age, 6-21. Number of pupils enrolled in public schools, 223,071; in private schools, 12,188; number colleges, 5. **Political.**—State elections biennial; number of Senators, 3; Representatives, 90; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years. Number electoral votes, 8; number voters, 257,868.



## CALIFORNIA. Historical.—First permanent settlement 1769.

Spanish rule until 1822; ruled by Mexico until 1846. State admitted into the Union September 9, 1850, eighteenth to enter. **Area, Etc.**—The second State in size; 158,360 square miles; land, 155,980; water, 2,380. Greatest elevation, Mount Whitney, 14,800 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at Sacramento, winter, 46°, extreme, 19°; summer, 72°, extreme, 108°. **Population.**—California ranked twenty-ninth in population in 1850, twenty-fourth in 1870, and twenty-second in 1890. Total population, 1890, 1,208,130. Classification: Male, 700,059; female, 508,071; native, 841,821; foreign, 366,309; white, 1,111,672; colored, 96,458. **Principal Cities.**—San Francisco, the metropolis, one of the leading ports in the United States, population, 298,997; Los Angeles, 50,395; Sacramento, the capital, 26,386. **Agriculture.**—All products of temperate and semi-tropic climates produced in abundance. Production of cereals one of the chief industries. Total value of farm animals, 1891, \$61,024,683 (horses, \$26,010,045). Wool clip, 1890, \$6,500,000. Honey an important product. **Horticulture.**—State has 12,662,640 fruit trees; 78,616 acres under semi-tropic fruits and nuts; 38,367 acres oranges. Values, 1889: Oranges, \$2,271,616; lemons, \$537,852; almonds, \$1,525,109; Madeira nuts, \$1,242,216. **Viticulture.**—Leading all other States; 155,272 acres under bearing vines and 45,272 acres under new vineyards. Estimated product, 1890, 16,500,000 gallons. **Minerals.**—One of the richest mineral regions in the world. Gold most important, first discovered 1848; value up to close of 1890, \$756,342,126. First among gold-producing States; value, 1889, \$12,586,720; silver, \$1,373,807. State produces more than one-fourth the world's supply of quicksilver. Copper, asphaltum, and antimony are produced. **Lumber.**—Lumber industry one of the greatest sources of wealth; most valuable timber region, redwood belt of Coast range. **Fisheries.**—Leads in Pacific Coast fisheries; value of all products, \$4,463,869. **Manufactures.**—Manufactures chiefly center at San Francisco. City reports 3,965 establishments; products, \$131,263,713. **Civil War.**—Furnished 15,725 men; deaths, 573; pensioners, 3,004. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 4,484. **Education.**—Pupils in public schools, 221,756; in private schools, 24,843. State has 13 colleges. Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton. **Political.**—Number of Senators, 40; Representatives, 80; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 9; number voters, 462,289.





**COLORADO.** Historical.—Territory acquired under Louisiana purchase of 1803, and Mexican cession of 1848. Colorado Territory organized 1861; State admitted into the Union 1876; the twenty-fifth State admitted. **Area, Etc.**—103,925 square miles—103,645 land, 280 water. Altitude ranges from 3,000 to over 14,400 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at Denver: Mean winter, 27°, extreme, —29°; summer, 72°, extreme, 105°. **Population.**—Colorado ranked forty-first in 1870, and thirty-first in 1890. Total population 1890, 412,198. Classification: Male, 245,247; female, 166,951; native, 328,208; foreign, 83,990; white, 404,468; colored 7,730. **Principal Cities.**—Denver, the capital and chief city, population, 106,713. Pueblo, 24,558; Colorado Springs, one of the most popular health resorts in the country, 11,140. **Agriculture.**—Latest reports give crops: Corn, 1,511,907 bushels; wheat, 2,845,439 bushels; oats, 2,514,480. Number and value of farm animals, 2,998,919, \$31,831,331. **Minerals.**—One of the richest States in minerals, ranks second in gold and first in silver. Value of gold production, 1890, \$4,150,000; silver, \$24,307,070. Valuable beds of anthracite exist. Total output of coal mines, 1889, 2,597,661 tons; total value, \$3,993,768; iron, 109,136 tons, value, \$487,433; copper, 1,170,053 pounds; lead, 70,788 tons, value, \$2,101,014. Value of stone output, 1880, \$50,400; 1890, \$1,676,862. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 4,344. **Education.**—School age, 6–21. Pupils enrolled in public schools, 65,490; in private schools, 7,072. Number colleges, 4. **Political.**—Number of Senators, 26; Representatives, 49; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 4; number voters, 164,920.



**CONNECTICUT.** Historical.—First settlements, 1632–1636. Charter granted 1662. Became a State January 9, 1788; the fifth of the Thirteen Original States. **Area.**—4,900 square miles; land, 4,845; water, 145. **Climate.**—Temperature at New Haven: Mean winter, 28°, lowest, —14°; summer, 72°, highest, 100°. **Population.**—Connecticut ranked twenty-first in 1850, twenty-fifth in 1870, and twenty-ninth in 1890. Total population, 1890, 746,258. Classification: Male, 369,538; female, 376,720; native, 562,657; foreign, 183,601; white, 733,438; colored, 12,820. **Principal Cities.**—New Haven, the metropolis, population, 81,298. Hartford, the capital, 53,230. Bridgeport, 48,866. **Agricultural.**—Principal staples: Fruit, hay, potatoes, tobacco, and dairy products. Tobacco, pounds grown, 8,874,924, value, \$1,132,111; hay crop, 574,419 tons, value, \$8,443,959. Number farm animals, 384,277, value, \$12,351,606. **Minerals, Etc.**—State ranks fourth among granite-producing States; noted for excellence and beauty of its brown sandstone. Excellent iron, copper, lead, nickel, and cobalt exist. **Manufactures.**—Ranks among the first States, leads in manufacture of fire-arms and ammunition; fourth in silk manufactures. Extensive cotton and woolen manufactures. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 1,006. **Education.**—School age, 4–16; number pupils enrolled in public schools, 126,505; in private schools, 21,814. Number colleges, 3; seminaries, 4; academies, 31. Yale College, at New Haven, founded 1701. **Civil War.**—Sent, 55,864 men; deaths, 5,354; pensioners, 8,713. **Political.**—Number of Senators, 24; Representatives, 252; term, 2 years; sessions, biennial in odd numbered years. Number of electoral votes, 6; number voters, 224,092.



**DELAWARE.** Historical.—First permanent settlement made by Swedes, 1638. State constitution formed 1776, amended 1831, and still in force. Delaware adopted and ratified United States Constitution December 7, 1787; first to enter the Union. **Area, Etc.**—Except Rhode Island, the smallest State in the Union, 2,050 square miles. **Climate.**—Temperature at Delaware Breakwater: Mean winter, 33°, lowest, 1°; summer, 73°, highest, 98°. **Population.**—Delaware ranked thirtieth in 1850, thirty-fifth in 1870, and forty-second in 1890. Total population, 1890, 168,493. Classification: Male, 85,573; female, 82,920; native, 155,332; foreign, 13,161; white, 140,066; colored, 28,427. **Principal Cities.**—Wilmington, the metropolis, population, 61,431; Dover, the capital, 3,061. **Agricultural, Etc.**—Production of peaches, small fruits, and vegetables for Northern markets the leading industry. State produces good crops of cereals. 1891 Delaware ranked second in average yield per acre. Farm animals, 265,372, value, \$4,537,182. **Manufactures.**—Interests are large in proportion to size of State. Wilmington products alone average \$20,000,000 annually. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 320. **Education.**—School age, 6–21. Number pupils enrolled in public schools, 31,434; number in private schools, 2,838; 3 academies. **Civil War.**—Furnished 12,284 men; deaths, 882; pensioners, 1,764. **Political.**—Number of Senators, 9; Representatives, 21; sessions biennial in odd-numbered years; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 3; number of voters, 47,559.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.** Historical.—Seat of National Government; formed 1789. Washington, the capital of United States, laid out 1791. Congress first met in city November 17, 1800. **Area,** 70 square miles. **Climate.**—Temperature at Washington: Mean winter, 33°, lowest, 14°; summer, 77°, highest, 104°. **Population.**—District of Columbia ranked thirty-third in 1850, thirty-fourth in 1870, and thirty-ninth in 1890. Total population, 1890, 230,392. Classification: Male, 109,584; female, 120,808; native, 211,622; foreign, 18,772; white, 154,695; colored, 75,697. **Education.**—Number pupils enrolled, 36,906. Schoolage,

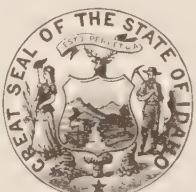
6–17. In private schools, 7,911. Georgetown University, 627 students, Columbian University, 800. **Civil War.**—Total number men furnished, 16,534; aggregate number deaths, 290. District has 6,132 pensioners.



**FLORIDA.** Historical.—Mainland discovered "Peninsula State." by Ponce de Leon on Easter Sunday, 1512. Settled by Spaniards 1565. Ceded to Great Britain 1763; retroceded to Spain 1788; ceded to the United States in 1821. Territory organized 1822; admitted March 3, 1845; seceded 1861, re-admitted 1868. **Area, Etc.**—58,680 square miles; land area, 54,240 square miles; water, 4,440. Greatest elevation, 250 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at Jacksonville: Mean winter, 55°, extreme, 15°, summer, 82°, extreme, 104°. **Population.**—Florida ranked thirty-first in 1850, thirty-third in 1870, and thirty-second in 1890. Total population, 1890, 391,422. Classification: Male, 201,947; female, 189,475; native, 368,490; foreign, 22,932; white, 224,949; colored, 166,473. **Principal Cities.**—Key West, the largest city; population, 18,080. Jacksonville, 17,201. Pensacola, a port of entry, 11,750. Tallahassee, the capital, 2,934. **Agriculture.**—Principal crops, 1891: Corn, 5,460,000 bushels; cotton, 80,000 bales. Of the famous Sea Island cotton Florida produces more than 56 per cent of total yield. Total number farm animals, 1891, 1,137,419, value, \$10,117,567. **Horticulture.**—State has 38,935 acres under bearing orange trees; total yield, 1890, 3,146,740 boxes; value, \$4,208,014. **Phosphates.**—Most important of the mineral resources of the State, discovered 1888. Chief source of the world's supply. Value of shipments 1890, \$338,190. 1891, output estimated at 250,000 tons. **Manufactures.**—Pine lumber, naval stores, cigars, and cotton-seed oil. Value of cigars manufactured at Key West, \$5,000,000. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 2,573. **Education.**—State has 91,118 pupils enrolled in public schools, and 5,815 in private schools. School age, 4–21. **Political.**—Number of Senators, 32; Representatives, 76; sessions, biennial in odd-numbered years; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 4. Number of voters, 96,218.



**GEORGIA.** Historical.—First important "Cracker State." settlement by English, 1733; Royal Colony, 1752; last of Thirteen Original States settled, fourth to ratify the Constitution; admitted into the Union January 2, 1788. Adopted a State constitution 1777; present one 1877. State seceded January, 1861; re-admitted December, 1870. **Area, Etc.**—Total area, 59,475 square miles; land, 58,980; water, 495. Celebrated for fine scenery and beauty of many waterfalls. **Climate.**—Temperature at Atlanta: Mean winter, 43°, extreme, —2°; summer, 78°, extreme, 100°. **Population.**—Georgia ranked ninth in 1850, and twelfth in 1870 and 1890. Total population, 1890, 1,837,353. Classification: Male, 919,925; female, 917,428; native, 1,825,216; foreign, 12,137; white, 978,357; colored, 858,996. **Principal Cities.**—Atlanta, the capital, population, 65,533; Savannah, the largest seaport, 43,189; Augusta, center of cotton manufactures, 33,300; Macon, 22,746. **Agriculture.**—Corn and cotton are the staple crops. Latest reports: Corn, 37,829,000 bushels; cotton, 1,210,000 bales; oats, 7,238,000 bushels. Sugar-cane, tobacco, and peanuts are grown. Viticulture a growing industry. Value of all farm products, 1890, \$95,980,600. Value of farm animals, 1891: Horses, \$8,450,807; mules, \$14,916,959; milch cows, \$6,382,494; oxen and other cattle, \$5,613,450; swine, \$5,692,832. **Forestry.**—Estimated area of 17,200,000 acres under forest. Georgia pine leads all other varieties of that species in value and importance. Estimated amount of pine still standing, 18,130,000,000 feet. Value of lumber, shingles, etc., in 1890, \$3,253,000. **Mineral Wealth.**—Abundant resources, largely undeveloped. Iron ores exist in inexhaustible quantities. Building-stone, marble, and slate abundant. **Manufactures.**—Georgia leads the Southern States in cotton manufactures; amount of cotton manufactured into goods, 68,994,616 pounds. Annual value of all manufactures over \$70,000,000. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 4,826. **Education.**—Number pupils in public schools 1889, 342,562. School age, 6–18; in private schools, 49,131. **Political.**—State elections biennial; number of Senators, 44; Representatives, 175; term, 2 years; sessions biennial, in even-numbered years. Number of electoral votes, 13; number voters, 398,122.



**IDAHO.** Historical.—Formed part of Louisiana purchase. First permanent settlement, 1860. Idaho Territory organized in 1863. State constitution adopted, 1889. Admitted into the Union July 3, 1890. **Area, Etc.**—Total number square miles, 84,800—land, 84,290; water, 510. Elevation ranges from 680 feet to 10,000—mean, about 4,700 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at Boise: Mean winter, 28°, extreme—28°; summer, 73°, extreme, 107°. **Population.**—Idaho ranked forty-fourth in population in 1870, and forty-fifth in 1890. Total population, 1890, 84,385. Classification: Male, 51,290; female, 33,095; native, 66,929; foreign, 17,456; white, 82,018; colored, 2,367. **Principal Cities.**—Boise, the capital, population, 2,311. Montpelier, 1,174. Population of Weiser, 901. Lewiston only port in the State, 849. **Agriculture.**—Giving great attention to systematic irrigation; agriculture rapidly advancing in importance. **Horticulture.**—Fruits can not be excelled in quality and flavor. Number fruit trees growing in State, 178,914. **Live Stock.**—Great advantages for stock growers. Latest reports give 185,497 horses, value, \$6,492,395; sheep, 527,077, value, \$1,264,985; oxen and other cattle, 515,388, value, \$7,858,905. **Minerals.**—Mining chief industry; ranks fifth as a producer of silver and sixth as a producer of gold. Value of gold mined, 1890, \$1,850,000; of silver, \$4,783,838. Total value since 1860, \$34,220,049.



State ranks second in production of lead; copper, iron, and coal exist. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 966. **Education.**—School age, 5-21; number pupils enrolled in public schools, 14,311; in private schools, 1,104. **Political.**—State elections, biennial. Number of Senators, 12; Representatives, 24; term, 2 years; sessions, biennial in odd-numbered years. Number of electoral votes, 8; number voters, 31,490.



**ILLINOIS.** **Historical.**—The eighth State admitted into the Union. First permanent settlement about 1682; Illinois Territory organized 1809; admitted as a State 1818; present constitution ratified 1870. **Area.**—56,650 square miles; land, 56,000; water, 650. Highest land, 1,110 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at Chicago: Mean winter, 24°, extreme, -23°; summer, 72°, extreme, 100°. **Population.**—Illinois ranked eleventh in 1850, fourth in 1870, and third in 1890. Population 1890, 3,826,437.

**Classification:** Male, 1,972,308, female, 1,854,043; native, 2,984,004; foreign, 842,347; white, 3,768,472; colored, 87,879. **Principal Cities.**—Chicago, "Garden City of the West," population, 1892, 1,438,010; Peoria, 41,024; Quincy, 31,494; Springfield, capital, 24,963. **Agriculture.**—A leading agricultural State; ranks first in oats, 1890, 70,821,000 bushels; second in corn, 187,446,000 bushels; wheat, 18,161,000 bushels. **Horticulture, Etc.**—Ranks second in number and third in capital invested in nurseries. Number, 1890, 434. One-fourth total acreage under apples; plums rank second; 21 seed farms. Number florist establishments, 330. **Live Stock.**—Leads in value of horses, 1890, value, \$83,301,912; second in swine, \$30,517,479; third in cattle, \$32,076,531; fourth as a dairy State, \$24,259,339. **Coal.**—Second only to Pennsylvania in producing bituminous coal; 1890, value, \$11,755,000. Of the North Central States, Illinois ranks first in the production of limestone. **Manufactures.**—In the manufacture of distilled spirits, Illinois leads; latest reports give product as 33,000,000 gallons; fourth in fermented liquors; breweries produced 2,280,000 gallons. In the packing of meat Illinois ranks ahead of all other States. It is second in the production of steel, producing 20 per cent of the entire product of the States, or 865,000 tons; fourth in the production of pig iron, producing 674,000 tons. **Wool industry,** 1890, value of products, \$3,289,541. **Railways.**—Illinois ranks first in railway mileage; has 6 per cent of total mileage of United States. Miles in operation, 1891, 10,189. **Education.**—School age, 6-21; 778,319 pupils enrolled in public schools; 105,000 in private schools. Illinois State Normal University at Normal, over 1,100 students; Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, 1,400 students; Cook County Normal School at Chicago; University of Illinois at Urbana, over 500 students; University of Chicago. **Civil War.**—Furnished 259,092 men; deaths, 34,834; pensioners, 49,711. **Political.**—Number of Senators, 51; Representatives, 153; sessions, biennial in odd-numbered years; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 24. Number voters, 1,072,663.



**INDIANA.** **Historical.**—Originally a part of "Hoosier State." New France. First permanent settlement by French 1737. Came under English rule 1763; 1779 became part of the Northwest Territory. Indiana Territory organized 1800; admitted into the Union as a State December 11, 1816; the sixth State admitted. State constitution adopted 1851. **Area, Etc.**—36,850 square miles; land, 35,910; water, 440. Greatest altitude, 1,140 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at Indianapolis: Mean winter, 28°, extreme, -25°; summer, 76°, extreme, 101°.

**Population.**—Indiana ranked seventh in 1850, sixth in 1870, and eighth in 1890. Total population 1890, 2,192,404. **Classification:** Male, 1,118,347; female, 1,074,057; native, 2,046,199; foreign, 146,205; white, 2,146,736; colored, 45,668. **Principal Cities.**—Indianapolis, the capital and chief city, population, 105,436; Evansville, 50,756; Fort Wayne, 35,393; Terre Haute, 30,217. **Agriculture.**—Chief industry; ranks fourth in production of corn, wheat, and swine. Yield of principal crops 1891: Corn, 123,622,000 bushels; wheat, 52,807,000 bushels; oats, 21,034,000 bushels; hay, 1,812,500 tons, value, \$18,995,000; tobacco, 7,710,297 pounds. Value of farm animals, 1891: Horses, \$53,388,703; mules, \$4,342,014; milch cows, \$15,276,366; cattle, \$20,925,520; sheep, \$4,298,762; swine, \$12,787,060. **Horticulture, Etc.**—Apples, pears, plums, peaches, and small fruits are cultivated extensively; 223 nurseries, capital invested, \$1,056,611; 107 establishments engaged in floriculture. **Mineral Resources.**—Principal minerals: Coal, iron, petroleum, natural gas, limestone, sandstone, clays, sand. Coal measures are bituminous. Value of product, 1889, \$1,454,327. Among the North Central States, second as a producer of limestone; third in country in total value. Produced 63,496 barrels of petroleum in 1889. About sixty towns with paying gas wells; capital invested in gas industry, 1889, \$8,205,813. **Manufactures.**—Excellent facilities for manufactures. Chief industries manufacture of agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, furniture, railway cars, lumber, flour, pork-packing, and woolen goods. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 6,135. **Education.**—School age, 6-21. Number pupils in public schools, 1890, 507,264; in private schools, 43,505. Indiana State University, Bloomington. **Civil War.**—Furnished 196,363 men; deaths, 26,672; 55,704 pensioners. **Political.**—State elections biennial. Number of Senators, 50; Representatives, 100; sessions, biennial in odd-numbered years; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 15; number voters, 595,066.

**INDIAN TERRITORY.** **Historical.**—Portion of Louisiana purchase. Lands set aside for use of Indians 1834; has no Territorial organization. **Area, Etc.**—Total number of square miles, 31,400—31,000 land, 400 water.

Greatest altitude, 2,500 feet. Coal fields in the Territory important; area, 20,000 square miles; output 1890, 809,229 tons, value, \$1,579,188. Mineral region well supplied with railroads; total number of miles in Territory, 886. **Climate.**—Temperature at Fort Gibson: Winter, 35° to 48°; summer, 77° to 82°; rainfall, 36 inches. **Population.**—Total population of the five civilized tribes, 1890, 66,239; Indians, 52,065; colored Indian citizens and claimants, 14,224; 2,000 to 3,000 colored persons within the limits of the Five Nations are not members of the tribes; 8,708 Indians on outside agencies and reservations. **Principal Towns.**—Capital of Creek Nation, Okmulgee; chief town, Muscogee, principal commercial town in Territory; Tahlequah, Atoka. **Agriculture.**—Large portions fertile, well watered and timbered. Apples, peaches, and small fruits are successfully cultivated. Estimated area under cultivation, 320,000 acres.



**IOWA.** **Historical.**—Formed part of Louisiana "Hawkeye State." purchase. Permanent settlements made 1833. Iowa Territory organized 1838. State constitution adopted 1846. State admitted December 28, 1846, the sixteenth. **Climate.**—Temperature at Des Moines: Mean winter, 17°, extreme, -30°; summer, 75°, extreme, 104°. **Area, Etc.**—56,025 square miles; 55,475 land, 550 water. Mean elevation, 925 feet. **Population.**—Iowa ranked twenty-seventh in 1850, eleventh in 1870, and tenth in 1890.

**Classification:** Male, 994,453; female, 917,443; native, 1,587,827; foreign, 324,069; white, 1,901,086; colored, 10,810. **Principal Cities.**—Des Moines, the capital and largest city, population, 50,093; Sioux City, 37,806; Dubuque, 30,311; Davenport, 26,872. **Agriculture.**—One of the greatest of the agricultural States. Area of cultivated land, 1890, 17,563,200 acres. Leads in production of corn; yield, 1891, 350,878,000 bushels; wheat, 27,586,000 bushels; oats, 102,577,000 bushels. Potatoes, flax, tobacco, and castor-oil plant largely grown. Second among flax-producing States. Value of products, 1890, \$2,323,974; tobacco crop, 74,396 pounds. Value of farm animals, 1891: Horses, \$86,921,929; mules, \$2,995,598; milch cows, \$24,479,534; cattle, \$50,792,352; sheep, \$1,933,084; swine, \$41,645,703. In the number and value of swine Iowa exceeds all other States. Average wool clip, 1,750,000 pounds. Value of butter product, 1891, \$33,738,148. **Horticulture.**—Fruit culture attracting great attention. Value of orchard and vineyard product, 1891, \$3,000,000; 183 nurseries; 18 seed farms, value, \$633,923. Number establishments engaged in floriculture, 69. **Minerals.**—Coal occupies chief place in mineral resources. Iowa ranks fifth in production; output, 1889, 4,095,358 tons, value, \$5,426,509. Lead in northeastern part of State. **Manufactures.**—Rapidly increasing in importance. Chief articles manufactured: Flour, packed meats, furniture, carriages, wagons, agricultural implements, woolens, and foundry and machine-shop products. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 8,444. **Education.**—493,260 pupils in common schools. School age, 5-21. In private schools, 36,088. State University, Iowa City. State has 20 colleges. **Civil War.**—Iowa furnished 76,242 men; deaths, 13,001; pensioners, 28,480. **Political.**—State elections biennial. Number of Senators, 50; Representatives, 100; sessions, biennial in even-numbered years. Term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 13; number voters, 520,332.



**KANSAS.** **Historical.**—Included in Louisiana "Sunflower State." purchase. Southwestern Kansas, Mexican territory until 1848. First trading-post established, 1800; 1821 to 1834 portion of Indian Country. Kansas Territory organized, 1854. State admitted into the Union, January, 1861; the twenty-first State admitted. **Area, Etc.**—82,080 square miles; water, 380; land, 81,700. Geographical center of United States, exclusive of Alaska. Greatest altitude, 3,906 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at Dodge City: Mean winter, 25°, extreme, -20°; summer, 78°, extreme, 108°.

**Population.**—Kansas ranked twenty-ninth in 1870, and nineteenth in 1890. Total population, 1890, 1,427,096. **Classification:** Male, 752,112; female, 674,984; native, 1,279,258; foreign, 147,838; white, 1,376,553; colored, 50,543. **Principal Cities.**—Kansas City, extensive meat-packing establishments and grain elevators, population, 38,316; Topeka, the capital, 31,007; Wichita, 23,853; Leavenworth, 19,768. **Agriculture.**—Corn is the staple crop. Yield of principal cereals, 1891: Corn, 141,693,000 bushels; wheat, 54,866,000 bushels; oats, 37,132,000 bushels. Rye and barley are increasing in importance. One of the greatest of the flax-growing States; total value of products, \$1,008,242. Butter and cheese are important products. Annual value of dairy products, poultry, and eggs, over \$45,000,000. Stock-raising ranks second to cereals as a source of wealth. Value of farm animals, 1891: Horses, \$55,344,187; mules, \$6,658,989; milch cows, \$14,232,198; oxen and other cattle, \$33,207,282; sheep, \$1,096,595; swine, \$15,128,718. **Horticulture, Etc.**—In 1888, the Kansas orchards contained 10,746,473 bearing and 10,016,057 non-bearing apple, pear, peach, plum, and cherry trees; 4,542 acres under bearing vines; 339 nurseries, capital \$1,425,792. **Minerals.**—Coal, lead, and zinc are the most important minerals. Coal, 1890, value, \$2,947,517. Petroleum and natural gas are produced. Prominent among salt-producing States. **Manufactures.**—Numerous and important manufacturing industries. First is the preparing and packing of meat. Second in importance are the products of the flouring mills, followed by wood manufactures and metal-working industries. **Civil War.**—State furnished 20,149 men; deaths, 2,630; resident pensioners, 29,421. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 8,901. **Education.**—School age, 5-21. Number pupils in public schools, 399,322; in private schools, 20,400. University of Kansas, Lawrence. State has 13 colleges. **Political.**—State elections biennial. Number of Senators, 39; Representatives, 125; sessions, biennial in odd-numbered years; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number electoral votes, 10; number voters, 383,231.





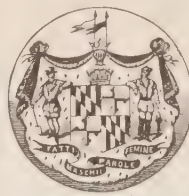
**KENTUCKY.** Historical.—Earliest exploration 1767. First settlement 1774; 1775, local government of Transylvania organized. From 1776 to 1790 claimed by Virginia; 1790, became part of the territory south of the Ohio. Admitted June 1, 1792, the second State. Four constitutions, 1792, 1800, 1850, and 1891. **Area, Etc.**—40,400 square miles; land, 40,000; water, 400. Average elevation over 1,000 feet. Numerous caverns, the best known being Mammoth Cave, in Edmonson County. **Climate.**—Temperature at Louisville: Mean winter, 34°, extreme, —20°; summer, 79°, extreme, 105°. **Population.**—Kentucky ranked eighth in 1850 and 1870, and eleventh in 1890. Total population 1890, 1,858,635. Classification: Male, 942,758; female, 915,877; native, 1,799,279; foreign, 59,356; white, 1,590,462; colored, 268,173. **Principal Cities.**—Louisville, the metropolis and chief commercial city, one of the largest tobacco markets in the world, population, 161,129; Covington and Newport, opposite Cincinnati, 37,371 and 24,918; Lexington, former capital, 21,567; Frankfort, the capital, 7,892. **Agriculture.**—Products widely varied; most prominent tobacco, cereals, and hemp. Ranks first in tobacco; yield in 1889, 221,880,303 pounds, value, \$34,844,449; leaf tobacco has netted growers from 1855–86, \$267,000,000. Corn crop 1891, 82,795,000 bushels; wheat, 13,181,000 bushels; oats, 8,175,000 bushels. State ranks first in hemp, produces 93.77 per cent of the total yield. Famous for the speed of its trotting and running horses. Value of farm animals 1891, \$27,890,626; mules, \$10,472,211; milch cows, \$8,965,742; cattle, \$7,923,866; sheep, \$2,456,889; swine, \$9,066,686. **Minerals.**—The coal areas of the State cover 14,000 square miles. Output 1889, 2,399,755, value, \$2,374,339. Iron mines. Ranks third as a producer of carbonate ores. Lead, zinc, marls, limestone, and sandstone exist. **Manufactures.**—Fourteenth among iron-manufacturing States; pig iron, 1890, 44,199 tons. Wool industry, value of products 1890, \$2,784,768. In 1890 ranked first in production of distilled spirits. Distilleries numbered over 500, and produced 36,373,767 gallons. **Railways.**—Miles in operation 1891, 2,976. **Education.**—Public school age, 6–20. Pupils enrolled in public schools, 1890, 407,567; in private schools, 38,924. Kentucky University, Lexington. Number colleges in State, 17. **Political.**—State elections biennial. Number of Senators, 38; Representatives, 100; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 18; number voters, 450,792.



**LOUISIANA.** Historical.—First visited by De Soto in 1541. New Orleans founded 1718. Territory of Orleans organized March 3, 1805; admitted into the Union April 30, 1812; the fifth State to enter. State seceded 1861; re-admitted 1868. **Area, Etc.**—48,720 square miles; land, 45,420; water, 3,300. **Climate.**—Temperature at New Orleans: Mean winter, 54°, extreme, 13°; summer, 83°, extreme, 97°. **Population.**—Louisiana ranked eighteenth in 1850, twenty-first in 1870, and twenty-fifth in 1890. Total population 1890, 1,148,587. Classification: Male, 559,350; female, 559,237; native, 1,068,840; foreign, 49,747; white, 558,395; colored, 560,192. **Principal Cities.**—New Orleans, the commercial metropolis of the Gulf States, chief cotton market of the country, population, 242,089; Shreveport, 11,979; Baton Rouge, the capital, 10,478. **Agriculture.**—Prominent as an agricultural State. Ranks first in production of sugar and molasses. Sugar-cane first cultivated in United States near New Orleans, 1751; first sugar-mill, 1758. Leading products, 1891: Cotton, 590,000 bales; sugar, 495,000,000 pounds; molasses, 25,000,000 gallons; corn, 18,725,000 bushels. Latest reports give the rice crop as 74,750,000 pounds. Number animals on farms, 1891, 1,571,610, value, \$22,714,336. **Horticulture.**—All fruits of the temperate and some of the tropic zone thrive. Yield, in 1889: Figs, 165,000 pounds; Madeira nuts, 163,800 pounds; pecan, 4,400,000 pounds; oranges, 2,208,750 boxes. **Railways.**—Miles in operation 1891, 1,903. **Education.**—School age, 6–18. Number pupils in public schools, 1890, 124,370; in private schools, 25,105. State has 12 colleges. **Political.**—State elections biennial. Number of Senators, 38; Representatives, 98; term, 4 years. Sessions biennial, in even-numbered years. Number of electoral votes, 8; number voters, 250,563.



**MAINE.** Historical.—Explored by French 1604 "Pine Tree State," and 1605. Territory first called Acadia. Earliest settlement, by English, 1607; 1652 to 1819 known as "District of Maine," governed by Massachusetts. Tenth State to enter the Union, being admitted March 15, 1820. **Area, Etc.**—33,040 square miles; land, 29,895; water, 3,145. Mount Katahdin, 5,385 feet, highest mountain in State. **Climate.**—Temperature of Portland: Winter, 23° to 38°, summer, 63° to 69°. Highest recorded temperature in State, 97°; lowest, —21°. **Population.**—Ranked sixteenth in 1850, twenty-third in 1870, and thirtieth in 1890. Total population 1890, 661,086. Classification: Male, 332,590; female, 328,496; native, 682,125; foreign, 78,961; white, 659,263; colored, 1,823. **Principal Cities.**—Portland, metropolis and chief seaport, population, 36,425; Lewiston, 21,701; Bangor, a leading center of the lumber industry in the United States, 19,103; Augusta, the capital, 10,527. **Agriculture.**—Among New England States Maine ranks first in live stock. Total value of farm animals 1892, \$20,665,604. Horses lead in importance; number, 110,719, value, \$9,860,299. Most important agricultural crops, hay and potatoes. **Industries.**—Most important are the lumber industries, fisheries, quarries, and cotton and woolen manufactures. Maine ranks next to Massachusetts in fisheries. **Quarries.**—Maine ranks second in the production of granite; number quarries, 153; total product, 1889, 6,701,346 cubic feet, value, \$2,225,830. Increase during past decade, 89.39 per cent. Ranks next to Pennsylv-



**MARYLAND.** Historical.—Charter issued "Old Line." 1632. First permanent settlement 1634. Seventh of the original thirteen States admitted. State constitution adopted in 1776; present one in 1867. **Area, Etc.**—12,210 square miles; land, 9,860; water, 2,350. Greatest altitude, 3,400 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at Baltimore: Winter, mean, 34°, lowest, —6°; summer, 78°, highest, 102°. **Population.**—Ranked seventeenth in 1850, twentieth in 1870, and twenty-seventh in 1890. Total population 1890, 1,042,390. Classification: Male, 515,691; female, 526,699; native, 948,094; foreign, 94,296; white, 826,493; colored, 215,897. **Principal Cities.**—Baltimore, metropolis, population, 434,439; Cumberland, 12,729; Annapolis, the capital, 7,604. **Agriculture.**—Latest reports give: Corn, 18,881,000 bushels; wheat, 8,107,000 bushels; hay, 376,239 tons; tobacco, 12,356,838 pounds. Value of farm animals 1891, \$21,161,389. **Minerals.**—Coal, output 1889, 2,939,715 tons, value, \$2,517,474. One of the important slate-producing States. **Industrial.**—Most important: Clothing, flour, fertilizers, and iron and steel. Many large establishments engaged in canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, meats, and oysters. Leads in value of oyster fisheries. **Railways.**—Miles in operation 1891, 1,269. **Schools.**—Number pupils in public schools, 184,251. School age, 4–21. In private schools, 21,096. United States Naval Academy, Annapolis. Number colleges, 11. **Civil War.**—Maryland furnished 46,638 men. Number deaths, 2,982; 7,867 pensioners. **Political.**—Number of Senators, 26; Representatives, 91. Sessions biennial, in even-numbered years. Term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number electoral votes, 8; number voters, 270,738.



**MASSACHUSETTS.** Historical.—Sixth in order of the thirteen original States to adopt and ratify the Constitution, date, February 6, 1788. First permanent settlement made by English Puritans, at Plymouth, 1620. First constitution adopted 1780. **Area.**—8,315 square miles; land, 8,040; water, 275. **Climate.**—Temperature Boston: Winter, 27° to 38°; summer, 66° to 71°; mean annual, 48.8°. **Population.**—Ranked sixth in 1850, seventh in 1870, and sixth in 1890. Total population 1890, 2,238,943. Classification: Male, 1,087,709; female, 1,151,234; native, 1,581,806; foreign, 657,137; white, 2,215,373; colored, 23,570. **Principal Cities.**—Boston, capital and metropolis, great commercial center; population, 448,477. Worcester, Taunton, and Springfield, centers of iron and steel industries. Lynn, principal center of boot and shoe industry. Cambridge, seat of Harvard College, oldest in America. **Agriculture.**—State has 3,859,679 acres in farms, value, \$146,197,415. Hay the most important crop; latest report gives 674,365 tons, value, \$10,621,249. Total number farm animals, 461,919, value, \$15,873,817. **Granite.**—State leads in production and value of granite; output, 1889, 9,587,996 cubic feet, value, \$2,503,508. **Fisheries.**—Over one-half the fishing vessels in United States owned in Massachusetts. Over two-thirds of vessels of United States whale fleet from Massachusetts ports. **Manufactures.**—Manufacturing industries most important. In total value of all products, State ranks third; in cotton productions, leather, and boots and shoes, ranks first. Boston is the center of the wool trade. Capital employed in wool industry, \$75,665,637; cost of materials, \$44,767,072; value of products, \$72,681,408. **Railways.**—Miles in operation in 1891, 2,100. **Education.**—School age, 5–15; number of pupils in public schools, 371,492; in private schools, 66,772; State has 7 colleges. **Civil War.**—Furnished 146,730 men and over \$50,000,000; deaths, 13,942; 25,953 pensioners. **Political.**—Number of Senators, 40; Representatives, 240; term, 1 year; sessions, annual. Number of electoral votes, 15; number voters, 665,009.



**MICHIGAN.** Historical.—First permanent settlement 1668. English secured possession of territory 1763; held by them after the Revolution until 1796. Michigan Territory formed out of Northwest Territory 1805. Admitted into the Union 1837; thirteenth State to enter. **Area, Etc.**—58,915 square miles; land, 57,430; water, 1,485. State naturally divided into two peninsulas—Upper and Lower. Greatest elevation, Upper Peninsula, 2,023 feet; Lower, 574 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at Grand Haven: Mean winter, 24°, extreme, —24°; summer, 69°, extreme, 92°. **Population.**—Michigan ranked twentieth in 1850, thirteenth in 1870, ninth in 1890. Total population, 1890, 2,093,889. Classification: Male, 1,091,780; female, 1,002,109; native, 1,550,009; foreign, 543,880; white, 2,072,884; colored, 21,005. **Principal Cities.**—Detroit, the metropolis, population, 205,876; Grand Rapids, 60,278; Saginaw and Bay City, 46,322, and 27,839; Lansing, the capital, 13,102. **Agriculture.**—A leading industry. Wheat, the most important crop, 1891, 30,205,000 bushels; oats, 30,280,000 bushels; buckwheat, 811,977 bushels; barley, 2,522,376 bushels. Value of farm animals, 1891: Horses, \$40,757,393; mules, \$353,991; milch cows, \$11,137,674; oxen and other cattle, \$10,521,389; sheep, \$7,560,338; swine, \$4,611,833. **Horticulture.**—As a grower of peaches, apples, strawberries, and other fruits of the temperate climate, Michigan is one of the foremost States in the country



**Fisheries.**—The fresh-water fisheries are among the most productive in the country. Total yield of all fish, 34,490,184 pounds, value, \$1,066,249. **Minerals.**—First among iron-producing states; output quadrupled during past decade. Tonnage 40.34 per cent, value 47.38 per cent of the total for entire country. Total number long tons mined, 5,856,169, value, \$15,800,521. Second only to Montana in copper production; output for year, 87,455,675 pounds. Coal in 1889, 67,481 tons, value, \$115,011. Produces more than one-half the entire salt product of the United States; 1890, 8,837,632 barrels, value, \$2,302,579. Large deposits of gypsum. **Lumber.**—Leads in lumber industries; 1890, 1,957 establishments; capital invested, \$111,802,797; employees, 43,060; wages paid, \$12,813,335; total value of all products and manufactures, \$68,141,189. **Civil War.**—Furnished 87,364 men; deaths, 14,753; pensioners, 34,447. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 7,187. **Education.**—School age, 5-20. Number pupils in public schools, 427,032; in private schools, 45,047. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Number colleges, 10. **Political.**—State elections biennial. Number of Senators, 32; Representatives, 100; term, 2 years; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years. Number of electoral votes, 14. Number voters, 617,445.



## MINNESOTA.

**Historical.**—First explorations 1680; extensive explorations 1817 to 1823. Minnesota Territory organized March 3, 1849. State entered the Union May 11, 1858; the nineteenth State admitted. **Area, Etc.**—Total area, 83,365 square miles—land, 79,205; water, 4,160. Numerous lakes—estimated number, 10,000. Greatest elevation, 1,826 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at St. Paul: Winter, 11°, extreme, -41°; summer, 72°, extreme, 100°. **Population.**—Minnesota ranked thirty-sixth in population in 1850, twenty-eighth in 1870, and twentieth in 1890. Total population, 1890, 1,301,826. Classification: Male, 695,321; female, 606,505; native, 834,470; foreign, 467,356; white, 1,296,159; colored, 5,667. **Principal Cities.**—Minneapolis, one of the leading cities in the country in production of flour and lumber. Population, 164,738; St. Paul, the capital, 133,156; Duluth, capacity of elevators, 21,250,000 bushels, 33,115; Winona, 18,208. **Agriculture.**—Chief industry. Number of farms, 94,458. Wheat the staple crop; leads all other States; yield, 1891, 55,333,000 bushels; corn, 21,586,000 bushels; oats, 52,015,000 bushels. Ranks first in production and value of flax; total value, \$2,811,384. Value of farm animals, 1891: Horses, \$35,309,345; mules, \$869,410; milch cows, \$11,112,140; swine, \$3,429,384; sheep, \$998,598; oxen and other cattle, \$10,187,680. Wool clip yearly averages 1,650,000 pounds. Dairy interest important. **Horticulture, Etc.**—Crab-apples, cranberries, strawberries, plums, and grapes; 169,926 bearing apple trees; 69 nurseries; 6 seed farms; 51 florists' establishments. **Minerals.**—Iron the principal mineral. Ranks sixth; output, 1889, 864,508 tons, value, \$2,478,041; copper exists on shores of Lake Superior. Ranks fifth in building-stone. **Manufactures.**—Principal branches lumbering, flouring, and grist mills, brewing, agricultural machinery, furniture, and wagon-making. Lumber and flour lead in importance. Minneapolis center of flour industry; 1890, value of products, \$27,758,790. Wool manufactures, 1890, establishments, 27; products, \$730,226. 320 establishments engaged in the lumber industry; capital invested, \$27,497,187; value of products, \$19,123,023. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 5,629. **Civil War.**—Furnished 24,020 men; deaths, 2,584; 10,876 pensioners. **Education.**—281,859 pupils in common schools. School age, 5-21; in private schools, 36,907. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. State has 6 colleges. **Political.**—State elections biennial; number of Senators, 54; Representatives, 114; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 9; number voters, 376,036.



## MISSISSIPPI.

**Historical.**—The country was first visited by Europeans in 1540. Mississippi Territory was organized in 1798; admitted as a State December 10, 1817; the seventh State to enter the Union; seceded January, 1861; readmitted 1870. The present constitution, which was adopted in 1890, limits the right of suffrage to those who can read the constitution. **Area, Etc.**—46,810 square miles—land area, 46,340 square miles; water area, 470 square miles. The State has 85 miles of sea coast, and over 500 miles of water frontage on the Mississippi River. **Climate.**—Temperature at Vicksburg: Mean winter, 47°, extreme, 3°; summer, 82°, extreme, 101°. **Population.**—Mississippi ranked fifteenth in 1850, eighteenth in 1870, and twenty-first in 1890. Total population, 1890, 1,289,600. Classification: Male, 649,687; female, 639,913; native, 1,281,648; foreign, 7,952; white, 544,851; colored, 744,749. **Principal Cities.**—Vicksburg, the metropolis and chief commercial city, population, 13,373; Meridian, a prominent railway center, number of inhabitants, 10,624; Natchez, an important cotton market, population, 10,101; Jackson, the capital, population, 5,920. **Agriculture.**—Chief industry, more than 80 per cent of working population engaged in it. The State is second only to Texas as a cotton producer. Crops of 1891: Cotton, 1,265,000 bales; corn, 29,665,000 bushels; oats, 3,747,000 bushels. Latest reports give product of rice, 52,000,000 pounds; sweet potatoes, 5,000,000 bushels. Strawberries, melons, and vegetables largely cultivated for Northern markets. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 2,471. **Education.**—Number pupils in public schools, 1890, 350,619; 193,000 colored, or over 55 per cent of total. Number of pupils in private schools, 21,383. School age, 5-21. State has 4 colleges. University of Mississippi, Oxford. **Political.**—State elections biennial. Number of Senators, 45; Representatives, 133; sessions biennial in even-numbered years; term of Senators and Representatives, 4 years. Number of electoral votes, 9; number voters, 271,080.



## MISSOURI.

**Historical.**—First settlement by French, early in eighteenth century. Under Spanish and French authority until 1803, when purchased by United States. Louisiana Territory until 1812, when became Territory of Missouri. Act enabling Missouri to become a State—known as Missouri Compromise—approved June 26, 1821. Eleventh in order of admission. First constitution adopted 1820, last amendment, 1875. **Area, Etc.**—Total number square miles, 69,415—water, 680; land, 58,735. Greatest altitude, 1,675 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at St. Louis: Mean winter, 30°, extreme, -22°; summer, 79°, extreme, 106°. **Population.**—Missouri ranked thirteenth in 1850, fifth in 1870 and 1890. Total population, 1890, 2,679,184. Classification: Male, 1,385,258; female, 1,293,946; native, 2,444,315; foreign, 234,869; white, 2,528,458; colored, 150,726. **Principal Cities.**—St. Louis, the metropolis, commercial and financial center of Mississippi Valley; population 451,770; Kansas City, 132,716; St. Joseph, 52,324; Springfield, 21,850; Jefferson City, the capital, 6,742. **Agriculture.**—Staple products, cereals, tobacco, and fruit. Second only to Illinois and Iowa as a producer of corn. Principal crops, 1891: Corn, 203,210,000 bushels; wheat, 25,732,000 bushels; oats, 27,568,000 bushels. Tobacco product, 9,424,823 pounds. Important fruit-producing State; 10,000 acres under bearing vines; ranks fourth. Second only to Iowa and Illinois in number of swine—4,632,204. In 1891, led in number and value of mules—248,850, \$15,911,487; value of cattle and milch cows, \$47,042,051; horses, \$54,892,332. **Minerals.**—Rich in mineral wealth. Coal, iron, lead, and zinc are mined. Coal area, 26,900 square miles; output, 1889, 2,557,823 tons. Second only to Colorado in production of lead; leads in production of zinc ore. Copper and petroleum exist. **Manufactures.**—Among the most extensive in the country. Prominent, iron, agricultural implements, flour, beer, and meat-packing. St. Louis the center. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 6,189. **Education.**—School age, 6-20. Number pupils in public schools, 1889, 620,824; in private schools, 58,637. State University at Columbia. **Civil War.**—Furnished 109,111 men; deaths, 13,885; pensioners, 33,135. **Political.**—State elections, biennial. Number of Senators, 34; Representatives, 136; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 17; number voters, 705,718.



## MONTANA.

**Historical.**—First visited by "Stubtoe State." French 1743-44. First settlers reached the country 1862. Gold discoveries 1862-63. Montana Territory organized 1864. State admitted into the Union 1889. **Area, Etc.**—Third in size. Total number square miles, 146,080—145,310 land; 770 water. Greatest elevation about 12,000 feet; average, 3,900 feet. One-fourth the area under forests. Lumber manufactures average \$20,000,000. **Climate.**—Temperature at Fort Assinaboine: Mean winter, 9°, extreme, -55°; summer, 67°, extreme, 108°. **Population.**—Montana ranked forty-third in 1870 and forty-fourth in 1890. Total population, 1890, 132,159. Classification: Male, 87,882; female, 44,277; native, 98,063; foreign, 43,096; white, 127,271; colored, 4,888. **Principal Cities.**—Helena, the capital, population, 13,834; Butte, one of the greatest mining centers, 10,723; Great Falls, Anaconda, and Missoula next in importance. **Agriculture.**—Estimated area of cultivable land, 37,000,000 acres, eight-ninths of this unoccupied land. Cereals, except Indian corn, and all fruits of the temperate zone flourish wherever there is sufficient moisture. Value of farm animals, 1891: Sheep, \$5,228,566; cattle, \$16,725,823; horses, \$7,181,796; cows, \$1,026,519. Wool clip, 4,422,000 pounds. **Minerals.**—Inexhaustible store of mineral wealth; leads all others in production of copper; output, 1889, 98,222,444 pounds. Second in silver and third in gold. Value of gold mined, 1890, \$3,300,000; silver, \$20,363,636. Fourth as a lead-producing State. Estimated value of gold, silver, lead, and copper produced since 1862, \$320,000,000. Coal-mining is making rapid progress. Iron ores exist in almost every county. Granite, limestone, and sandstone are quarried. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 2,394. **Education.**—School age, 4-21. Number pupils in public schools, 16,807; in private schools, 1,422. **Political.**—State elections biennial. Number of Senators, 16; Representatives, 55. Sessions annual. Term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Electoral votes, 3; number voters, 65,415.



## NEBRASKA.

**Historical.**—Country first visited by Spaniards in the sixteenth century. Formed part of the Louisiana purchase. First settlement made by whites 1847. Nebraska Territory organized, 1854; admitted into the Union, 1867, the twenty-fourth State admitted. **Area, Etc.**—Total area, 77,510 square miles—land, 76,840; water, 670. Average elevation of eastern half of State, 1,400 feet; of western, 2,312. **Climate.**—Temperature at Omaha: Winter, 19°, extreme, -32°; summer, 76°, extreme, 105°. **Population.**—Nebraska ranked thirty-ninth in population in 1860, thirty-sixth in 1870, and twenty-sixth in 1890. Total population, 1890, 1,058,910. Classification: Male, 572,824; female, 486,086; native, 856,368; foreign, 202,542; white, 1,046,888; colored, 12,022. **Principal Cities.**—Omaha, the commercial metropolis, population, 140,452; Lincoln, the capital, 55,154; Beatrice, 13,836; Hastings, 13,584; Nebraska City, 11,494. **Agriculture, Etc.**—Principal industry. In 1891, fourth among corn-producing States; production, 167,652,000 bushels; wheat, 18,080,000 bushels; oats, 48,599,000 bushels; good crops of barley, rye, and buckwheat are grown. Flax an important crop; State ranks fourth. Root crops successfully cultivated. Soil well adapted to beet culture.



Value of farm animals, 1891: Horses, \$36,298,768; mules, \$3,473,182; milch cows, \$9,943,838; cattle, \$26,780,200; sheep, \$690,887; swine, \$13,537,521. Dairy industry most important. Value of products, \$10,500,000. **Horticulture, Etc.**—Fruits of Eastern Nebraska famous. Apples especially noted. Latest reports give 3,321,808 fruit trees, 177 nurseries, 18 seed farms, 38 florists' establishments. **Minerals.**—Coal, salt, limestone, fine clays, marl, and peat exist. **Manufactures.**—Farming implements, carriages and wagons, clothing, foundry and machine-shop products, liquors, lumber, and printing and publishing. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 5,451. **Education.**—School age, 5-21; number pupils in public schools, 240,300. State University at Lincoln. Number colleges in State, 7. **Civil War.**—Furnished 3,157 men; deaths, 239; 12,011 pensioners. **Political.**—State elections biennial. Number of Senators, 33; Representatives, 100; term, 2 years; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years. Number of electoral votes, 8; number voters, 301,500.



## NEVADA. Historical.—Ceded to United

"Silver State." States 1848. First explorations 1833. First permanent settlement 1850. Nevada Territory organized March, 1861. State admitted into Union October 31, 1864. **Area, Etc.**—110,700 square miles—land, 109,740; water, 960. Greatest elevation, Wheeler Peak, 13,036 feet. Lake Tahoe, 6,208 feet above the level of the sea. **Climate.**—Temperature at Winnemucca: Mean winter, 28°, extreme, -28°; summer, 72°, extreme, 104°.

**Population.**—Nevada ranked forty-first in population in 1850, fortieth in 1870, and forty-ninth in 1890. Total population, 1880, 62,266; 1890, 45,761. Classification: Male, 29,214; female, 16,547; native, 31,055; foreign, 14,706; white, 39,084; colored, 6,677. **Principal Cities.**—Virginia City, 8,511; Carson City, the capital, 3,950. **Agriculture.**—Where irrigation is practicable, highly productive. Irrigated croplands exceed those of any other State; under crops, 1890, 224,403 acres. Crops chiefly forage; agriculture largely an adjunct to stock-raising. Live stock, next to mining, the leading industry. Equal of Kentucky for rearing fine horses and cattle. **Minerals.**—From 1871 to 1879 leading in production of the precious metals; now third, 1889: \$3,506,295 gold; silver, \$6,072,241. Comstock lode discovered, 1859; aggregate gold and silver yield to 1889, \$342,966,668. Lead, copper, and manganese produced. Salt, soda, and borax in inexhaustible quantities. **Civil War.**—Furnished 1,080 men; deaths, 33; pensioners, 166. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 965. **Education.**—Number pupils in public schools, 7,387; school age, 6-18; number pupils in private schools, 403. State University at Reno. **Political.**—State elections biennial. Number of Senators, 20; Representatives, 40; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 3; number voters, 20,951.



## NEW HAMPSHIRE. Historical.—One of the

"Granite State." Thirteen Original States; adopted and ratified the Constitution June 21, 1788; the ninth State admitted. First settlements made by English 1623. State constitution adopted 1784; present constitution adopted 1877. **Area.**—9,305 square miles—land, 9,005; water, 300. Famed for the beauty of its mountain and lake scenery; highest elevation, Mount Washington—6,288 feet. **Climate.**—Mean annual

temperature, Mount Washington, 26.3°; highest recorded, 74°; lowest, -49°. **Population.**—New Hampshire ranked twenty-second in 1850, thirty-first in 1870, and thirty-third in 1890. Total population, 1890, 376,530. Classification: Male, 186,566; female, 189,964; native, 304,190; foreign, 72,340; white, 375,840; colored, 690. **Principal Cities.**—Manchester, the metropolis, population, 44,126; Nashua and Dover, 19,311 and 12,790; Concord, the capital, 17,004. **Agriculture.**—Hay most important crop, latest report gives 644,729 tons, value, \$6,769,655; corn, 1,333,000 bushels; average value per acre greater than in any other State. Total value of farm animals, \$12,061,351; horses lead in importance. **Stone Quarries, Etc.**—Popular name of State derived from its famous white granite. Number of quarries, 78; amount quarried, 1889, 2,822,026 cubic feet, value, 7,727,531. Ranks first in mica, produces over eight-tenths of the total product. **Manufactures.**—Principal industry; most important cotton and woolen goods, boots and shoes, wooden-ware and paper; annual production valued at from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 1,144. **Education.**—School age, 5-21; in public schools, 59,813; in private schools, 7,543. **Civil War, Etc.**—Contributed 33,937 men; deaths, 4,882; pensioners, 7,707. **Political.**—Number of Senators, 24; Representatives, 359; term, 2 years; sessions, biennial, in odd-numbered years; number of electoral votes, 4; number voters, 118,135.



## NEW JERSEY. Historical.—Earliest

"Sharp Backs State." settlements by Dutch 1617-30. State constitution adopted 1776; new one 1844. Third of the Thirteen Original States to enter the Union, 1787. **Area.**—7,815 square miles; land, 7,455; water, 360. Greatest altitude, 1,630 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at Atlantic City: Mean winter, 32°, extreme, -7°; summer, 72°, extreme, 99°. **Population.**—New Jersey ranked nineteenth in 1850, seventeenth in 1870, and eighteenth in

1890. Total population, 1890, 1,444,933. Classification: Male, 720,819; female, 924,114; native, 1,115,958; foreign, 328,975; white, 1,396,581; colored, 48,352. **Principal Cities.**—Newark, the metropolis, population 181,030; Jersey City, 163,003; Paterson, the "Lyons of America," largest silk factories in United States, 78,347; Camden, 58,318; Trenton, the capital, 57,458. **Agriculture, Etc.**—Important industry; especially noted for sweet potatoes, cranberries, vegetables, and fruits;

sweet potatoes average 2,000,000 bushels per year. One of the leading States in floriculture. **Minerals.**—Rich in minerals. Ranks seventh in iron and fourth in zinc; seventh in sandstone; third in value of bluestone. **Railways.**—Miles in operation 1891, 2,132. **Manufactures.**—A leading manufacturing State. Leads all others in silk, pottery, glass, and in manufacture of cast-iron pipe. Ranks seventh in production of steel. Fifty-five establishments engaged in woolen industry, 1889; value of products, \$9,984,640. **Education.**—Number of pupils in public schools, 234,072; school age, 5-18; 43,077 in private schools; 5 colleges. **Civil War.**—Contributed 76,814 men; deaths, 5,754; pensioners, 13,875. **Political.**—State elections, annual. Number of Senators, 21; Representatives, 60; sessions, annual; term of Senators, 3 years; Representatives, 1 year. Number electoral votes, 10; number voters, 413,530.

## NEW MEXICO. Historical.—First expedition by Spaniards 1540;

first permanent settlement 1598. Part of territory ceded to United States by Mexico in 1848. Territory organized September, 1850. Peonage abolished March 2, 1867. **Area, Etc.**—122,580 square miles; 122,460 land, 120 water. Table-lands elevation from 4,000 feet in the south to 6,500 feet in the north. **Climate.**—Temperature at Santa Fé: Mean winter, 28°, extreme, -13°; summer, 68°, extreme, 97°. **Population.**—Ranked thirty-second in 1850, thirty-seventh in 1870, and forty-third in 1890. Total population 1890, 153,593. Classification: Male, 83,055; female, 70,538; native, 143,334; foreign, 11,259; white, 142,719; colored, 10,874. **Principal Cities.**—Santa Fé, one of the oldest cities in the United States, capital since 1640, population 6,185. Albuquerque, 3,785. **Agriculture.**—Plains have a soil of remarkable fertility where irrigation is possible. Estimated area of irrigable lands, 39,239,722 square miles. Grazing interest extensive and valuable. Cattle and sheep principal live stock. Value of animals, 1891: Cattle, \$14,170,659; sheep, \$4,556,566; horses, \$2,704,005. Wool clip of 1890, 4,000,000 pounds. **Minerals.**—Rich in mineral wealth. Value of gold mined in 1890, \$850,000; silver, \$1,680,808. Lead found in all parts. Ranks fourth as a producer of copper; output, 1889, 3,686,137 pounds. Iron ore abundant. Coal, zinc, salt, and petroleum produced. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 1,423. **Education.**—School age, 5-20; pupils in public schools, 18,215; in private schools, 4,664. University of New Mexico, Santa Fé. **Civil War.**—Furnished 6,561 men; deaths, 360; pensioners, 450. **Political.**—Territorial elections biennial. Number of Senators, 12; Representatives, 24; term, 2 years; sessions biennial, in even-numbered years; number of voters, 44,951.



## NEW YORK. Historical.—New York

"Empire State." Bay visited by Hudson 1609; four houses built on Manhattan Island 1613; Dutch East India Company established posts 1615. Eleventh of the Thirteen Original States to enter the Union. State constitution adopted 1777; present constitution adopted 1846. **Area.**—49,170 square miles; land, 47,620; water, 1,550. Highest point, Mount Marcy, 5,402 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at New York: Winter, 30°, extreme, -6°; summer,

74°, extreme, 100°. **Population.**—New York ranked first from 1820 to 1890. Total population, 1890, 5,997,853. Classification: Male, 2,976,893; female, 3,020,960; native, 4,426,803; foreign, 1,571,050; white, 5,923,952; colored, 73,901. **Principal Cities.**—New York City, metropolis of the United States, as a commercial and financial center ranks second only to London; population, 1,515,301. **Area.** 40.22 square miles. Brooklyn, 806,343; Buffalo, 255,664; Rochester, 133,896; Albany, the capital, 94,923. **Agriculture, Etc.**—In number of farms, State ranks third; in value, second; first as a dairy State and in broom-corn, buckwheat, and hops; produces 51.22 per cent of total yield of hops. Leads in production of buckwheat, hay, and potatoes; hay, 5,426,757 tons; value, \$61,051,016. Value corn, wheat, and oats grown 1891, \$41,125,420. Ranks fourth in live stock. Total value farm animals, \$141,511,000. **Horticulture, Etc.**—Leads in number and value of nurseries. Capital invested, 1889, \$12,202,844. Greatest number acres in apples; pears, grapes, and plums follow in order. Seed farms number 78. Establishments engaged in floriculture, 793 in 1890. Second in viticulture. Number acres in bearing vines, 1890, 43,350; new vineyards, 7,650; capital invested, \$20,400,000. **Mineral Wealth.**—Ranks first in bluestone, fifth in sandstone, fourth in limestone; granite quarries number 13; 16 slate quarries. Iron ores of excellent quality largely mined. Number iron mines in State, 42. Ranks fifth in pig-iron and steel. Output 1889: Pig-iron, 359,000 tons; steel, 113,000 tons. Western New York prominent oil-producing locality. **Manufactures.**—In value of manufactured products State leads all others. Value of products, 1890, \$1,512,975,300, an increase during the past decade of 40 per cent; capital invested, \$719,945,200. Principal branches: Clothing, flour, malt liquors, printing and publishing, iron and steel, foundry and machine-shop products, and refining of sugar. Second among salt-producing States. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 7,765. **Education.**—School age, 5-21. Number pupils enrolled in public schools, 1,049,952; in private schools, 159,880. State has 27 colleges and 168 academies. U. S. Military Academy, West Point; Vassar College. **Civil War.**—Furnished 448,850 men; deaths, 46,534; 60,325 pensioners. **Political.**—State elections annual. Number of Senators, 32; Representatives, 128; sessions annual; term of Senators, 2 years; Representatives, 1 year. Number of electoral votes, 36; number voters, 1,769,649.

## NORTH CAROLINA. Historical.—First

"Tar State." attempted colonization 1587; Virginia colonists settled 1653 to 1660; colony of Clarendon established 1665. "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" 1775. One of the Thirteen Original States. **Area.**—52,200 square miles; land, 48,580; water, 3,670. Greatest altitude, 6,688 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at Charlotte: Mean winter, 41°, extreme, 5°; summer, 79°, extreme, 102°. **Popula-**





tion.—North Carolina ranked tenth in 1850, fourteenth in 1870, sixteenth in 1890. Total population, 1890, 1,617,947. Classification: Male, 799,149; female, 818,798; native, 1,614,245; foreign, 3,702; white, 1,055,382; colored, 562,565. **Principal Cities.**—Wilmington, the commercial center, population, 20,056; Raleigh, the capital, 12,678; Charlotte, 11,557; Asheville, 10,235. **Agriculture, Etc.**—Cereal productions 1891: Corn, 37,676,000 bushels; wheat, 4,975,000; oats, 5,120,000; latest reports give 6,125,000 bushels of sweet potatoes; 5,609,190 bushels of rice. Tobacco crop of 1889, 36,375,258 pounds; cotton, 1891, 490,000 bales. Number farm animals 1891, 2,348,928; value, \$36,137,098. **Manufactures.**—Number cotton mills, 91. Tobacco manufacturing a leading industry. Value of lumber, shingles, etc., produced 1890, \$5,624,400; leads in value of tar, turpentine, and rosin produced. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 3,244. **Education.**—325,861 pupils in public schools, 26,971 in private schools. School age, 6-21. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. **Political.**—Number of Senators, 50; Representatives, 120; term, 2 years; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years. Number of electoral votes, 11; number voters, 342,653.



## NORTH DAKOTA. Historical.—

"**Flickertail State.**" 1780 a French fur-trader settled at Pembina. American Fur Company dominant factor from 1832. Formed a part of Dakota Territory from 1861 to October, 1889, when it became a State. **Area.**—Total area, 70,795 square miles; land, 70,195; water, 600. Greatest elevation, 2,707 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at Bismarck: Mean winter, 4°, extreme, -44°; summer, 67°, extreme, 105°. **Population.**—Dakota

ranked forty-second in 1860, and fortieth in 1880; North Dakota forty-first in 1890. Total population, 1890, 182,719. Classification: Male, 101,590; female, 81,129; native, 101,258; foreign, 81,461; white, 182,123; colored, 596. **Principal Cities.**—Fargo, 5,664; Grand Forks, 4,979; Jamestown, 2,296; Bismarck, the capital, 2,186. **Agriculture, Etc.**—Agriculture and stock-raising the principal interests. There are 5,000,000 acres under farms; value, \$53,600,000. Wheat, the principal crop, 1891, 52,105,000 bushels; corn, 701,000 bushels; oats, 16,647,000 bushels. Number farm animals, 902,000; value, \$18,438,870. **Minerals, Etc.**—Coal-producing counties are Morton, Stark, and Ward. State affords large encouragement to arboriculture. About 60,000 acres have been planted in elder, cottonwood, and other varieties. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 2,218. **Education.**—School age, 7-20; number in public schools, 35,000; in private schools, 2,186. University of North Dakota at Grand Rapids. **Political.**—State elections biennial. Number of Senators, 31; Representatives, 62; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years. Number of electoral votes, 3; number voters, 55,959.



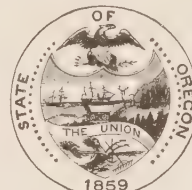
## OHIO. Historical.—

"**Buckeye State.**" made by the French. First permanent settlement 1788. Became part of Northwest Territory 1787; admitted as a State 1802; fourth to enter. **Area, Etc.**—41,060 square miles; land, 40,760; water, 300. Highest elevation, 1,540 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at Cincinnati: Mean winter, 33°, extreme, -12°; summer, 78°, extreme, 104°. **Population.**—Ohio ranked eighteenth in 1860, third in 1880 and 1870, and fourth in 1890. Total population,

1890, 3,672,316. Classification: Male, 1,855,736; female, 1,816,580; native, 3,213,023; foreign, 459,293; white, 3,584,805; colored, 87,511. **Principal Cities.**—Cincinnati, population 296,908; Cleveland, 261,353; Columbus, the capital, 88,150. **Agriculture.**—Ranks high in cereal production and stock-raising. Latest grain reports give grain products, in bushels: Corn, 94,092,000; wheat, 45,531,000; oats, 28,523,000; rye, 892,256; buckwheat, 122,422; potatoes, 11,361,606 bushels; hay, 2,009,179 tons; tobacco, 37,853,563 pounds; wool, 18,287,869 pounds. Total value of farm products of all kinds, \$198,000,000. Value of farm animals, 1891: Horses, \$66,053,761; mules, \$1,546,195; milch cows, \$19,585,075; cattle, \$19,559,404; sheep, \$14,724,581; swine, \$13,253,212. **Horticulture, Etc.**—393 nurseries; capital invested, \$4,178,518; 32 seed farms; total value, \$2,110,000. In viticulture occupies third place; area in bearing vines, 28,087 acres; new vineyards, 4,956 acres. Florist establishments, 393. **Minerals.**—Principal minerals, coal, iron, glass-sand, sandstone, limestone, clays, salt, oil, and gas. Coal output, 1889, 9,976,787 tons; value, \$9,355,400. In production of carbonate ore, outranks all other States. \$2,953,750 capital invested in natural-gas industry. Second as a producer of petroleum, 1889; value, \$2,173,995. First in production of sandstone, 1889; value, \$3,046,656. **Manufactures.**—One of the leading States; 12,354 large industrial establishments; capital invested, \$185,127,506; yearly value of products, \$259,884,570. Rolling-mills, iron manufactories, glass factories, breweries, and distilleries. Manufactures one-fourth of all agricultural implements produced in the country. Wool industry, value of produce, \$3,969,462. **Fisheries.**—First place in Lake Erie fisheries, taking two-thirds of entire yield. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 7,988. **Education.**—School age, 6-21; pupils in public schools, 549,269; private schools, 93,769. State has 34 colleges. State University at Columbus. **Civil War.**—Furnished 313,180 men; deaths, 35,475; 75,498 pensioners. **Political.**—State elections annual. Number of Senators, 31; Representatives, 107; term, 2 years; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years. Number of electoral votes, 23; number voters, 1,016,464.

**OKLAHOMA. Historical, Etc.**—Territory organized 1890. Number miles of railway in Territory, January, 1892, 390. So rapid has been the growth in population, material prosperity, etc., the Territory is now seeking admission to

the Union as a State. **Area, Etc.**—Total area, 89,080 square miles; land, 88,830; water, 200. Greatest altitude, 2,536 feet. 18,669 square miles of lands not yet opened for settlement. **Climate.**—Temperature at Fort Sill: Mean winter, 35°, extreme, -9°; summer, 82°, extreme, 107°. **Population.**—1890, ranked forty-sixth in population; total of 61,884. Classification: Male, 34,733; female, 27,151; native, 59,094; foreign, 2,740; white, 58,826; colored, 3,008. **Population, 1892, 133,100. Principal Cities.**—Oklahoma, 4,151; Guthrie, the capital, 2,788; East Guthrie, 2,141; Kingfisher, 1,134. **Agriculture.**—The latest reports give acreage of farms as 1,000,453; value, with improvements, \$4,938,630. Soil and climate are favorable to the production of cereals, cotton, flax, sorghum, broom-corn, and Irish and sweet potatoes. **Education.**—School age, 6-21; present school population, 81,920. Territorial University established at Norman, Cleveland County. **Political.**—Territorial elections biennial. Number Senators, 12; Representatives, 24; term of Senators and Representatives, 2 years; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years. Number voters, 19,161.



## OREGON. Historical.—

"**Beaver State.**" 1792. Astoria established by Pacific Fur Company in 1811. Territory organized 1848; constitution adopted 1857; entered Union February 12, 1859—the twentieth State. **Area, Etc.**—96,030 square miles; land, 94,560; water, 1,470. Cascade Mountains divide State into two unequal parts. **Climate.**—Portland, summer, 64.8°; winter, 40.8°. **Population.**—Oregon ranked thirty-fourth in population in 1850, thirty-eighth in 1870 and 1890.

Total population, 1890, 313,767. Classification: Male, 181,840; female, 131,927; native, 256,450; foreign, 57,317; white, 301,758; colored, 12,009. **Principal Cities.**—Portland, metropolis, population 62,046; Astoria, 6,184; Salem, capital, 4,515. **Agriculture.**—Ranks second on Pacific slope in cereal productions. Wheat, the most important product, 13,149,000 bushels in 1891; oats, 6,000,000 bushels; hops, 3,811,349 pounds. Value of farm animals, 1891, \$32,409,302; cattle, \$13,079,341; sheep, \$5,491,789. Wool product, 7,500,000 pounds. **Fisheries.**—Second in Pacific Coast fisheries. Capital invested, \$2,296,632; value of yield, \$1,033,574. First in the canning of salmon; 820,822 cases packed; value, \$1,901,617. **Mineral Wealth.**—Very great. Coal, iron ore, gold, copper, quicksilver, fire and other clays, chrome, silver, manganese, zinc, lead, and platinum. Value of gold mined in 1890, \$1,087,000; silver, \$129,199. Coal area covers several hundred square miles. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 1,503. **Education.**—University of Oregon, Eugene City. Number of pupils enrolled in schools, 63,000; school age, 4-20. **Political.**—Number of Senators, 30; Representatives, 60; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number electoral votes, 4; number voters, 111,744.



## PENNSYLVANIA. Historical.—

"**Keystone State.**" First settlements made by Swedes 1643. Passed under rule of Dutch of New Amsterdam 1655. Became British territory 1664. Province of Pennsylvania granted William Penn 1681. State constitutions adopted 1776, 1790, and 1873. Adopted Constitution of the United States, December 12, 1787. Second of the Thirteen Original States. **Area.**—Total area,

45,215 square miles; land, 44,985; water, 230. Alleghany range the highest elevation, 2,000 to 2,800 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature, Philadelphia: Mean winter, 32°, lowest, -5°; summer, 76°, highest, 100°. **Population.**—Pennsylvania ranked second from 1830 to 1890. Total population, 1890, 5,258,014. Classification: Male, 2,666,381; female, 2,591,633; native, 4,412,294; foreign, 845,720; white, 5,148,257; colored, 109,757. **Principal Cities.**—Philadelphia, founded 1682, population 1,044,964; Pittsburgh and Alleghany form chief seat of iron, steel, and glass industries in the country, populations 238,617, 105,287; Scranton, 75,215; Reading, 58,661; Harrisburg, the capital, 39,885. **Agriculture.**—Principal crops wheat, corn, rye, hay, and tobacco. 1891: Corn, 46,527,000 bushels; wheat, 20,864,000 bushels; oats, 33,704,000 bushels; hay, 2,997,068 tons; tobacco, 28,956,247 pounds. Produces large quantities of honey, maple sugar, and dairy products. Value of farm animals, 1891: Horses, \$51,867,709; mules, \$2,963,207; milch cows, \$23,450,548; cattle, \$18,514,790; sheep, \$4,178,173; swine, \$3,792,072. **Horticulture, Etc.**—311 nurseries; capital invested, \$4,210,805; seed farms, 18; 544 florist establishments; value, \$5,641,513. **Minerals.**—Ranks among the first in mineral wealth. Coal, iron, and petroleum most valuable. Coal, regular mines, 887; local, 2,998. Output, 1890: anthracite, 45,544,970 tons; value, \$65,721,578; practically produces all anthracite mined in United States; bituminous, 36,174,089 tons; value, \$27,953,315. Ranks third in production of iron ore; value, \$3,063,534. Produces large percentage of total yield of petroleum. Western Pennsylvania rich in natural gas. Main source of the nickel supply. Ranks first in limestone and slate, second in sandstone and bluestone. **Manufactures.**—One of the most important of the manufacturing States. Leads all others in iron and steel industries. One of the first in production of glass. Manufactures of textile fabrics, leather, lumber, etc., important. Among the Middle States Pennsylvania leads in cotton manufactures. State has 158 establishments; capital invested, \$15,884,936; products, \$18,431,773. Leads in woolen industries; establishments, 753; capital invested, \$35,920,758; value of products, \$89,533,725. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 8,919. **Education.**—School age, 6-21; pupils in public schools, 965,444; private schools, 108,684. Number colleges, 29; University of Pennsylvania, 1,713 students. **Civil War.**—Furnished 337,936 men; deaths, 34,183; pensioners, 63,986. **Political.**—State elections annual. Number of Senators, 50; Representatives, 254; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 32; number voters, 1,461,869.





**RHODE ISLAND.** Historical.—Last of the Original Thirteen States to ratify the Constitution. First settlement made by Roger Williams 1636. Charter for Rhode Island and Providence 1663; remained organic law till 1842, date of the adoption of present constitution. **Area, Etc.**—Smallest of the States, 1,250 square miles; land, 1,085; water, 165. **Climate.**—Temperature at Newport: Winter, 29° to 43°; summer, 64° to 71°; mean annual, 50°. **Population.**—

Rhode Island ranked twenty-eighth in 1850, thirty-second in 1870, and thirty-fifth in 1890. Total population, 1890, 348,506. Classification: Male, 168,025; female, 177,481; native, 239,201; foreign, 106,305; white, 337,859; colored, 7,647. **Principal Cities.**—Providence, the metropolis, one of the State capitals, population 132,146. Pawtucket, 27,603. Woonsocket, 20,830. Newport, the other State capital, famous as a summer resort, 19,457. **Agriculture.**—Hay, potatoes, and Indian corn form the chief agricultural products. Total value of farm animals, \$2,421,320. **Granite Industry.**—Ranks fifth in total value of output; surpasses all others in value of output for monumental work. **Manufactures.**—Chief industry; leads in per capita value of manufactured products; second only to Massachusetts in production of cotton goods; over \$25,000,000 capital invested; 1889, wool industry, capital, \$28,886,337; value of products, \$34,722,493. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 223. **Education.**—School age, 5-15; number of pupils enrolled in public schools, 54,170; in private schools, 9,754. Brown University, Providence. Number of academies, 9. **Civil War.**—Men sent, 23,699; deaths, 1,321; pensioners, 2,889. **Political.**—State elections annual. Number of Senators, 36; Representatives, 72; term 1 year; sessions annual. Number of electoral votes, 4; number of voters, 100,017.



## **SOUTH CAROLINA.** Historical.—

Earliest settlement, French Huguenots, 1562. Previous to 1729 Carolinas constituted one province. Constitution adopted 1788. The eighth of the Thirteen Original States to enter the Union. Seceded November, 1860; readmitted June, 1868. **Area, Etc.**—30,570 square miles; land, 30,170; water, 400. **Climate.**—Temperature at Charleston: Mean winter, 49°; extreme, 10°; summer, 82°; extreme, 104°. **Population.**—

South Carolina ranked fourteenth in 1850, twenty-second in 1870, and twenty-third in 1890. Total population, 1890, 1,151,149. Classification: Male, 572,387; female, 578,812; native, 1,144,879; foreign, 6,270; white, 462,008; colored, 689,141. **Principal Cities.**—Charleston, the chief city, founded 1680, population 54,955; Columbia, the capital, 15,353; Greenville, 8,607. **Agriculture.**—Products of 1891: Cotton, 640,000 bales; corn, 18,650,000 bushels. Latest returns give rice product, 32,366,400 pounds. Rice culture introduced 1693. First Sea Island cotton grown 1790. **Manufactures, Etc.**—Total number manufacturing establishments, 3,242; annual products, \$29,951,550. Number cotton mills, 1890, 34. Value of lumber, shingles, etc., manufactured, 1890, \$4,413,250. Annual value of tar and turpentine, \$2,912,271. Output of phosphates, 1890, 463,998 tons; value, \$2,875,605. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 2,509. **Education.**—School age, 6-18. Pupils in public schools, 1889, 203,461; private, 14,257. **Political.**—State elections biennial. Number of Senators, 33; Representatives, 99; sessions annual; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 9; number of voters, 235,606.



## **SOUTH DAKOTA.** Historical.—

Part of Louisiana purchase. First explorations 1804-5. First real settlement 1856. Dakota Territory organized 1861. State admitted 1889. **Area.**—Total area 77,650 square miles; 76,850 land; 800 water. Greatest altitude, 7,368 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at Yankton: Mean winter, 13°; extreme, -34°; summer, 74°; extreme, 103°. **Population.**—South Dakota ranked thirty-seventh in 1890. Population, 328,808. Classification: Male, 180,250; female, 148,558; native, 237,753; foreign, 91,055; white, 327,290; colored, 1,518. **Principal Cities.**—Sioux Falls, population 10,177; Yankton, 3,670; Pierre, the capital, 3,235. **Agriculture, Etc.**—State essentially agricultural. Area under cereals, 1889, 3,701,604 acres. Corn, 1891, production 21,018,000 bushels; wheat, 29,714,000 bushels; oats, 23,388,000 bushels. Farm animals, 1,356,200; value, \$29,415,160. **Minerals.**—Gold mining began in Black Hills 1873; value of production, 1889, \$3,091,137; silver, \$135,331. There are 621 tin openings; output of tin-bearing rock, 1889, 22,000 short tons. Granite, sandstone, and limestone are quarried. In 1891, 31,813 barrels of Portland cement were made, value, \$71,579; there are large deposits of gypsum. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 2,665. **Education.**—Pupils in public schools, 66,150; school age, 7-20. University of South Dakota at Vermillion. **Political.**—State elections biennial. Number of Senators, 45; Representatives, 118; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years; term of Senators and Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 4; number voters, 96,765.



## **TENNESSEE.** Historical.—

First colony established 1756; 1789 became part of the United States territory south of the Ohio. Organized as a Territory 1794; admitted as a State June 1, 1796; the third State to enter the Union. Seceded February, 1861; readmitted February, 1870. **Area, Etc.**—42,050 square miles; land, 41,750; water, 300. State naturally divided into three parts—East, Middle, and West Tennessee. Elevation ranges from 400 to 6,500 feet.

**Climate.**—Temperature at Chattanooga: Mean winter, 41°; extreme, -7°; summer, 78°; extreme, 101°. **Population.**—Tennessee ranked fifth in 1850, ninth in 1870, and thirteenth in 1890. Total population, 1890, 1,767,518. Classification: Male, 891,585; female, 875,933; native, 1,747,489; foreign, 20,029; white, 1,336,637; colored, 430,881. **Principal Cities.**—Nashville, the capital and chief center of manufactures, population 76,168; Memphis, most important commercial center, 64,495; Chattanooga, 29,100; Knoxville, 22,535. **Agriculture.**—Latest reports give: Corn, 82,552,000 bushels; wheat, 11,626,000 bushels; oats, 5,960,000 bushels; tobacco, 36,368,395 pounds; cotton, 345,000 bales; hay, 321,070 tons. Value of farm animals, 1890, \$58,754,736; horses and mules, \$37,779,285. **Minerals.**—Principal minerals: Coal, iron, copper, zinc, lead, and manganese. Iron ore exists in half the counties in the State; output, 1890, 473,294 tons. Coal product, 1889, 1,925,689 tons; value, \$2,338,369. Tennessee marble. **Manufactures.**—Iron manufactures coeval with settlement of the State. Furnaces were erected 1790-95. State, in pig-iron, ranked seventh in 1890; third among Southern States; production, 290,747 tons. First steel produced in South made at Chattanooga 1878. State has 20 cotton and 55 woolen mills. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 2,971. **Education.**—School age, 6-21; number pupils in public schools, 1890, 455,732; in private schools, 44,218. University of Tennessee, Knoxville. **Political.**—State elections biennial. Number of Senators, 33; Representatives, 99; term, 2 years; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years. Number of electoral votes, 12; number voters, 402,476.



## **TEXAS.** Historical.—

Country visited by "Lone Star State," Spaniards 1583. First white settlement made by French 1685. Formed part of the Spanish province of Mexico. 1837 to 1845 was an independent republic. In 1845 admitted as a State, being the fifteenth in order of admission. Seceded February, 1861; readmitted 1868. **Area, Etc.**—The largest of the States. Number square miles, 265,780; land, 262,290; water, 3,490. **Climate.**—

Temperature at Brownsville: Mean winter, 57°; extreme, 18°; summer, 84°; extreme, 102°. **Population.**—Texas ranked twenty-fifth in 1850, nineteenth in 1870, and seventh in 1890. Total population, 1890, 2,235,523. Classification: Male, 1,172,553; female, 1,062,970; native, 2,082,567; foreign, 152,956; white, 1,745,935; colored, 489,588. **Principal Cities.**—Dallas, population 38,067; San Antonio, 37,673; Galveston, principal seaport and commercial city of State, 29,084; Houston, 27,557; Fort Worth, 23,076; Austin, the capital, 74,575. **Agriculture.**—Cotton, corn, and wheat are the staple crops. Texas leads in production of cotton. In 1891 cotton crop was 2,111,000 bales; value, \$81,311,800; corn, 70,635,000 bushels; wheat, 6,435,000 bushels; oats, 15,975,000 bushels. Sugar plantations chiefly on Brazos River. Peaches and grapes grown throughout the State, apples in the north. State leads in the cattle industry. Southwestern Texas contained extensive ranches previous to 1775. Total number farm animals, 1891, 16,694,875; value, \$140,043,649. **Minerals.**—Output of coal mines, 1889, 128,216 tons; value, \$340,620. Total production iron ores, 22,000 tons. Petroleum is produced near San Antonio. Granite, limestone, and sandstone are quarried. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 8,854. **Education.**—School age, 8-16; number pupils in public schools, 410,909; 26,883 in private schools. State has 12 colleges. University of Texas, Austin. **Political.**—State elections biennial. Number of Senators, 31; Representatives, 128; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 12; number voters, 535,942.

## **UTAH.** Historical.—

First explorations by Spaniards 1540. First settlements made by Mormons under Brigham Young at Salt Lake City 1847. Ceded to United States by Mexico 1848. In 1849 Mormons organized the State of "Deseret"; September 9, 1850, Congress passed an act creating the Territory of Utah; State admitted 1896. **Area, Etc.**—84,900 square miles; land, 82,190; water, 2,780. Mean elevation, 6,100 feet. 2,524 artesian wells, used chiefly to irrigate orchards, gardens, and vineyards. **Climate.**—Temperature at Salt Lake: Winter, 28°; extreme, -20°; summer, 76°; extreme, 101°. **Population.**—Utah ranked thirty-fifth in 1850, thirty-ninth in 1870, and fortieth in 1890. Total population, 1890, 207,905. Classification: Male, 110,463; female, 97,442; native, 154,841; foreign, 53,064; white, 205,899; colored, 2,006. **Principal Cities.**—Salt Lake City, the capital and metropolis, population 44,843; Ogden, 14,889; Provo, 5,159; Logan, 4,565. **Agriculture.**—Agriculture and mining chief industries. Wheat crop, 2,393,000 bushels; oats, 1,388,000 bushels; Indian corn, 675,000 bushels; potatoes of unusual size and fine quality; annual yield over 1,000,000 bushels. Fruits are of fine flavor and abundant. Live stock 1891: Sheep, value, \$4,650,466; cattle, \$5,679,512; milch cows, \$1,210,878; horses, \$2,414,946. Wool clip about 9,000,000 pounds. **Minerals.**—Gold, silver, lead, and copper are the principal minerals. Gold, 1890, \$680,000; silver, \$10,343,434. Third in silver and lead. Iron and coal are mined. Marble beds exist, not developed. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 1,347. **Education.**—School age, 6-18; number pupils in common schools, 38,372; in private schools, 10,794. University of Deseret, Salt Lake City. **Political.**—Territorial elections biennial. Number of Senators, 12; Representatives, 24; term, 2 years; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years. Number voters, 54,471.



## **VERMONT.** Historical.—

First State admitted after the organization of the Government. Date of admission March 4, 1791. First settlement made 1724. First constitution adopted 1777. **Area, Etc.**—9,565 square miles; land, 9,135; water, 430. Highest elevation, 4,430 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at Burlington: Winter, 18° to 50°; summer, 65° to 75°. **Population.**—Vermont ranked twenty-third in 1850, thirtieth in 1870, and thirty-sixth in 1890. Total population,



1890, 332,422. Classification: Male, 169,327; female, 163,095; native, 288,334; foreign, 44,088; white, 331,418; colored, 1,004. **Principal Cities.**—Burlington, one of the most important lumber markets in the United States, population 14,590; Rutland, 11,760; St. Albans, 7,771; Montpelier, the capital, 4,160. **Agriculture.**—Chief occupation of the State. Over 3,000,000 acres of improved land. Latest reports give: Corn, 2,144,000 bushels; wheat, 344,000 bushels; oats, 4,037,000 bushels; hay, 1,038,303 tons. State exceeds all others in production of maple sugar—nearly 12,000,000 pounds of sugar and 130,000 gallons of molasses. Value of farm animals, \$18,172,157. **Mineral Wealth.**—Quarries chief mineral wealth. Marbles in great variety are quarried in large quantities. Value of total output for year, \$2,300,000. Ranks second in production of slate. Iron and gold exist. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 1,001. **Education.**—Number pupils enrolled in public schools, 1889, 73,237; in private schools, 6,745; school age, 5-20. State University at Burlington. **Civil War.**—Furnished 33,288 men; 8,566 pensioners. **Political.**—State elections biennial. Number of Senators, 30; Representatives, 243; term, 2 years; sessions biennial, in even-numbered years. Number of electoral votes, 4; number voters, 101,697.

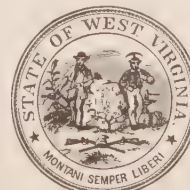


**VIRGINIA.** Historical.—Oldest successful "Old Dominion." English colony. First settlement made, by 105 colonists, at Jamestown 1607. Became a Crown colony 1625. Tenth of the Thirteen Original States to enter the Union. Constitution 1776. New constitution 1869. **Area, Etc.**—42,450 square miles: land, 40,125; water, 2,325. Famed for its mountain resorts and medicinal springs. **Climate.**—Temperature at Lynchburg: Mean winter, 36°, extreme, 5°; summer, 78°, extreme, 102°.

**Principal Cities.**—Richmond, the capital and metropolis, population, 81,388; Norfolk, 34,871; Petersburg, 22,680; Lynchburg, average annual sales of tobacco, 20,060,000 pounds, 19,709. **Population.**—Ranked fourth in 1850, tenth in 1870, and fifteenth in 1890. Total population 1890, 1,655,980. Classification: Male, 824,278; female, 831,702; native, 1,637,606; foreign, 18,374; white, 1,020,122; colored, 635,858. **Agriculture.**—Chief industry. Total value farm products 1890, \$56,922,000. Corn crop, 36,922,000 bushels; wheat, 5,614,000 bushels; oats, 6,587,000 bushels. Second in production of tobacco, 1890, 72,875,600 pounds, value, \$5,830,000. First in peanuts, value, \$2,578,120. Fruits and vegetables largely produced. Value of farm animals 1891, \$40,162,344. **Minerals.**—Coal and iron principal minerals mined. Ranks seventh in iron production. Gray granite noted for its excellence; limestone, sandstone, and greenstone. Marbles abundant. Excellent roofing slates. **Manufactures.**—Latest reports give value of products \$75,000,000; gain in five years, 44 per cent. Tobacco, iron, flour, coke, leather, lumber, and cotton among the more important. State ranked seventeenth in 1880 and sixth in 1890 in production of pig iron. **Railways.**—Miles in operation 1891, 3,556. **Education.**—Pupils in public schools 1890, 342,269. School age, 5-21. In private schools, 14,836. Number colleges, 8. Washington and Lee University, Lexington. **Political.**—State elections biennial. Number of Senators, 40; Representatives, 100. Sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 12; number voters, 378,782.

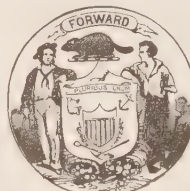


**WASHINGTON.** Historical.—Explorations of coasts by American navigators 1789. First important settlement 1845. Territory organized 1853. State admitted into the Union, November, 1889. **Area, Etc.**—69,180 square miles; land, 66,880; water, 2,300. Greatest altitude is Mount Ranier, 14,441 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at Olympia: Winter, 38°, extreme, -2°; summer, 62°, extreme, 97°. **Population.**—Washington ranked fortieth in 1860, forty-second in 1870, and thirty-fourth in 1890. Total population, 1890, 349,390. Classification: Male, 217,562; female, 131,828; native, 259,385; foreign, 90,005; white, 340,513; colored, 8,877. **Principal Cities.**—Seattle, population 42,897; Tacoma, 36,006; Spokane Falls, 19,922; Olympia, the capital, 4,698. **Agriculture, Etc.**—Wheat most important cereal; 1891, 12,216,000 bushels; oats, 6,744,000 bushels. Among hop-producing States, second place; 1890, value, \$2,284,955. Climate specially adapted to fruit culture. Value farm animals, 1891, \$25,687,953. Wool-growing important; 1890, 4,384,490 pounds. Estimated area of forest lands, 20,000,000 acres; standing timber, 389,365,000,000 feet. Production, 1890, 1,321,400,000 feet of sawed lumber and 888,400,000 shingles. **Fisheries.**—Third in Pacific Coast fisheries; second in the canning of salmon. **Minerals.**—Coal output, 1889, 1,030,578 tons; value, \$2,393,238. Gold, silver, sandstone, limestone. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 2,230. **Education.**—Pupils in public schools, 55,432; in private schools, 4,382; school age, 5-21. University of Washington at Seattle. **Political.**—State elections biennial. Number of Senators, 34; Representatives, 78; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years. Number of electoral votes, 4; number of voters, 146,918.



**WEST VIRGINIA.** Historical.—"Little Mountain." Formed from north-western portion of Virginia. Representatives from forty counties, 1861, rejected ordinance of secession and organized a State government. State constitution adopted 1862. Admitted 1863. **Area, Etc.**—24,780 square miles; land, 24,645; water, 135. Greatest altitude, 4,860 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at Morgantown: Mean winter, 35°, extreme, -10°; summer, 74°, extreme, 97°. **Population.**—West

Virginia ranked twenty-seventh in 1870, and twenty-eighth in 1890. Total population, 1890, 762,794. Classification: Male, 390,285; female, 372,509; native, 743,911; foreign, 18,883; white, 730,077; colored, 32,717. **Principal Cities.**—Wheeling, "Nail City," metropolis, population 34,522; Huntington, 10,168; Parkersburg, 8,408; Charleston, capital, 6,742. **Agriculture, Etc.**—Chief products wheat, corn, hay, tobacco, and oats. 1891: Corn, 18,888,000 bushels; wheat, 3,423,000 bushels; oats, 2,385,000 bushels. Tobacco product, 2,602,021 pounds. Live-stock in crests extensive. Value farm animals, 1891, \$23,846,908. **Minerals.**—Coal the most important; 2,385,000 square miles; 115 regular mines, 996 local; output, 1889, 6,231,880 tons; value, \$5,086,584. Iron ores abundant, but not extensively mined. **Manufactures.**—Leading industries: Iron and steel, tobacco, glass, pottery, coke, flour, and leather. Fourth in the South in pig-iron. Fourth in United States in steel. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 1,547. **Education.**—Pupils in public schools, 193,293; in private schools, 4,607; school age, 6-21. Number colleges, 7. University of West Virginia, Morgantown. **Political.**—Number Senators, 26; Representatives, 65; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 6; number voters, 181,400. **Civil War.**—Furnished 32,068 men; deaths, 4,017; 9,787 pensioners.



**WISCONSIN.** Historical.—Earliest explorations by French 1634. "Badger State." First settlers 1726. Wisconsin Territory organized 1836. State admitted 1848, the seventeenth. **Area, Etc.**—Total area, 56,040 square miles; land, 54,450; water, 1,590. Elevation, 610 to about 1,800 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at Milwaukee: Winter, 19°, extreme, -25°; summer, 69°, extreme, 100°. **Population.**—Wisconsin ranked twenty-fourth in 1850, fifteenth in 1870, and fourteenth in 1890.

Total population, 1890, 1,686,880. Classification: Male, 874,951; female, 811,929; native, 1,167,681; foreign, 519,199; white, 1,680,473; colored, 6,407. **Principal Cities.**—Milwaukee, the metropolis, population 204,468; La Crosse, 25,090; Oshkosh, 22,836; Racine, 21,014; Madison, the capital, 13,426. **Agriculture.**—Total value of farms and farm products, \$568,187,288. Latest reports in bushels: Corn, 34,624,216; wheat, 11,698,922; oats, 60,739,052; barley, 15,225,872; rye, 4,520,582; buckwheat, 1,064,178; potatoes, about 10,000,000 bushels; value of hay, \$15,000,000. Excellent tobacco, hops, and flax are grown; seventh among tobacco producing States. Value of farm animals, 1891: Horses, \$34,441,649; mules, \$438,819; milch cows, \$14,414,438; oxen and other cattle, \$13,749,322; sheep, \$2,688,630; swine, \$5,925,584. Dairying an important industry. **Horticulture, Etc.**—Apples, 1,070,845 bushels; berries, 70,768 bushels. Nurseries, 117; seed farms, 21; 105 florist establishments. **Minerals.**—Fifth as a producer of iron; output, 837,399 tons; value, \$1,840,908. Lead and zinc mining showing renewed activity; fourth in production of zinc. Third in production of sandstone. **Manufactures.**—Tenth in production of pig-iron. Value of woolen products, \$3,493,155; cotton products, \$620,196. **Lumber.**—Wisconsin River Valley center of most productive white-pine districts in the world; 1890, 863 establishments, capital invested, \$84,586,623; employees, 81,050; wages paid, \$8,813,188; value materials used, \$30,755,875; products and manufactures, \$49,547,410; value of forest products, \$2,361,357. Production of mills, 2,861,517,000 feet of lumber, 1,866,022,000 shingles, 58,187,000 staves, and 7,819,000 sets of headings. **Fisheries.**—Inland lakes and streams contain numerous varieties of excellent fish. Fisheries of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior, value, \$363,026. **Civil War.**—Furnished 91,327 men; deaths, 12,301; pensioners, 20,969. **Railways.**—Miles in operation, 1891, 5,786. **Education.**—350,342 pupils in public schools; school age, 4-20; in private schools, 58,948. University of Wisconsin, Madison. **Political.**—State elections biennial. Number of Senators, 33; Representatives, 100; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years. Term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 12; number voters, 461,722.



**WYOMING.** Historical.—Formed part of the Louisiana purchase of 1803, and Mexican acquisition of 1848. Wyoming Territory organization completed 1868. State admitted 1890. **Area.**—97,890 square miles; 97,575 land, 315 water. Mean elevation, 6,400 feet; highest, Fremont's Peak, 13,790 feet. **Climate.**—Temperature at Cheyenne: Winter, 25°, extreme, -38°; summer 67°, extreme, 100°. **Population.**—Wyoming ranked forty seventh in population from 1870 to 1890. Total population, 1890, 60,705. Classification: Male, 39,343; female, 21,362; native, 45,792; foreign, 14,913; white, 59,275; colored, 1,430. **Principal Cities.**—Cheyenne, the capital, population 11,690; Laramie, 6,388; Rock Springs, 3,406. **Agriculture.**—Estimated area of cultivated land, 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 acres. Much of the land requires irrigation. Cereals, except Indian corn, vegetables, and all fruits common to temperate climate may be grown. Principal crop is hay; annual value, about \$1,500,000. **Live Stock.**—Oldest and most important industry. Cattle are the most important, but great progress has been made in the number and quality of the sheep and horses. Value oxen and other cattle, 1891, \$15,910,696; horses, \$3,422,190; mules, \$98,040; sheep, \$2,808,070; milch cows, \$428,640; swine, \$66,392. **Minerals.**—Coal the most important; 1890, 1,870,366 tons; value, \$3,183,669. Gold, copper, iron, and gypsum exist. Sandstone and limestone quarried. **Railways.**—Miles in operation in 1891, 1,052. **Education.**—7,052 pupils in public schools; school age, 6-21. State University located at Laramie. **Political.**—State elections biennial. Number of Senators, 15; Representatives, 32; sessions biennial, in odd-numbered years; term of Senators, 4 years; Representatives, 2 years. Number of electoral votes, 3; number voters, 27,044.



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. — We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — And whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and Happiness. Prudence indeed will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. — He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to assent to Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. — He has called together legislative Bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. — He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. — He has refused for a long time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remains in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. — He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Law for Naturalization of Strangers; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. — He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. — He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their Offices, and the amount and Payment of their salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance. — He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislature. — He has endeavoured to bring us to a complete Conquest, by keeping constant Armies of regular Troops, and by maintaining large bodies of armed troops among us. — He has attempted to maintain a standing Army in time of peace, without the Consent of our Legislature. — He has endeavoured to obstruct the Trade between us and other Parts of the World, by erecting obnoxious Duties on Imports and Exports, and by imposing Taxes on us without our Consent. — He has endeavoured to destroy the Fishery, by granting exclusive Charters to certain British Subjects. — He has endeavoured to cut off our Trade with the most important Parts of the World, by erecting obnoxious Duties on Imports and Exports, and by imposing Taxes on us without our Consent. — He has endeavoured to obstruct the Trade between us and other Parts of the World, by erecting obnoxious Duties on Imports and Exports, and by imposing Taxes on us without our Consent. — He has endeavoured to cut off our Trade with the most important Parts of the 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our Trade with all parts of the world: — For improving Taxes on us without our Consent: — For depriving us in many cases, of the benefit of Trial by Jury: — For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging it's Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing their own absolute rule into these Colonies: — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Charms of our Governments: — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. — He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. — He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & Oppression, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. — He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. — He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. — In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. . . Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their Legislatures to extend an unwise and able jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of concinnity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends. —

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Tristram Gwinnett  
 Sympson Hall  
 Geo. Mason.

John Johnson  
 Joseph Brewster,  
 John Towner

Edward Rutledge.

John Jay in a Jun.  
 Thomas Lynch and Jun.  
 Arthur Middleton

John Hancock

Samuel Chalmers  
 Wm. Parke  
 John Stirling  
 Charles Carroll of Carrollton

John Morris  
 Benjamin Rush  
 Wm. Livingston  
 John Morton  
 Geo. Livingston  
 Col. Smith

Rich. B. Smith  
 Chas. Sumner  
 John L. Smith  
 Lewis Morris

John Bartlett  
 John W. Weymouth  
 John Adams  
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# THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.



*John Adams*

JOHN ADAMS was born at Quincy, Mass., in 1735. He was elected to Congress in 1774, and was among the strongest advocates of the Declaration of Independence. He was the first United States Minister to England, was elected Vice President with Washington, and President in 1797. He died July 4, 1826, the same day with Jefferson.



*Sam. Adams*

SAMUEL ADAMS, born in Boston, Mass., in 1722, was educated for the ministry, but took to politics from preference. Elected a delegate to Congress in 1774, he was one of the staunchest supporters of his country's cause during the whole struggle. He was chosen member of the General Court and Governor of Massachusetts, and died in 1803.



*Josiah Bartlett*

JOSIAH BARTLETT, born at Amesbury, Mass., in 1729, was a physician, at Kingston, N. H. He was a member of the Committee of Safety in 1775, and signed the Declaration as representative from New Hampshire. He was elected Governor of that State, holding the office with distinction, and died in May, 1795.



*Charles Carroll of Carrollton*

CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton was born at Annapolis in 1737. All through the war he was a most zealous supporter of the patriot cause. He entered Congress July 4, 1776, and signed the Declaration the same day. He survived all other signers of the Declaration of Independence, dying in 1832.



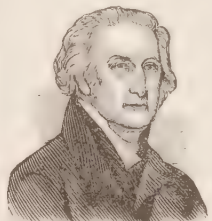
*Samuel Chase*

SAMUEL CHASE of Maryland was born in 1741, became an eloquent speaker and eminent lawyer of Annapolis, and was chosen a member of the first Continental Congress. He was afterward made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maryland, and was elevated to the United States Supreme Court bench in 1796. He died in June, 1811.



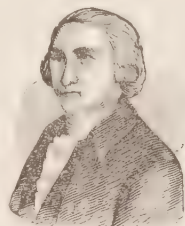
*Abra. Clark*

ABRAHAM CLARK of New Jersey was born in 1726. He was a member of the Committee of Public Safety in Elizabethtown, entered the Continental Congress toward the end of June, 1776, and signed the Declaration the following month. Mr. Clark, who did efficient work for his country in the department of finance, remained to the last in public life, and died in 1794.



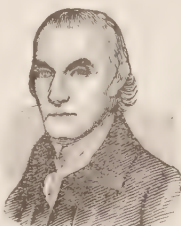
*George Clymer*

GEORGE CLYMER was born at Philadelphia in 1739, and entered Congress late in July, 1776, as one of the representatives of Pennsylvania to fill the places of those who declined to vote for the Declaration of Independence. He signed the great document on August 2, 1776. After filling many high offices, he died in 1813.



*William Ellery*

WILLIAM ELLERY of Rhode Island, one of the foremost patriots of that little colony, was born in 1727. He was elected to the Continental Congress as colleague of Stephen Hopkins. Mr. Ellery's estate suffered from the ravages of war, his house being burnt by the enemy, yet he continued to represent his State until 1785. He died in 1820.



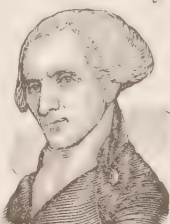
*W. Floyd*

WILLIAM FLOYD of Long Island, whose name appears at the head of the signatures of the New York delegation affixed to the Declaration of Independence, was born in 1734. He was several times reflected to Congress, serving eight years in all, and was for various terms a member of the Senate of the State of New York. He died in 1821.



*Benj. Franklin*

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, born in Boston in 1706, was bred a printer, and became agent in England for the Colonies. He was elected to Congress in 1775, signed the Declaration, and soon afterward went to France as Commissioner. He returned to his native country in 1785, and died in Philadelphia in April, 1790.



*Elbridge Gerry*

ELBRIDGE GERRY of Massachusetts was the fifth delegate to sign the Declaration. Born in 1744, he was an ardent patriot, and after serving two years in the General Assembly of Massachusetts, entered Congress in 1776. Mr. Gerry was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1811 and Vice-President of the United States in 1812. He died in 1814.



*Button Gwinnett*

BUTTON GWINNETT was born in Wales in 1732. He emigrated to this country early in life, was conspicuous as an advocate of colonial rights, and was elected to Congress as a delegate from Georgia in 1776. In 1777 a mortal animosity sprang up between him and General McIntosh, of the same State, which ended in a duel in which Gwinnett was killed.



*Lyman Hall*

LYMAN HALL, born in Connecticut in 1731, was elected to the Continental Congress to represent a patriotic parish of Georgia at a time when many of the people of that State were bent on adhering to the crown. Much of his time was devoted to furthering the interests of education and religion. He became Governor and died in 1791.



*John Hancock*

JOHN HANCOCK, the great social and political leader in Massachusetts, was born at Quincy, Mass., in 1737. He became a Boston merchant, was elected President of the Continental Congress in 1775, and held that position when the great Declaration was adopted. He was for many years Governor of Massachusetts, and died in 1793.



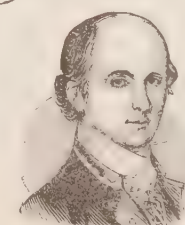
*Benj. Harrison*

BENJAMIN HARRISON was born in Virginia in 1740, and began his political career in the Virginia Legislature in 1764. He was a delegate to the first Continental Congress in 1774, serving until 1777. He was chosen speaker of the Virginia Assembly in 1778, Governor of Virginia in 1782, and died in 1791.



*Joseph Hewes*

JOSEPH HEWES, the son of a New Jersey Quaker, was born in 1730, and about the year 1760 settled as a merchant at Edenton, N. C. After doing good service in the Colonial Legislature he was elected as the first representative of North Carolina to the Continental Congress. He died in Philadelphia in December, 1779.



*Thos. Heyward, Junr.*

THOMAS HEYWARD, Jr., of South Carolina, was born in 1746. He was the son of a wealthy planter, completed his studies in Europe, and was sent to Congress in 1775. After years of civil and military activity, he withdrew from public life in 1791, and died in 1809.



*Wm. Hooper*

WILLIAM HOOPER was born in Boston, Mass., in 1742. He commenced the practice of law at Wilmington, N. C., in 1767, was a member of the Legislature of that State in 1773, and represented North Carolina in the first Continental Congress in 1774. He resigned his seat soon after signing the Declaration, and died in 1790.



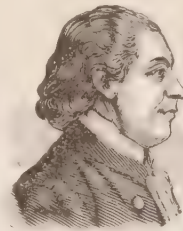
## THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—CONTINUED.


*Stephen Hopkins*

STEPHEN HOPKINS of Rhode Island was nearly seventy years of age when, with a hand shaking with palsy, he subscribed his name to the Declaration of Independence. Bred as a farmer, he rose step by step from Town Clerk to Chief Justice and Governor of his State, and, after a life of extraordinary usefulness, died in 1785.


*Francis Hopkinson*

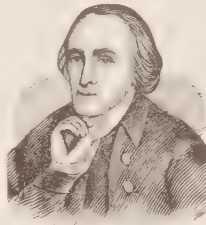
FRANCIS HOPKINSON, no less noted as a poet, artist, and musician than as a statesman, was in his fortieth year when he signed the Declaration of Independence. He was one of the most enthusiastic patriots of his time, and made for himself a distinguished and honorable record in Congress. He died in 1791.


*Sam Huntington*

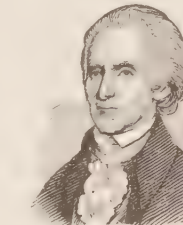
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON was born at Windham, Conn., in 1732. Educated as a lawyer, he was appointed King's Attorney, and soon afterward was raised to the bench of the Superior Court. He was elected to Congress in 1775, and was chosen President of that body in 1779. He was afterward Governor of Connecticut, and died in 1796.


*Th. Jefferson*

THOMAS JEFFERSON was thirty-three years of age when, as a delegate from Virginia, he signed the Declaration of Independence, drawn up by his own hand. His splendid services to his country, as Governor of Virginia and as President of the United States, are familiar as household words to all Americans.


*Francis Lightfoot Lee*

FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE of Virginia, the brother of Richard Henry Lee, was born in 1734. After serving in the Virginia House of Burgesses, he was elected to the Continental Congress, representing his State in that body until 1779. Mr. Lee, who was a general favorite, died at Richmond, Va., in April, 1797.


*Richard Henry Lee*

RICHARD HENRY LEE of Virginia, author of the resolution declaring the independence of the Colonies, was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1774, being in his forty-fifth year when he signed the Declaration. He was chosen President of Congress in 1784, dying in 1794.


*Francis Lewis*

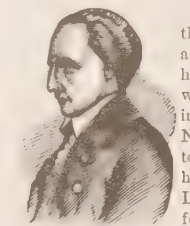
FRANCIS LEWIS of New York was sixty-three years of age when he signed the Declaration of Independence. He was born in Wales, in 1718, came to America when twenty-two years of age, and engaged extensively in foreign trade. Reduced from affluence almost to poverty, through the persecution of the Tories, he died in 1803.


*Phil Livingston*

PHILIP LIVINGSTON of New York was born at Albany in 1718. He became one of the leading merchants of New York, and was a member of the first and second Continental Congresses, and was sixty years of age when he signed the Declaration of Independence. He was elected to Congress in 1778, and died the same year.


*Thos McKean*

THOMAS MCKEAN, who represented what is now the State of Delaware in the Continental Congress during the entire war period, was born in 1734. He joined the "Stamp-Act Congress" in 1765, became President of Congress in 1781, and was the first President of the State of Delaware. He was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1799 till 1803, and died in 1817.


*Lewis Morris*

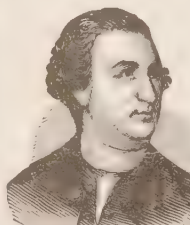
LEWIS MORRIS, who signed the Declaration when a British army was within a few miles of his estate and three war ships were within range of his dwelling, was born at Morrisania, in New York, in 1726, and elected to Congress in 1775, resuming his seat in 1776. His estate on Long Island was a special mark for the ravages of the invaders. He died in 1798.


*Rob Morris*

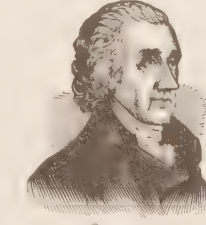
ROBERT MORRIS was born in England in 1734, was educated in Philadelphia, and early entered a commercial life. He was elected to Congress from Pennsylvania in 1775, and was the leading financier of the Revolution. He lost a vast fortune in his old age, was in a Philadelphia jail for debt, and died in 1806.


*Thos Nelson Jr.*

THOMAS NELSON, JR., was born at York, Va., in 1738. He was educated in England, and elected a delegate to Congress in 1775. He succeeded Thomas Jefferson as Governor of Virginia, was Commander-in-Chief in 1781, and as Brigadier-General was actively engaged in military life at the time when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. He died in January, 1789.


*Wm Paca*

WILLIAM PACA, born at Hertford, Md., in 1740, was educated in Philadelphia, and studied law in Annapolis. He was a delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress in 1774, and was elected Chief Justice of Maryland. He became Governor of Maryland in 1782, and died in 1799.


*Rob Treat Paine*

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, born in Boston in 1731, studied theology, but afterward entered the legal profession. He was elected to Congress in 1774, and took a prominent part in its deliberations. He was Attorney-General of Massachusetts, and afterward Justice of the Supreme Court. He died in 1814.


*Geo Read*

GEORGE READ, who entered the first Continental Congress as the representative of the three lower counties of Pennsylvania, was born in Maryland in 1733. He drew up the constitution of Delaware on its organization as a State in 1776. He was afterward Chief Justice of Delaware, and died in 1798.


*Geo Ross*

GEORGE ROSS was born at Newcastle, Del., in 1730, and settled in Lancaster, Penn., as a lawyer. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1774 until 1777, and in the Congress of 1776 signed the Declaration. He was raised to the judicial bench of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1779, and died the same year.


*Benjamin Rush*

BENJAMIN RUSH, born near Philadelphia in 1745, was educated at Princeton, and after pursuing his medical studies at Edinburgh and other seats of learning, became a physician of Philadelphia. He entered Congress in 1776, was Surgeon-General of the middle department in 1777, and active in public life till his death, in 1813.


*Edward Rutledge*

EDWARD RUTLEDGE was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1749, and in 1774, at the age of twenty-five, was one of the representatives of that State in Congress. He was a member of the first board of war in 1776, and in 1780 was a prisoner of war at Charleston. He was Governor of South Carolina in 1798, and died in 1800.



## THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—CONTINUED.



*Roger Sherman*

ROGER SHERMAN was born at Newton, near Boston, in 1721. He was bred a shoemaker, but became a lawyer, and early in life was raised to the judicial bench. He entered Congress in 1774, and was a member of the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence. He died in 1793.



*James Smith*

JAMES SMITH was born in Ireland about the year 1730, and was educated for the bar in Philadelphia. He raised the first volunteer company for the war, in Pennsylvania, in 1774, and signed the Declaration on August 2, 1776. He was droll and eccentric, but one of the most popular men of his time. He died in 1806.



*Richard Stockton*

RICHARD STOCKTON was born near Princeton, N. J., in 1730, and was one of the most brilliant lawyers of his time, being appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. He entered Congress in 1776, and his valuable estate was desolated by the loyalists toward the close of that year. He suffered severely in body from the brutal treatment of the enemy, and died in 1781.



*Thomas Stone*

THOMAS STONE was born in Maryland in 1743. He was a lawyer by profession, entered Congress in 1774, and was subsequently three times reelected to represent his State. He was a member of the congressional committee chosen in 1776, to devise a plan for a national government, and was elected President of Congress *pro tempore* in 1784. He died in 1787.



*George Taylor*

GEORGE TAYLOR was born in Ireland in 1716, and began life in America as a laborer in a foundry at Durham, Penn., in 1734. He acquired a fortune, took an ardent interest in the independence of the colonies, and became County Judge and Colonel of Militia. He was elected to Congress in July, 1776, signing the Declaration eleven days later. He died in 1781.



*George Walton*

GEORGE WALTON was born in Frederick County, Va., in 1740. He learned the trade of a carpenter, but later became a prominent lawyer in Georgia. He was a delegate to Congress from Georgia in 1776, and remained in that body until 1781. He was twice Governor of his adopted State, once Chief Justice, and once United States Senator. He died in 1804.



*William Whipple*

WILLIAM WHIPPLE was born at Kittery, Maine, in 1730, and commenced business as a merchant in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1759. He was elected to Congress from New Hampshire in 1776, was a Brigadier of Militia in 1777, fought at Saratoga, and helped to escort Burgoyne's captive army to Boston. He was afterwards a Judge, and died in 1785.



*William Williams*

WILLIAM WILLIAMS was born at Lebanon, Conn., in 1731, and was educated for the ministry. He preferred a military life, however, and entering the army took part in the frontier wars in New York, in 1775. He was a member of the Connecticut Legislature for forty-five years, was elected to Congress in 1775, and died in 1811.



*James Wilson*

JAMES WILSON was born in Scotland in 1742, and arrived in Philadelphia in 1766, where he became classical teacher in the college. He was admitted to the bar in 1768, and in 1775 entered Congress, being one of the strongest advocates of the Declaration of Independence. He became a Supreme Court Judge, and died in 1798.



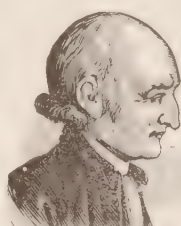
*John Witherspoon*

JOHN WITHERSPOON, a descendant of John Knox, was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1722. He served as chaplain to the Young Pretender, and was called to the presidency of Princeton College in 1767. He entered Congress in time to sign the Declaration, and served faithfully for six years. He died in 1794.



*Oliver Wolcott*

OLIVER WOLCOTT was born in Connecticut in 1726, and educated at Yale. He entered Congress in 1776, and was one of the most active patriots of his time. While in command of the Connecticut volunteers he assisted in the capture of General Burgoyne at Saratoga. He was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1796, and died the following year.



*George Wythe*

GEORGE WYTHE, born in Elizabeth County, Va., in 1726, became one of the ablest lawyers of that State. He was one of the representatives of Virginia in Congress in 1775, and with Jefferson and others revised the laws of Virginia soon after the Declaration. He was Chancellor of Virginia for twenty years, dying in 1806.

*Carter Braxton*

CARTER BRAXTON of Virginia was the son of a wealthy planter. He was born in 1736, became a member of the last House of Burgesses of Virginia in 1774, and was elected to the Continental Congress in 1775, signing the Declaration of Independence the next year. He died of paralysis in 1797, in his sixty-second year.

*Arthur Middleton*

ARTHUR MIDDLETON of South Carolina was born near the Ashley River, in 1743, and graduated from Cambridge University, England, in 1765. He was a delegate in Congress in July, 1776, and signed the Declaration. He took up arms in 1780, but was early made prisoner. He again served in Congress, and died in 1787.

*John Hart*

JOHN HART, born in Hopewell, N. J., in 1708, and known to his former neighbors as "Honest John Hart," entered the first Continental Congress in 1774. He was an object of special vengeance to the adherents of the crown, and was hunted in the forest like a wild beast. He died in 1780.

*John Morton*

JOHN MORTON was born at Chester, Pa., in 1724. He was a member of the "Stamp-Act Congress," and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was Speaker of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and a Justice of the Supreme Court of that State. He entered Congress in 1774, and died in April, 1777.

*Thomas Lynch, Jr.*

THOMAS LYNCH, JR., who was only twenty-seven years of age when he signed the Declaration, was born on the banks of the North Santee River, in South Carolina, in 1749. He took his dying father's seat in Congress in 1776. He was drowned while on a voyage to St. Eustatia in search of health, in 1779.

*John Penn*

JOHN PENN, who was born in Virginia in 1741, entered the Continental Congress as a delegate from North Carolina in 1775. He was a distinguished lawyer, orator, and patriot, and signed the Declaration with alacrity. He remained in Congress until 1780. After the war he retired to private life, and died in 1788.

*Cesar Rodney*

CESAR RODNEY, whose father came to America with William Penn, was born in Delaware about the year 1730. He was a member of the "Stamp-Act Congress," and was a delegate in the first Continental Congress in 1774, laboring hard for that independence of which he signed the Declaration in 1776. He died in 1783.

*Matthew Thornton*

MATTHEW THORNTON was born in Ireland in 1714, and came to America at an early age. He studied medicine, and commenced its practice at Londonderry, N. H. He was only in Congress for a short time late in the autumn of 1776, and was the last signer of the Declaration of Independence. He died in 1803.



# THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.



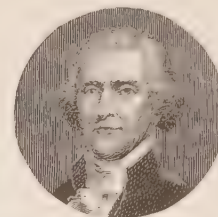
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, February 22, 1732.  
President, April 30, 1789—March 4, 1797.  
Died at Mount Vernon, Virginia, December 14, 1799.



JOHN ADAMS.

Born at Braintree (now Quincy), Norfolk County, Massachusetts, October 19, 1735.  
President, March 4, 1797—March 4, 1801.  
Died at Braintree, July 4, 1826.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Born at Shadwell, Albemarle County, Virginia, April 2, 1743.  
President, March 4, 1801—March 4, 1809.  
Died at Monticello, Virginia, July 4, 1826.



JAMES MADISON.

Born at Port Conway, King George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751.  
President, March 4, 1809—March 4, 1817.  
Died at Montpelier, Virginia, June 28, 1836.



JAMES MONROE.

Born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758.  
President, March 4, 1817—March 4, 1825.  
Died at New York City, July 4, 1831.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Born at Braintree, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767.  
President, March 4, 1825—March 4, 1829.  
Died at Washington, D. C., February 23, 1848.



ANDREW JACKSON.

Born in Waxhaw Settlement, North Carolina, March 15, 1767.  
President, March 4, 1829—March 4, 1837.  
Died at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1845.



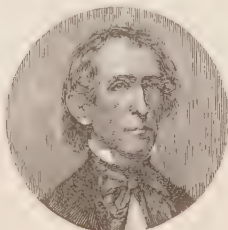
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Born at Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York, December 5, 1782.  
President, March 4, 1837—March 4, 1841.  
Died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862.



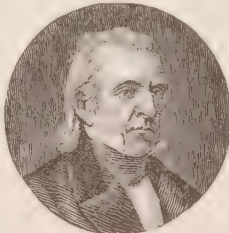
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Born at Berkely, Charles City County, Virginia, February 9, 1773.  
President, March 4, 1841—April 4, 1841.  
Died at Washington, D. C., April 4, 1841.



JOHN TYLER.

Born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790.  
President, April 4, 1841—March 4, 1845.  
Died at Richmond, Virginia, January 17, 1862.



JAMES KNOX POLK.

Born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795.  
President, March 4, 1845—March 5, 1849.  
Died at Nashville, Tennessee, June 15, 1849.



ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784.  
President, March 5, 1849—July 9, 1850.  
Died at Washington, D. C., July 9, 1850.



## THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.



MILLARD FILLMORE.

Born in the township of Locke, Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800.  
President, July 9, 1850—March 4, 1853.  
Died at Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.



FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Born at Hillsborough, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804.  
President, March 4, 1853—March 4, 1857.  
Died at Concord, New Hampshire, October 8, 1869.



JAMES BUCHANAN.

Born at Stony Batter, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791.  
President, March 4, 1857—March 4, 1861.  
Died at Wheatland, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1868.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Born in Hardin (now La Rue) County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809.  
President, March 4, 1861—April 15, 1865.  
Died at Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865.



ANDREW JOHNSON.

Born at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, December 29, 1808.  
President, April 15, 1865—March 4, 1869.  
Died in Carter County, Tennessee, July 31, 1875.



ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822.  
President, March 4, 1869—March 4, 1877.  
Died at Mount McGregor, New York, July 23, 1885.



RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES.

Born at Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio, October 4, 1822.  
President, March 4, 1877—March 4, 1881.  
Died at Spiegel Grove, Ohio, January 17, 1893.



JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD.

Born at Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, November 19, 1831.  
President, March 4, 1881—September 19, 1881.  
Died at Elberon, New Jersey, September 19, 1881.



CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Born in Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830.  
President, September 20, 1881—March 4, 1885.  
Died at New York City, November 18, 1886.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

Born at Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837.  
President, March 4, 1885—March 4, 1889.  
President, March 4, 1893—March 4, 1897.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Born at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, August 20, 1833.  
President, March 4, 1889—March 4, 1893.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, February 26, 1844.  
President, March 4, 1897—



## PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.

PRESIDENTS.				VICE-PRESIDENTS.				PRESIDENTS.				VICE-PRESIDENTS.			
TERM.	No.	NAME.	QUALIFIED.	No.	NAME.	QUALIFIED.		TERM.	No.	NAME.	QUALIFIED.	No.	NAME.	QUALIFIED.	
1	1	George Washington	April 30, 1789	1	John Adams	June 2, 1789	18	15	James Buchanan	March 1, 1857	11	John C. Breckinridge	March 4, 1857		
2	2	John Adams	March 4, 1797	2	Thomas Jefferson	Dec. 2, 1797	19	16	Abraham Lincoln	March 1, 1861	13	Hamilton Hamlin	March 1, 1861		
3	3	Thomas Jefferson	March 1, 1801	3	Aaron Burr	March 1, 1801	20	17	Andrew Johnson	March 4, 1865	16	Andrew Johnson	March 4, 1865		
4	4	James Madison	March 1, 1809	4	George Clinton	March 4, 1809	21	18	Ulysses S. Grant	March 4, 1869	17	Lafayette S. Foster	April 15, 1865		
5	5	James Monroe	March 4, 1817	5	Elbridge Gerry	April 10, 1817	22	19	Ulysses S. Grant	March 4, 1873	18	Benjamin Wilson	March 2, 1867		
6	6	John Quincy Adams	March 4, 1825	6	John Galliard	March 4, 1825	23	20	Rutherford B. Hayes	March 5, 1877	19	Henry Wilson	Nov. 22, 1875		
7	7	Andrew Jackson	March 4, 1829	7	Daniel D. Tompkins	March 4, 1829	24	21	James A. Garfield	March 4, 1881	20	Charles A. Arthur	Nov. 22, 1875		
8	8	Andrew Jackson	March 4, 1833	8	Richard M. Johnson	March 4, 1833	25	22	Chester A. Arthur	Sept. 20, 1881	21	Thomas F. Bayard	Oct. 10, 1881		
9	9	Martin Van Buren	March 4, 1837	9	George M. Dallas	March 4, 1837	26	23	Benjamin Harrison	March 4, 1889	22	George F. Edmunds	March 4, 1883		
10	10	William H. Harrison	April 6, 1841	10	Samuel L. Southard	April 6, 1841	27	24	Grover Cleveland	March 4, 1893	23	Thomas A. Hendricks	March 4, 1893		
11	11	James K. Polk	March 4, 1845	11	George M. Dallas	March 4, 1845	28	25	William McKinley	March 4, 1897	24	John Sherman	Dec. 7, 1895		
12	12	Zachary Taylor	July 9, 1849	12	Millard Fillmore	July 9, 1849	29	26				Adlai Stevenson	March 4, 1893		
13	13	Franklin Pierce	March 4, 1853	13	William R. King	March 4, 1853	30	27				Garrett A. Hobart	March 4, 1897		
14	14			14	David R. Atchison	Dec. 5, 1853	31	28							
15	15			15	Jesse D. Bright	Dec. 5, 1854	32	29							
16	16			16			33	30							
17	17			17			34	31							

† The larger figures in this column mark the terms held by the Presidents, and are referred to in succeeding tables. The smaller figures indicate the numerical order or sequence of individual officers from the first. Terms marked a denote the succession of the Vice-President to the Presidency for the residue of the term. \* Died in office. † President pro tem. of the Senate. ‡ Resigned the Vice-Presidency December 2, 1832.

## SECRETARIES OF STATE.

TERM.	No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.	TERM.	No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.	TERM.	No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.	TERM.	No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.
1	1	Thomas Jefferson	Sept. 26, 1789	9	John Quincy Adams	March 5, 1817	15	18	James Buchanan	March 6, 1845	22	27	Hamilton Fish	March 4, 1873	
2	2	Thomas Jefferson	March 4, 1793	10	Henry Clay	March 5, 1817	16	19	John M. Clayton	March 7, 1849	23	28	William M. Evarts	March 12, 1887	
3	3	Edmund Randolph	Jan. 2, 1794	11	Marlin Van Buren	March 6, 1819	16a	20	Daniel Webster	July 22, 1850	24	29	James G. Blaine	March 5, 1889	
4	4	Timothy Pickens	Dec. 10, 1795	12	Levi Woodbury	May 24, 1831	17	21	Edward Everett	Nov. 6, 1852	25	30	F. T. Frelinghuysen	Dec. 12, 1881	
5	5	John Marshall	May 13, 1800	13	Louis McLane	May 29, 1833	18	22	William L. Marcy	March 7, 1853	26	31	Thomas F. Bayard	March 6, 1885	
6	6	James Madison	March 5, 1801	14	John Forsyth	June 23, 1833	19	23	James C. Blaine	March 6, 1857	27	32	John Sherman	June 10, 1895	
7	7	James Madison	April 2, 1817	15	Daniel Webster	March 4, 1837	20	24	William H. Seward	Dec. 17, 1860	28	33	Richard Olney	March 5, 1897	
8	8	Robert Smith	March 5, 1801	16	Daniel Webster	March 5, 1841	19	23	William H. Seward	March 5, 1861	28	34	John Sherman	June 10, 1895	
9	9	James Monroe	April 2, 1817	17	Daniel Webster	March 5, 1841	20	24	William H. Seward	March 5, 1861	28	34	John Sherman	June 10, 1895	
10	10	John Quincy Adams	March 5, 1817	18	Hugh S. Legaré	May 9, 1843	21	25	William H. Seward	March 5, 1861	28	34	John Sherman	June 10, 1895	
11	11	John Quincy Adams	March 5, 1817	19	Abel P. Upshur	July 24, 1843	22	26	Elihu B. Washburne	April 15, 1865	29	35	John Sherman	June 10, 1895	
12	12	John Quincy Adams	March 5, 1817	20	John C. Calhoun	March 6, 1844	23	27	Hamilton Fish	March 11, 1869	30	36	John Sherman	June 10, 1895	

## SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

1876-1897	1	Alexander Hamilton	Sept. 11, 1789	10	Richard Rush	March 7, 1825	16	19	William M. Meredith	March 7, 1840	23	31	Lot M. Morrill	July 7, 1876
	2	Alexander Hamilton	March 4, 1793	11	Samuel D. Ingham	March 6, 1829	17	20	Thomas Corwin	July 22, 1850	24	32	John Sherman	March 8, 1877
	3	Oliver Wolcott	Feb. 2, 1795	12	William J. Duane	May 29, 1833	18	21	Howell Cobb	March 7, 1853	25	33	William Windom	March 5, 1881
	4	Samuel Dexter	March 4, 1797	13	Roger B. Taney	Sept. 23, 1833	19	22	Philip F. Thomas	March 6, 1857	26	34	Charles J. Folger	Oct. 27, 1881
	5	Albert Gallatin	Jan. 1, 1801	14	Levi Woodbury	March 4, 1837	20	23	John A. Dix	Dec. 12, 1860	27	35	Walter G.resham	Sept. 24, 1876
	6	George W. Campbell	March 4, 1809	15	Thomas Ewing	March 5, 1841	21	24	Salmon P. Chase	Jan. 11, 1861	28	36	Hugh McCulloch	Oct. 28, 1864
	7	Alexander J. Dallas	Feb. 9, 1814	16	Walter Forward	March 5, 1841	22	25	Win. Pitt Fessenden	July 1, 1864	29	37	Lucien Fairchild	April 1, 1867
	8	William H. Crawford	Oct. 6, 1814	17	John C. Spencer	Sept. 13, 1841	23	26	Hugh McCulloch	March 7, 1865	30	38	William Windom	March 5, 1889
	9	William H. Crawford	Oct. 22, 1816	18	George M. Davis	March 3, 1843	24	27	George S. Boutwell	March 11, 1869	31	39	John Griffin Carlisle	March 6, 1888
		William H. Crawford	March 5, 1821	18	Robert J. Walker	March 6, 1844	25	28	William A. Richardson	March 17, 1873	32	40	Lyman J. Gage	March 5, 1897

## SECRETARIES OF WAR.

1	1	Henry Knox	Sept. 12, 1789	8	12	George Graham, <i>ad int.</i>	Oct. 5, 1817	15	22	William L. Marcy	March 6, 1845	23	32	William T. Sherman	Sept. 9, 1869
2	2	Henry Knox	March 4, 1793	9	13	John C. Calhoun	Oct. 5, 1817	16	23	George W. Crawford	March 8, 1849	24	33	William W. Belknap	Oct. 25, 1869
3	3	Timothy Pickens	Jan. 2, 1795	10	14	John C. Calhoun	March 5, 1821	16a	24	Charles M. Conrad	Aug. 15, 1850	25	34	Alphonso Taft	March 4, 1873
4	4	James McHenry	Jan. 27, 1796	11	15	Peter B. Porter	March 7, 1825	17	25	Jefferson Davis	March 5, 1853	26	35	James D. Cameron	May 22, 1876
5	5	James McKenney	March 4, 1797	12	16	Peter B. Porter	May 26, 1828	18	26	John B. Floyd	March 6, 1857	27	36	George W. McCarty	March 12, 1877
6	6	Samuel Dexter	May 13, 1800	13	17	Lewis Cass	March 9, 1829	19	27	Joseph Holt	Jan. 19, 1861	28	37	Alexander Ramsey	March 1, 1879
7	7	Roger Griswold	Feb. 8, 1801	14	18	Lewis Cass	Aug. 1, 1831	20	28	Simon Cameron	Jan. 15, 1862	29	38	Robert T. Lincoln	March 8, 1885
8	8	Henry Dearborn	March 4, 1805	15	19	John B. Floyd	March 4, 1837	21	29	Edwin M. Stanton	Jan. 15, 1862	30	39	William C. Endicott	March 6, 1885
9	9	William Eustis	March 7, 1809	16	20	John Bell	March 5, 1841	22	30	Edwin M. Stanton	March 4, 1865	31	40	Daniel Scott Lamont	March 6, 1893
10	10	John Armstrong	March 4, 1813	17	21	John Bell	April 18, 1841	23	31	Ulysses S. Grant, <i>ad int.</i>	Aug. 12, 1867	32	41	Russell A. Alger	March 5, 1897
		John Armstrong	March 4, 1813	18	22	John C. Spencer	Oct. 12, 1841			Lorenzo Thomas, <i>ad int.</i>	Feb. 21, 1869				
		James Monroe	Sept. 27, 1814	19	23	James M. Porter	Sept. 13, 1841			John M. Schofield	May 28, 1869				
		William H. Crawford	Aug. 1, 1815	20	24	William Wilkins	Feb. 15, 1844	21	31						

## SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

1	Benjamin Stoddert	May 21, 1794	10	Samuel L. Southard	March 4, 1825	15	16	John Y. Mason	March 14, 1844	22	25	George M. Robeson	June 25, 1869
2	Benjamin Stoddert	March 4, 1801	11	John Branch	March 9, 1829	16	17	George Bancroft	March 10, 1849	23	26	Richard W. Thompson	March 12, 1873
3	Robert Smith	July 15, 1801	12	Levi Woodbury	May 24, 1831	17	18	John Y. Mason	Sept. 9, 1849	24	27	Nathan Goff, Jr.	Jan. 6, 1881
4	Paul Hamilton	Jan. 27, 1796	13	Manly Dickerson	June 30, 1834	18	19	William B. Preston	March 8, 1849	25	28	William H. Hunt	April 5, 1884
5	William Jones	March 4, 1803	14	Mahlon Dickerson	March 4, 1837	19	20	John P. Kennedy	July 22, 1850	26	29	William E. Chandler	March 6, 1885
6	B. W. Crowninshield	Dec. 19, 1814	15	George E. Badger	March 5, 1841	20	21	James C. Touhy	March 7, 1853	27	30	William C. Whitney	March 6, 1885
7	Smith Thompson	March 4, 1817	16	George E. Badger	April 6, 1841	21	22	Isaac Touhy	March 6, 1857	28	31	Benj. F. Tracy	March 5, 1889
8	Smith Thompson	Nov. 9, 1826	17	David Henshaw	Sept. 13, 1841	22	23	Gideon Welles	March 5, 1861	29	32	Hilary A. Herbert	March 6, 1893
9	Smith Thompson	March 5, 1831	18	Thomas W. Gilmer	Feb. 15, 1844	23	24	Adolph E. Borie	March 5, 1869	30	33	John D. Long	March 1, 1897

## SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

16	1	Thomas Ewing	March 8, 1819	20	John P. Usher	March 4, 1865	22	11	Columbus Delano	March 4, 1875	26	16	William F. Vilas	Jan. 16, 1888
17	2	Alex. H. Stuart	Sept. 12, 1820	20a	John P. Usher	April 15, 1865		12	Zachariah Chandler	Oct. 19, 1875	27	17	John W. Noble	March 5, 1889
18	3	Robert McClelland	March 6, 1857		James Harlan	May 15, 1865	23	12	Carl Schurz	Dec. 12, 1877	28	18	Hoke Smith	March 5, 1893
19	4	Jacob Thompson	March 6, 1861		Orville H. Browning	July 27, 1866	24	13	Samuel J. Kirkwood	March 5, 1881	29	19	David R. Francis	Jan. 15, 1897
				21	Jacob D. Cox	March 1868	25	14	Samuel J. Tilden	April 6, 1882	30	20	Cornelius N. Bliss	March 5, 1897
				10	Columbus Delano	Nov. 1, 1870	26	15	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	March 6, 1885				

## POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

1	1	Samuel Osgood	Sept. 26, 1789	10	John McLean	March 4, 1825	17	16	James Campbell	March 5, 1853	23	26	James N. Tyner	July 12, 1876
2	2	Timothy Pickens	Aug. 12, 1791	11	William T. Barry	March 4, 1829	18	17	Aaron V. Brown	March 6, 1857	24	27	David McK. Key	March 12, 1877
3	3	Joseph Habersham	March 4, 1797	12	Amos Kendall	May 1, 1835	19	18	Joseph Holt	March 1859	25	28	Thomas L. James	June 2, 1880
4	4	Joseph Habersham	March 4, 1801	13	Amos Kendall	May 1, 1835	20	19	Horatio King	Feb. 12, 1861	26	29	Timothy O. Howe	Dec. 20, 1881
5	5	Gideon Granger	Nov. 28, 1801	14	John M. Niles	May 23, 1840	21	20	Montgomery Blair	March 5, 1861	27	30	Walter Gresham	April 3, 1883
6	6	Gideon Granger	March 4, 1805	15	Francis Granger	May 23, 1840	22	21	William Dennison	March 4, 1865	28	31	William F. Vilas	Jan. 16, 1888
7	7	Return J. Meigs, Jr.	Mar. 17, 1814	16	Charles A. Wickliffe	Sept. 13, 1841	23	22	William Dennison	April 15, 1865	29	32	Don M. Dickinson	Jan. 16, 1888
8	8	Return J. Meigs, Jr.	March 5, 1821	17	Cave Johnson	March 6, 1845	24	23	John A. J. Creswell	March 5, 1869	30	33	John W. Foster	March 5, 1889
9	9	John McLean	June 26, 1823	18	Jacob Collamer	March 8, 1849	25	24	John A. J. Creswell	March 4, 1873	31	34	William S. Bissell	March 6, 1893
				19	Nathan K. Hall	July 24, 1843		25	Marshall Jewell	Aug. 24, 1874	32	35	William L. Wilson	March 5, 1897
				20	Samuel D. Hubbard	Aug. 31, 1852					33			

## ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

1	1	Edmund Randolph	Sept. 26, 1789	9	11	William Wirt	Nov. 13, 1817	21	Nathan Clifford	Oct. 17, 1846	32	Amos T. Akerman	June 28, 1870
2	2	Edmund Randolph	March 3, 1793	10	12	William Wirt	March 5, 1821	22	Isaac Touhy	Oct. 19, 1848	33	George H. Williams	Dec. 4, 1871
3	3	William Bradford	Jan. 27, 1796	11	13	John M. Herndon	March 9, 1829	18	Beverly Johnson	March 8, 1849	34	George M. Williams	March 4, 1873
4	4	Charles Lee	Dec. 10, 1795	12	14	John M. Herndon	March 9, 1829	19	John J. Crittenden	July 22, 1850	35	Edwards	April 26, 1875
5	5	Charles Lee	Feb. 20, 1801	13	15	Roger B. Taney	July 20, 1831	20	Caleb Cushing	March 7, 1853	36	Charles Devoe	March 12, 1877
6	6	Levi Lincoln	March 5, 1806	14	16	Roger B. Taney	March 4, 1833	21	Jeremiah S. Black	March 6, 1857	37	Charles Devoe	March 12, 1877
7	7	Robert Smith	March 5, 1806	15	17	Benjamin F. Butler	Nov. 13, 1835	22	Wm. S. Watman	March 5, 1859	38	Benjamin H. Brewster	March 5, 1881
8	8	John Frederick Caldwell	Jan. 27, 1807	16	18	Benjamin F. Butler	March 4, 1837	23	Edward Bates	March 5, 1861	39	Augustus H. Garland	March 6, 1885
9	9	Cesar A. Rodney	Jan. 28, 1809	17	19	Frederick M. W. Austin	Nov. 13, 1837	24	James J. Coffey, <i>ad litem</i>	June 22, 1863	40	Richard Olney	March 6, 1885
10	10	William Pinkney	Dec. 11, 1811	18	20	Henry D. Gilpin	Jan. 11, 1840	25	James Speed	March 4, 1865	41	Joseph M. McKean	March 7, 1886
		William Pinkney	March 4, 1813	19	21	John J. Crittenden	March 5, 1841	26	Ames J. Arkes	March 4, 1867			
		Richard Rush	Feb. 10, 1814	20	22	John J. Crittenden	April 1, 1844	27	William Stanbery	July 23, 1867			
		Richard Rush	March 4, 1817	21	23	Hugh S. Legare	Sept. 13, 1844	28	Henry Stanbery	July 23, 1867			
				22	24	John Nelson	March 4, 1846	29	William Evans	March 2, 1869			
				23	25	John Y. Mason	March 6, 1846	30	Ed. Lockwood Hoar	March 2, 1869			



# CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

## ARTICLE. I.

SECTION. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such a Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and Disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honour, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION. 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION. 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall consti-

tute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION. 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION. 8. The Congress shall have Power

To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;



## CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — CONTINUED.

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions.

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the Discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, Dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION. 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or Duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION. 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of Delay.

## ARTICLE. II.

SECTION. 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A Quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members

from twothirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation, or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

SECTION. 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officers in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

## ARTICLE III.

SECTION. 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION. 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers, and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall



## CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — CONTINUED.

have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

## ARTICLE. IV.

SECTION. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION. 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion, and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

## ARTICLE. V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE. VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth IN WITNESS whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names.

GEO WASHINGTON—  
*President and deputy from Virginia*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.  
JOHN LANGDON, NICHOLAS GILMAN.  
MASSACHUSETTS.  
NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING.  
CONNECTICUT.  
WM. SAM'L. JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN.  
NEW YORK.  
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.  
NEW JERSEY.  
WIL: LIVINGSTON, DAVID BREARLEY,  
WM. PATERSON, JONA. DAYTON.

PENNSYLVANIA.  
B. FRANKLIN, THOMAS MIFFLIN,  
ROBT. MORRIS, GEO: CLYMER,  
THO: FITZSIMONS, JARED INGERSOLL,  
JAMES WILSON, GOUV. MORRIS.  
DELAWARE.  
GEO: READ, GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun'r,  
JOHN DICKINSON, RICHARD BASSETT,  
JACO: BROOM.  
MARYLAND.  
JAMES M'HENRY, DAN: OF ST. THOS. JENIFER,  
DANL. CARROLL.

VIRGINIA.  
JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON, Jr.,  
NORTH CAROLINA.  
WM. BLOUNT, RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT,  
HU. WILLIAMSON.  
SOUTH CAROLINA.  
J. RUTLEDGE, CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,  
CHARLES PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER.  
GEORGIA.  
WILLIAM FEW, ABR. BALDWIN.  
Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary*.

The Constitution was adopted on the 17th September, 1787, by the Convention appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Congress of the Confederation, of the 21st February, 1787, and was ratified by the Conventions of the several States, as follows, viz:

By Convention of Delaware,	on the	7th December, 1787.	By Convention of South Carolina,	on the	23d May, 1788.
" " Pennsylvania,	"	12th December, 1787.	" " New Hampshire,	"	21st June, 1788.
" " New Jersey,	"	18th December, 1787.	(The ninth State to ratify the Constitution, thereby establishing it; see Article VII.)		
" " Georgia,	"	2d January, 1788.	By Convention of Virginia,	on the	26th June, 1788.
" " Connecticut,	"	9th January, 1788.	" " New York,	"	26th July, 1788.
" " Massachusetts,	"	6th February, 1788.	" " North Carolina,	"	21st November, 1789.
" " Maryland,	"	28th April, 1788.	" " Rhode Island,	"	29th May, 1790.

(Rhode Island was not represented in the Constitutional Convention. Several of the delegates of other States had left the Convention before it concluded its labors, and some others did not sign. In all 65 delegates had been appointed, 55 attended, 39 signed.)

The first sentence, 3rd paragraph, Section 2, Article I, has been superseded by Section 2, Amendment XIV.

The 3rd paragraph, Section 1, Article II, has been superseded by Amendment XII.



# ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

## ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

## ARTICLE II.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

## ARTICLE III.

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

## ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

## ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

## ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have Compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favour, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

## ARTICLE VII.

In Suits of common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

## ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

## ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

## ARTICLE XI.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

## ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

## ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.



## AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — CONTINUED.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

## ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The first ten of the preceding amendments were proposed at the first session of the first Congress, of the United States, 25 September, 1789, and were finally ratified by the constitutional number of States, on the 15th day of December, 1791, as follows, viz :

By New Jersey, 20th November, 1789.

By Maryland, 19th December, 1789.

By North Carolina, 22d December, 1789.

By South Carolina, 19th January, 1790.

By New Hampshire, 25th January, 1790.

By Delaware, 28th January, 1790.

By Pennsylvania, 10th March, 1790.

By New York, 27th March, 1790.

By Rhode Island, 15th June, 1790.

By Vermont, 3 November, 1791.

By Virginia, 15 December, 1791.

The eleventh amendment was proposed at the first session of the third Congress, 5 March, 1794, and was declared in a message from the President of the United States to both houses of Congress, dated 8th January, 1793, to have been adopted by the constitutional number of States.

The twelfth amendment was proposed at the first session of the eighth Congress, 12 December, 1803, and was adopted by the constitutional number of States in 1804, according to a public notice thereof by the Secretary of State, dated 25th September, of the same year.

The thirteenth amendment was proposed at the second session of the thirty-eighth Congress, February 1, 1865, and declared to have been ratified by 27 of the 36 States, December 18, 1865.

The fourteenth amendment was proposed at the first session of the thirty-ninth Congress, June 16, 1866, and declared to have been ratified by 30 of the 36 States, July 28, 1868.

The fifteenth amendment was proposed at the third session of the fortieth Congress, February 26, 1869, and declared to have been ratified by 29 of the 37 States, March 30, 1870.

The following is prefixed to the first ten of the preceding amendments:

## CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

*Begun and held at the City of New York, on Wednesday, the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.*

The Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution;

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz :

The following is prefixed to the eleventh of the preceding amendments:

## THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

*At the first session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.*

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures shall be valid as part of the said Constitution, viz :

The following is prefixed to the twelfth of the preceding amendments:

## EIGHTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

*At the first session, begun and held at the city of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the seventeenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and three.*

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* two thirds of both Houses concurring, That in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States,

which, when ratified by three-fourths of the legislatures of the several states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, to wit :

The following is prefixed to the thirteenth of the preceding amendments:

## THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

*At the second session, begun and held at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fifth of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.*

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

The following is prefixed to the fourteenth of the preceding amendments:

## THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

*At the first session, begun and held at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fourth of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.*

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

The following is prefixed to the fifteenth of the preceding amendments:

## FORTIETH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

*At the third session, begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the seventh of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.*

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:



# POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

## GOVERNMENT.

While the principles were maturing that produced the civil war in England, terminated in the execution of Charles I., and placed Cromwell at the head of the government, two political parties were formed—the Whigs and the Tories—and these were the first known in English literature.

Both of these names, though given in derision, were accepted by the parties to whom they were respectively applied, and became respectable terms.

As a political party name, Dr. Johnson says, "A Tory means one who adheres to the Ancient Constitution of the State, and the Apostolical Hierarchy of the Church of England."

David Hume, the historian, defines the meaning of the word Whig, as "a lover of liberty, though without renouncing monarchy, and a friend to the Protestant line."

Both the Whigs and Tories had their adherents in the thirteen English colonies in America. In the Massachusetts colony there must have been a strong Tory element, as it never acknowledged allegiance to Cromwell, who represented England under the Commonwealth.

The restoration, after the death of Cromwell, did not diminish the force of Whig principles, which were represented in Parliament by such men as Burke, Chatham, and Fox; and, when the French and Indian war was in full tide in America, the Tory party in England were opposed to the policy of entirely dispossessing the French of Canada. They argued, that if the French were left in possession of Canada their menacing attitude toward the English colonies would place the latter under constant obligation to the mother country for assistance in case of an invasion from the French and their Indian allies, and thereby assure their permanent loyalty. The Whigs opposed this "timid policy," and demanded a vigorous prosecution of the war till the French should be dispossessed of Canada. This was done in 1760, and the definitive treaty of peace signed between the English and the French at Paris in 1763.

The next year Parliament passed "The Declaration Act." This was an enabling act or resolution that Parliament had power to tax the American colonies. It called forth a mild remonstrance from the House of Burgesses in Virginia; but the next year the famous Stamp Act was passed, to take effect in America, November 1, 1765. The great mass of colonists suddenly became extreme Whigs, while most of the governors, their subordinates, their social coteries, and a few of the people, such as in our day would be called "fossils," clung to Toryism, and the "divine rights of kings." This was the first vital issue of political parties in what is now the United States.

Parliament repealed the Stamp Act the next year after it was passed, as a palliative, but accompanied the repeal with imperial demands ill suited to heal the wounds that it had made in the American heart; and, from that time forward, public opinion grew into broader and more original conceptions of liberty throughout the thirteen colonies, till the Massachusetts colony made a proposition for a convention of representatives to consider the situation. The proposed Congress met in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774. It adopted a non-importation, non-exportation, and non-consumption agreement, binding on the colonies, and prepared a petition to the king, and an address to the people of Great Britain. The men who did this were colonial Whigs, and it is fair to assume that they expected the moral support of the great Whig party in England, for they had not yet taken any step disloyal to monarchy. But the principles advocated by the American Whigs at the Continental Congress of 1774 came to maturity in 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was formally made; and two years later, July 9, 1778, Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union were signed at Philadelphia. These acts destroyed political parties in America. The Whigs were now described as rebels by the Tory party of England, and as patriots by those who sympathized with them. Of the Tories of America, those who did not leave the country or recant had their property confiscated.

The Revolutionary war followed. Negotiations for the treaty of peace at its close were carried on at Paris, and involved issues between France and Spain with England, besides the issue of American Independence.

Before the work could begin, it was necessary to define the Americans by some name as a party to treat with, and the question what this should be, involved substantially the cause for which the war had been waged (the Independence of the United States).

After great reluctance on the part of the Crown or Tory party, it was conceded that the American Commissioners, Messrs. Franklin, Adams, Laurens, and Jay, should be treated with as representatives of an independent government; for these were the only terms on which they would commence negotiations.

Independence having been acknowledged in advance, the most difficult point remaining to be settled was whether the Tories of America should be remunerated for the confiscation and despoliation of their property.

The knotty point was finally settled by the assurance on the part of the American Commissioners that Congress should recommend to the several States measures of restitution as to confiscated property, "consistent with justice and that spirit of conciliation which should prevail on return of the blessings of peace." This closed the negotiations which had been so long in progress, and the provisional treaty was signed, November 13, 1782, by the American Commissioners, and Richard Oswald, on the part of England. These preliminary articles being ratified within the time specified by their respective governments, the definitive treaty was signed for the United States by Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay, and for England by David Hartly, at Paris, September 3, 1783.

This was the last act by which the Americans were cut loose from political parties in England.

During the entire course of the war the plan of union between the States after peace should be proclaimed, had not been considered; nor was such a plan considered for some years after the treaty of peace had been signed, and certain national contingencies had forced the question on the States. Then the problem to be solved was, How could civil rights be secured without taking steps which might lead to monarchy?

Since the authority of the mother country had been set aside, the citizen, in his loyalty to his State, was slow to acknowledge a power above it.

During this period of transition in the pathway of the nation, the course of events brought up issues and conditions favorable to a controlling influence over all the States, in the form of a constitution. Accordingly, the initiatory steps for forming one were taken during a session of the Continental Congress, convened March 3, 1786.

The immediate events which had induced Congress to recommend a constitution, were the difficulties in prevailing upon State legislatures to devise methods whereby to raise money to pay their respective shares of the expenses of the General Government, and especially to make provision to pay the public debt.

In Massachusetts, a mob, under the leadership of Daniel Shays, assembled to oppose the collection of this debt, and prevented a session of the supreme court at Worcester. This proceeding, together with the failure of Congress to induce the different State legislatures to act with sufficient promptness to meet public exigencies, which alike affected the welfare of the whole, had the effect to impress upon the public mind the force of the arguments used by Hamilton, Adams, Jay, and others.

Pending these efforts to create a public opinion in favor of the desired end, accusations were made against those engaged in such advocacy, that a constitutional monarchy would be the final result; and it is not strange that such criticisms were called forth by a people jealous of any infringement on their liberty, as were the old soldiers of the Revolution.

The debates, while the Constitutional Convention was in session, had the effect to formulate two political parties—the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists; the later assumed the name Republicans about 1791.

The first Wednesday in January, 1789, was appointed for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, according to the forms of the new Constitution; and the first Wednesday in the following February was set for the voting of the electors.

They were 69 in number, each of whom voted for Washington for President; John Adams received 34 votes for Vice-President, and there were 35 scattering votes for other candidates.

Owing to the tardiness of the officials, the inauguration did not take place till April 30. New York was selected as the place for the session of this Congress.

## FIRST ADMINISTRATION.

Washington selected for his Cabinet, Alexander Hamilton (Federalist), for the Treasury Department; General Henry Knox (Federalist), for the War Department; Thomas Jefferson (Anti-Federalist), for Secretary of State; Edmund Randolph (Anti-Federalist), for Attorney-General; and John Jay (Federalist), for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

An extra session of Congress was called, and ten amendments to the Constitution, subsequently ratified by the States, were made. The object of them was to guarantee freedom of speech and the press, and secure religious freedom. It was due to Anti-Federal influence that these amendments were made. It is true that the extreme Anti-Federalists opposed these amendments; but they did it on the ground that they were not a sufficient safeguard to secure the objects intended. These extremists wanted what they termed a bill of rights, as a safeguard against monarchy.

An act regulating commerce was passed at this session, and also a tariff bill, the latter approved July 4, 1789. The object of this tariff was stated to be "for the encouragement and protection of manufacturers," although it was barely sufficient for revenue purposes.



## POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

The first regular session of Congress met at Philadelphia, January 4, 1790. The great business before it was, what disposition to make of the public debt. Of this there were three kinds—the foreign debt, largely due France; the home debt, greatly depreciated in value; and the debts incurred by the States for carrying on the war.

To the payment in full of the first, there was no dissenting voice; as to the second, there was a division of opinion, on the ground that those who held the claims had bought them for a trifle; but a bill to pay them in full finally passed both houses. The third class of debts, having been contracted by the States involved a position which might compromise the doctrine of State rights, by the way of precedent, if the General Government alone assumed the responsibility of settling them. It was, in reality, taking it out of the power of the State to compromise its debt, or to modify or repudiate it if so disposed. The principle that the State was not to control its own obligations, was opposed by the Anti-Federal party, who were tenacious defenders of State rights, and uncompromising foes to centralized power.

Heretofore, every debate and contest had been confined to general principles. The Federalists had adopted a Constitution, and their plan had been opposed by extremists for reasons already stated, and some of those who had advocated it had been accused of laying plans to drift the country back into a monarchical government.

The moderate men of the opposition, who subsequently were called Anti-Federalists, and ultimately Republicans, did not oppose the Constitution, but demanded the fullest guarantees for liberty in every sense in its provisions.

Both the extremists and the moderate men (now in the Republican harness), worked together against the bill for Congress to assume the State debts, and it failed to be passed till two Anti-Federalists deserted their party and voted for it. Their incentive to do this was to secure Federal votes by way of barter toward locating the Capitol at Washington. This was the first strict party vote ever obtained in Congress.

The second session of Congress met at Philadelphia, December 6, 1790.

The principal business of this session was to charter a United States Bank, with a capital of \$10,000,000; \$2,000,000 of which was to be subscribed for by the United States. The Republicans opposed the bill, but the Federalists were sufficiently strong to pass it by a good majority.

Both parties supported Washington for his second term, but each selected its own candidate for Vice-President.

John Adams was candidate for the Federalists, and George Clinton for the opposition, who were still officially styled Anti-Federalists.

Washington's vote was unanimous; and Adams was elected by a vote of 77 against 50 for Clinton, 4 for Jefferson, and 1 for Aaron Burr. The successful candidates were sworn into office March 4, 1793.

## SECOND ADMINISTRATION.

The most pressing duty incumbent upon the second administration, was to inaugurate a system of commercial intercourse with foreign nations, securing to the United States the best terms possible with them to accept her produce.

War between England, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and the United Netherlands on one side, and France on the other, was begun soon after the second term of Washington had commenced. The treaties of alliance between France and the United States, as well as the strong affection for the French nation, so universal in the country, set the heart of America on fire, and what added fuel to the flames was the fact that the English nation had insulted America by impressing her sailors into her own service. Besides this, she had, contrary to the treaty of 1783, held Detroit and other posts on the lakes, refusing to give them up, and had through her agents furnished hostile Indians with arms wherewith to fight the border men. For these reasons the majority of the American people would have gladly made common cause with France in the war in which she was engaged with England. In such a resolution the Anti-Federal party were foremost, at least among the people. But the Federal administration, although in full sympathy with France as a nation, had prudence enough to avoid an alliance with her headlong revolutionists, and by so doing entangling itself in a war with Europe, to which her own effective force could add but little weight; and Washington promptly issued a proclamation of neutrality, much to the disgust of the extreme Republicans. Pending this pivotal state of affairs in both Europe and America, Genet, the agent of the revolutionary government in France, arrived in the United States, with his credentials as minister. He was received with popular enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome, not only as the representative of honored France, but of Republican principles in Europe. He was also received by the administration in his official capacity, thereby acknowledging the new government of France as *de facto*.

The present complications in the affairs of Europe were considered as affording a good opportunity for America to renew her attempt to make a commercial treaty with England, a result so much needed to afford an outlet for her produce. Accordingly, Washington sent John Jay on this special mission to the Court of St. James.

Mr. Jay was favorably received at the English Court, and effected a treaty with it, securing reciprocal and perfect liberty of commerce between the British dominions in Europe and the United States; also direct trade with the East Indies. The English also agreed to give up the western posts in the United States on condition that the payment of Ante-Revolutionary private debts should be guaranteed by the United States Govern-

ment, the debtors of which were solvent. Many other minor points were also conceded favorable to America; but the most important one was not conceded, which was the British assumed right of search and impressment of American seamen.

Washington did not hesitate to ratify the treaty notwithstanding this omission; and the consequence was, that the Anti-Federalists gained great strength, for the general dissatisfaction as to the so-called "ignominious" result of the treaty was almost universal.

Meanwhile, Genet had succeeded in enlisting privateers to prey on English Commerce.

This called forth protests from England, and the administration were obliged to request the French government to recall Genet or take the consequences of a war with that power. It chose the former alternative, though it cost the Federal party much political prestige; and, notwithstanding it still remained in power for one more administration, it never regained, during this time, the numerical strength it had lost.

At the head and front of the opposition to the Federalists stood Thomas Jefferson. He began by being moderate in his opposition, especially in the position he took in matters of public policy. He was in favor of a constitution, and even favored the policy of asking of France the recall of Genet; but he had opposed the banking policy and other Federal measures, whenever they, in his estimation, unnecessarily abridged either individual or State rights.

As the second term of Washington was drawing to a close, and the practical good effects of Jay's treaty grew more and more manifest, personal respect for him gathered force, and in the popular heart there seemed to be a dread of inaugurating a partisan campaign in the next Presidential election, and Washington was urged by both parties to accept the nomination for a third term. This he declined, and on September 17, 1796, issued his famous farewell address, which document, though not designed to influence the next election, probably saved the Federal party from defeat.

At that early date no provision had been made for making Presidential nominations; but common consent that John Adams was the true representative of the Federal party, placed him in their front rank, second only to Washington, and the press and club-rooms confirmed him as candidate for President; and Thomas Pinckney, for like causes, was the Federal candidate for Vice-President.

Thomas Jefferson was the embodiment of Republicanism, and next to him was Aaron Burr.

The election took place in November, 1796; and when the votes of the electoral college were counted in February succeeding, 71 votes were cast for Adams, 68 for Jefferson, 59 for Pinckney, 30 for Burr, and 2 for Washington, and a few scattering. Jefferson, having the next highest number of votes to Adams, was, by the existing law, the Vice-President-elect, while Adams was President.

The two were sworn into office March 4, 1797.

## THIRD ADMINISTRATION.

On assuming the responsibilities of President, Mr. Adams found fresh foreign complications gathering about the political horizon of America. The people of France, as well as her revolutionary government, felt deeply wounded that Genet's plans had miscarried in America, and laid the whole blame to the government, which was Federal. Nor did they hesitate to condemn the Federal party in America in insulting terms, while they expressed sentiments of confidence and affection for the American Republicans.

So hostile was the attitude of the French government toward America that it refused to receive her Minister, and, in March, passed a decree annulling the treaty of 1778. This act was followed by an attack on American vessels by French cruisers, many of which were sent into French ports and detained on various pretenses, as to carrying contraband goods, etc.

Jay's treaty of 1794, since its good results to America had been realized, had somewhat softened the asperities of the Americans, especially of the Federalists, toward England, and produced a partial comity of interest between the two countries. Such a result was particularly offensive to France, as anything which would favor England, with whom she was at war, would injure her. Meanwhile, the Republicans of America had a decided leaning toward French interests, despite commercial or pecuniary questions, and in the Fifth Congress of the United States, November 13, 1797, the Republican members voted against a bill for arming vessels to defend American commerce against French spoliation.

Pending this misunderstanding between the two governments, repeated acts of French aggression on American commerce, together with the firmness of the administration to resist them, had the effect to enforce Republican acquiescence to the defensive policy of the administration, even if war should result, and appropriations were made to raise an army and equip a fleet to be used against France, should diplomacy prove unavailing.

Although the Republican party had at last acquiesced in the action taken by the Federal administration, yet the Democratic clubs still continued to use their utmost influence to circumvent the policy of the administration by appealing to the chivalric sentiment of the country, based on principles of gratitude toward France for past services.

It was suspected that, through these clubs established in America by Genet, the revolutionary government of France aimed at nothing less than an appeal to the people of the United States to reverse the Federal policy



## POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

and bring the country into an alliance with the French, even by revolutionary means if necessary.

To meet this supposed danger a bill was passed through both houses of Congress, called the "Alien and Sedition Laws," giving the President power to banish from the country anyone whom he considered dangerous to the peace, or to fine and imprison such persons as should be supposed guilty of conspiring together to oppose any measure of the Government.

The Republicans opposed this bill, and made it the occasion of renewing their charges of despotism against the Federalists; and not without effect, for such a stretch of authority injured the Federal cause and emboldened the opposition. But if the Federalists had made a mistake in this questionable stretch of authority, the Republicans soon made one also quite as untimely, in passing the Virginia, and, soon afterward, the Kentucky, resolutions; for, although they were passed by but two State legislatures, the whole Republican party were held accountable for them.

These resolutions held that the alien and sedition laws were unconstitutional, and that the States ought not to be bound by them, and their general tenor set the National Government at defiance by holding up the supremacy of the States.

Thus matters stood while the revolutionary wave sweeping over France was at its height. After the fires of liberty had become burnt out, like a spent volcano, Napoleon stepped in, and restored despotism on a brilliant though transient tenure.

As soon as the French saw the true situation in America, it was apparent to them that there was no issue between the two nations, but that there had been an issue between the Jacobins of France and the Federal administration. The former were now crushed in the fall of Robespierre, their leader; and the French nation made overtures of peace to America, which were hailed with joy by every class, and resulted in a treaty, called "The Convention of 1800."

Adams was now near the end of his term. He was a true representative of the Federal party, and its last President. But the mission of this party now seemed ended. It had brought the American Revolution gloriously through all the dangers that had threatened it from within and without, and it had united the nation under a Constitution.

During its last session the Sixth Congress nominated candidates for President and Vice-President to succeed Messrs. Adams and Jefferson.

The Federalists nominated Mr. Adams for President a second term, and C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, for Vice-President. The Republicans nominated Thomas Jefferson, the present Vice-President, for President, and Aaron Burr, of New York, for Vice-President.

The popular election, which took place at the appointed time, was very evenly balanced between the two parties, and, but for a quarrel between Mr. Adams and Mr. Hamilton, would probably have gone in favor of the Federalists; but, when the votes of the electoral college were counted, in February, 1801, there were for Jefferson 73, for Aaron Burr 73, for Adams 65, for Pinckney 64, and for Jay 1.

No single candidate having a higher number of votes than any other, there was no choice, and the election went to the House of Representatives. Here, again, no choice was made at the first balloting; but after six days ten States voted for Jefferson, and four for Burr, and two voted blank.

This elected Jefferson President and Burr for Vice-President, who were sworn into office on the 4th of March following.

The prolonged contest in the House over this election led to the adoption of the 12th amendment of the Constitution, which provides that votes shall be direct for President and Vice-President.

## FOURTH ADMINISTRATION.

The election of a Republican as President was a grievous disappointment to the leaders of the old Federal party, who beheld in Jefferson an able captain at the head of a popular element, who might lead the country into excesses in democracy inconsistent with the dignity of the governing power as well as the best interests of the nation.

Jefferson made a moderate use of his power, refusing to remove Federalists from offices which they had filled with satisfaction, except in cases where Adams, his predecessor, had made appointments after the result of the election had been known. He also pardoned such as had been convicted and imprisoned under alien and sedition laws; but these laws were soon to expire by limitation, when no farther use could be made of them to imprison persons suspected of plotting against the Government, nor could they be longer used as an issue with the Federalists.

The struggle which had begun in Europe during the administration of Adams, with but a brief cessation, was still gathering force and assuming larger proportions. As it went on, it created issues before the American Government difficult of solution, even had these issues not been questionable ones between the Federalists and the Republicans of America as to the line of policy to be pursued to meet them. But as to this policy the two parties were divided, which complicated the foreign policy with partisan entanglements at home.

Jay's treaty of 1794 with England was the work of the Federalists, opposed by the Republicans. But the convention of 1800 with France was the result of Republican influence, assisted by the Federalists, and ratified by Jefferson's administration. Neither of them had been more than a transient relief to America, who soon saw in the gigantic struggle now going on between France and England, her inability to preserve her own rights as a neutral on the high seas.

But before these issues had matured, one result of the war between England and France was to enable America to purchase Louisiana of France, which embraced New Orleans and the entire territory between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains.

The chief reason why the French government sold it to the United States was to prevent England from wresting it from her, which she could have done by means of her superior navy any time after Nelson's victory at Trafalgar.

The insignificant sum for which it had been purchased (\$15,000,000), together with the advantages growing out of its possession by assuring to the Americans the possession of the mouth of the Mississippi, were strong points wherewith to glorify the new Republican administration.

Jefferson was elected for a second term by an overwhelming majority, having received 162 votes in the electoral college of February, 1805. George Clinton was elected Vice-President by the same number, while Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King, the Federal candidates had but 14 votes.

## FIFTH ADMINISTRATION.

In the three Federal and one Republican administrations which had passed, the two political parties of the United States had become well defined, and the Federalists, though never again destined to come into power, nevertheless exerted a potent influence in national politics. They embraced (in common parlance) the most respectable portion of the people—the clergy of all denominations, the most noted lawyers, the wealthiest merchants, and all that class of men who are slow to oppose the "powers that be."

On the other hand, the Republicans were composed of the active spirits of the country—men who cared little for inherited name or fame; men who gloried in their own individuality, and valued everything for what it showed itself to be, stripped of the garb of pretension.

The Republicans had in their ranks the masses who belonged to no church and had no faith to defend. All those who had embraced the cause of the French revolution were Republicans. The men of quick impulses and salient points of character were Republicans, while the men of more immutable thought were Federalists.

The treaty of 1794 with England, as far as it affected commerce, expired by limitation in 1802; consequently, America was without any commercial treaty with England. Neither with France was there any treaty which affected commerce, the convention of 1800 not having made provision for its interest. Therefore, American trade with both of these countries rested on transient acts of Parliament with the one, and French decrees with the other. American vessels, bound for French ports, were liable to seizure by English cruisers, and if sailing for English ports were liable to seizure from French cruisers, in both cases providing they did not conform to the arbitrary rules, or pay the excessive tributes imposed on them.

In this emergency, Jefferson, in 1806, appointed James Monroe and William Pinckney as Commissioners to the Court of St. James, to make a treaty with England. On the 31st of December, this end was effected on very favorable terms to the United States, commercially; but even through the utmost exertions of the American Commissioners, the English Commissioners, Lords Holland and Auckland, could not be prevailed upon to concede the right of search on the part of England, and Jefferson refused to ratify this treaty, for the reason that it lacked the concession of this right.

This gave offense to the Federalists, who claimed that it was better than no treaty, and it caused great dissatisfaction in the New England States, whose commercial interests demanded the encouragement of foreign trade.

The next great event during the administration of Jefferson was the attack of the British frigate, *Leopard*, upon the United States ship, the *Chesapeake*, off Hampton Roads, in June, 1807, and taking from her deck of four English seamen, and impressing them into the British service. In this encounter, three American seamen had been killed and eighteen wounded.

The Americans, without distinction of parties, were deeply wounded at this insult offered to their flag. The British promptly offered reparation, but refused to relinquish their rights to search American vessels. The ground on which they claimed this right was, that it was their only way to reclaim deserters from the British service who had enlisted in the American service.

The administration passed the embargo act on the 18th of December, 1807, as a retaliatory measure for this outrage. The substance of this act was to prohibit vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States from sailing for foreign ports.

Hopes were entertained that this stoppage of the supply of American provisions would force England to terms, but these hopes were not realized. Very little notice was taken by England of this new act of the American administration. On the contrary, its effect was a grievous recoil on American commercial interests, and the Federal party, especially in the New England States, raised an effective clamor against the Republicans for a measure that had proved so disastrous to the commercial interests of the country.

Only a few weeks after the embargo act had been passed, news came that British orders in council had already been issued, bearing date of November, 1807, to the effect that "All trade directly from America to



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every port and country of Europe, at war with great Britain, is totally prohibited." Many other conditions and requirements as to American commerce, equally humiliating, accompanied these orders.

Previous to the issuing of the British orders, the decrees of Berlin, and later those of Milan, had been issued by Napoleon; and, while they aimed a blow at British commerce, they also disregarded the rights of neutrals.

The only reason why they were not as detrimental to American commerce as the British orders, was because the English navy, since Nelson's victory at Trafalgar, had swept the French navy from the ocean, and rendered it impossible for France to put in practice those effective blockades, and that censorship of foreign commerce, intended by her decrees.

The embargo act had been passed by a strict party vote, the Federalists having opposed it. The New England States were almost unanimous against it, because it sacrificed their interests to what the Republicans claimed to be a necessary foreign policy wherewith to force the English to make a treaty favorable to the United States.

So great was the pressure brought to bear upon the administration from this quarter for its repeal that on the eve of Jefferson's administration, March 1, 1809, an act was passed by Congress called "The Non-intercourse Law." It was intended as a substitute for the embargo, on the following condition, to wit: "*That if England and France would both repeal their restrictions on American Commerce, then the United States would repeal both the embargo and non-intercourse acts.*"

Much fruitless diplomacy between England and America grew out of this proposition, but no relief; and affairs began to wear a serious aspect in New England, showing deep discontent, and harsh accusations against the Republicans were made for having passed the embargo act, claiming that it was done as a vindictive measure against the Federalists of New England.

While these political issues had been pending the Presidential election had come off, and its results had shown that the Republican policy, though strongly opposed by the commercial classes, had been vindicated by the popular vote of the State.

The Republican candidates were James Madison, for President, who received 122 electoral votes, and George Clinton, for Vice-President, who received 113 electoral votes.

The Federal candidates were C. C. Pinckney, for President, who received 47 electoral votes, and Rufus King, for Vice-President, who received 47 electoral votes. Besides these, there were some scattering votes for other candidates.

The successful candidates were sworn into office March 4, 1809.

## SIXTH ADMINISTRATION.

Ever since the fall of the Federal party and the accession of the Republican party to power, it is manifest that the principal issue between the two parties had been as to the policy to be pursued by which to avert, or at least mitigate, the disadvantages to American trading interests as neutrals. The last thing the Federalists wanted was war, by which to accomplish such an end; and, inasmuch as the foreign policy of the Republicans had been substantially "peace at any price," the two parties were agreed on this point; and here it is proper to mention that the great weight of historical evidence goes to show that the "popular heart" wanted war with England throughout all these past years of humiliation at her hands, and that the Republican administration held this "popular heart" in abeyance to its fiat through prudential motives.

But a change of foreign policy was demanded during Madison's first term. The war spirit that had long been maturing could be restrained no longer.

Pending this agitation, Mr. Erskine, the English Minister to America, in April, 1809, by virtue of instructions from the English Court, made a proposition to the President, to the effect that if the United States would repeal the non-intercourse act, the English orders in council, of which the Americans complained, should be revoked. This proposition was hailed with delight by the chief executive, and he hastened to give it force by a proclamation. All that was wanting now to restore quiet was its ratification by the English government. On the following July dispatches came that the happy compromise had failed to be ratified, on the ground that Mr. Erskine had exceeded his instructions in some of the provisionary details of the article in question. The failure of these pacific negotiations disappointed everybody, and political historians agree that the war of 1812 was the result.

The little ripple of discontent toward France, that had appeared during her Jacobin rule, had long since subsided in the popular mind, and there was a wave of sympathy for her in the Republican ranks, notwithstanding her decrees operated against the rights of American commerce. To foster this feeling, on the 5th of August, 1810, M. de Champagny, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, made an offer to the American Minister in Paris, General Armstrong, to the effect that the Berlin and Milan decrees should be revoked on two conditions, one of which demanded an obligation on England that she should repeal her orders in council, and the other an obligation on the part of America that she should repeal her non-intercourse laws. This proposition was promptly submitted to the English Court; but it was declined on the ground that, in its estimation, Napoleon had no intention to repeal his offensive decrees in their application to England.

A complicated war of diplomacy followed without improving the situation, till a formal declaration of war against England was made June 18,

1812. This step was not strictly a party measure, though the opposition to it in New England was strong and emphatic, and Federal members from this quarter published a protest against it. The governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut called in question the constitutional right of the President to call her militia out of the State, unless in case of an invasion.

The result of the next Presidential election vindicated the war policy, there being in the electoral college 128 votes for Madison, a second term, and for Gerry, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, 131 votes; while Clinton, the Federal candidate for President, had but 89 votes, and Ingersoll, the Federal candidate for Vice-President, had but 86 votes.

Madison and Gerry were inaugurated March 4, 1813.

## SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION.

Although the great majority of the Federalists opposed the war, no violent or illegal action was taken by them. John Adams, who might justly be called at this time the greatest surviving light of the Federalists, gave the war his zealous support. As it progressed, the opposition to it diminished; but there were certain grievances growing out of it, of which the people of New England complained; and to mitigate these real or supposed ills the Hartford convention assembled, December 15, 1814, comprising delegates from various parts of New England.

It sat several days in secret session, for which, if for no other reason, its members were accused of treasonable designs, and everyone connected with it became politically ostracized forever thereafter. Its proceedings were not published till 1833, at which time its secretary, Theodore Dwight, revealed its acts in a history setting forth the policy of the preceding Republican administrations, particularly that of Jefferson, in a very disparaging light. He comes far short of having proved his charges against the Republicans, but has succeeded, in the estimation of most people, in exonerating the convention from the charge of treason.

After the war had progressed two years, negotiations for peace were begun at Ghent, in Belgium, in August, 1814. The articles of peace were signed December 24, 1814, by the American Commissioners, John Quincy Adams, Albert Gallatin, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, and Jonathan Russell, and by Lord Gambier, Henry Gouldburn, and William Adams, on the part of England. The treaty was duly ratified by both countries. It settled no point in dispute in theory, but practically settled all of them except the still debatable northeastern and northwestern boundary line between the two nations. It did another thing, which was to soften partisan asperities in America, and to pave the way for the "era of good feeling" which characterized the second administration of Monroe.

The United States had crossed swords with England, and had more than sustained her military reputation on both land and sea. Moreover, the administration had demonstrated its discretion in diplomacy, in its firmness on certain issues in the decision of which it held the controlling power, and by its silence on other issues which time would solve in favor of the United States. All political parties shared in the national pride.

The experiences of the late war had shown the necessity of national money, as wars always do; and one of the first things to be done after peace had been restored was to make provision for this requirement. Hamilton had planned the National Bank of 1790. It had answered the ends for which it was intended, and went out of existence in 1811, which was the limited time of its charter. At this date an attempt to re-charter it had failed by one vote. The Republicans had opposed it from the first; but now, April 10, 1816, largely through Republican influence, a National Bank was chartered for twenty years, with a capital of \$35,000,000, of which one-fifth was to be subscribed by the Government.

A revision of the tariff formulated into a bill was also passed during this session. It increased the tariff on articles of coarse woolen manufacture, chiefly through Republican influence and against the votes of the Federalists.

The next Presidential election was now at hand, and when the votes were counted in the electoral college, James Monroe, the Republican candidate for President, had 183 votes, and Daniel D. Tompkins, candidate for Vice-President, had the same number. Rufus King, Federal candidate for President, had 34 votes, while a few votes each were given to different Federal candidates for Vice-President.

The successful candidates were inaugurated March 4, 1817.

## EIGHTH ADMINISTRATION.

The first work of this administration was to settle international issues that, in consequence of the war with England, had grown into being with the Spanish government, as to the infringement of national rights by the military forces of Florida, and also some issues with England not provided for in the treaty of Ghent. On February 22, 1819, a treaty was made with Spain by which the United States acquired Florida for \$5,000,000. This involved no partisan discussion, but the next year (1820) the question as to the admission of Missouri as a slave State gave force and form to the anti-slavery struggle, destined at a later date to transcend all other party lines.

Mason and Dixon's line, which divided the State of Maryland from Pennsylvania, and extended westerly along the Ohio River, was the acknowledged dividing line between free and slave States. This division had been sanctioned by the ordinance of 1787, which had excluded slavery from all territory north of the Ohio River, and no constitutional objections had been made to the restrictive clause in that ordinance. But now a



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large pecuniary interest in slaves had grown up in the South, and with it a disposition to defend that interest. To this end, when the people of Missouri Territory, in 1819, applied for admission into the Union as a slave State, the ablest advocates on each side, in their masterly style, defined their positions on this question, and exhausted the logic of language to harmonize public policy, individual rights, State rights, and constitutional rights together—one party seeking to do this with a clause restricting slavery in the State applying for admission, and the other without it.

It was nearly two years before the question was decided, and in this issue threats of disunion were unhesitatingly made by some of the Southern members. Nor were these threats without effect on the minds of some of the Northern members, who ultimately voted for the compromise bill, rather than risk the consequences.

The compromise, by which the bill was passed, was, that henceforward all territory west of Missouri and north of the parallel of  $36^{\circ} 30'$  should be free from slavery.

No political party fully represented either side of this issue, in its first incipency, although, of the few Federal Senators and Representatives then in Congress, the majority were against the admission of Missouri as a slave State. On the other hand, the Republicans, or Democrats, as they had by this time been sometimes called, were largely in favor of admitting the State without restrictions. On this side, the Southern States were united irrespective of parties, the opposition coming entirely from the North, also almost irrespective of parties.

Ever since the adoption of the Constitution, in 1787, the terms "Strict Constructionists" and "Loose Constructionists" had been in vogue. They had been used more in a descriptive sense than as defined party names; although the loose or liberal constructionists had been chiefly found in the Federal ranks, because they had been the advocates of a United States Bank, protective tariff, and internal improvements.

The Anti-Federalists and their successors, the Republicans, had objected to these measures on the ground that the Constitution authorized no such responsibilities, in its strict construction, and only by a loose construction of its powers could the United States adopt them. Hence the origin of these terms.

In the convulsive issue just passed as to slavery in Missouri, these terms had been applied in the settlement of a more irritating problem than ever before, the advocates for slavery having made it the occasion of bitter attacks on their opponents, on the ground of violating the rights of the Constitution by their loose construction of its meaning and intent, in guaranteeing the rights of each State to make its own laws. The friends of freedom retorted, that the true policy of the Government, as to creating or admitting more slave territory, had been forecast when the ordinance of 1787 had excluded slavery forever from all the territory north of the Ohio; and on that ground claimed to be strict constructionists.

The question, whether a United States Bank, protective tariff, and internal improvements were in accordance with a strict construction of constitutional powers or not, was subsequently settled in the affirmative, though prior to the settlement of the question, as to whether the Constitution had power to limit slavery.

During the late struggle Henry Clay had made himself very popular in the South, first by his favoring the admission of Missouri without the restricting clause in question, and next by his able and timely advocacy of the compromise on which the issue was settled. During the whole contest he had been Speaker; but at the next session he resigned on account of private affairs, and John W. Taylor, of New York, was chosen to fill his place. Mr. Taylor was the embodiment of one of those abolition Whigs of a twenty-year later day, who cared more for his convictions than for his party. He was opposed to the extension of slavery, and was in favor of internal improvements and a protective tariff; and his election as Speaker may be reckoned as the first sign of disaffection in the Republican ranks, from which ultimately the Whig party germinated. His election was exceedingly offensive to the Southern States.

The election was now at hand, and the count of the electoral votes for President showed 235 for Mr. Monroe and one for John Quincy Adams. Daniel D. Tompkins, the same Vice-President elected with Mr. Monroe for the first term, had 215 votes for re-election, and 14 votes were scattering.

On March 5, 1821, Monroe and Tompkins were inaugurated.

## NINTH ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Monroe's second term opened with an "era of good feeling"—an expression then applied to it which has descended into history. The Missouri compromise had quieted any apprehensions of immediate danger to the slavery interests at the South; and the opponents of slavery felt an assurance that the compromise, that had reserved all territory north of  $36^{\circ} 30'$  to free States, as settlements advanced, would ultimately give a sufficient preponderance to free State interests to subordinate the slave-holding interests to their dictation.

The discussions during the first Congress of this administration (which was the Seventeenth) were chiefly between the strict and the loose constructionists, as to tariff and internal improvements; and these partook somewhat of a local character—the South being opposed to a protective tariff—and John C. Calhoun was their exponent. Daniel Webster also opposed a protective tariff without some modifications. Mr. Monroe himself, who had hitherto been a strict constructionist, at this time modified his views to accommodate the increasing demands from the Northern States,

that Congress should do something to protect their interests. Their commerce had diminished to an insignificant fraction of what it had been when Europe was ablaze with war, and their manufacturing interests had equally suffered. Under this strain a tariff bill passed both houses, but by a bare majority, and was signed by the President. It slightly increased the duties on articles of American manufacture, and operated as a palliative.

For the first time an issue involving a policy as to alliances with American republics now came before Congress. At the suggestion of Bolivar, ex-president of Colombia, a convention of representatives from the Central and South American republics had been invited to meet at Panama, to consider measures wherewith to resist Spain in her determination to retain her American possessions by force of arms; and the United States was invited to send commissioners to this convention. The President had already expressed an opinion, in his message to Congress, to the effect that the United States ought to resist any foreign attempts to establish governmental authority in North or South America; and from the senatorial discussions on the "Panama Mission," the following is the substance of the position then taken by the United States, historically known as the "Monroe Doctrine": that governments, *de facto*, in North or South America, even though under a foreign crown, at peace with the United States, should be acknowledged; and that the United States should not make entangling alliances with European nations; but it should not allow them to conquer any part of the soil of North or South America, and establish a government over it.

There was only one political party at this time, and the succeeding Presidential election was necessarily a choice of such men as, in the opinion of the electors, were the best representatives of the paramount interests of the country. A caucus for nominating candidates had been called by Congress; but it was a failure, so few had attended it. Henry Clay, Speaker of the House, William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, and Andrew Jackson, were the leading candidates for President; while John C. Calhoun was supported by a large majority for Vice-President. There were then 261 electors; and of these, 99 voted for Jackson, 84 for John Quincy Adams, 41 for Crawford, and 37 for Clay. For Vice-President, 182 votes were cast for Calhoun, and 78 for various other candidates. This elected Calhoun; but no one candidate for President having a majority over all the others, no choice was made, and the election went to the House of Representatives, who were to elect a President from the three who had the highest number of votes at the electoral college convened in February, 1825, succeeding the November election of 1824. There were then 24 States, of which 13 voted for Adams, 7 for Jackson, and 4 for Crawford, after having a long and earnest debate on the issue. Adams and Calhoun were inaugurated March 4, 1825.

## TENTH ADMINISTRATION.

The era of good feeling which had characterized Mr. Monroe's second administration had now vanished, and partisan lines were being drawn through various divergences in opinion as to public policy.

The Federalists were no more; but the impress they had left on the heart of the country still lived among the moderate men of the times, and had the effect to so construe the powers of the Constitution as to enable Congress to adopt a progressive system of public improvements and a protective tariff.

Mr. Adams belonged to the Republican party; but both himself and Henry Clay represented the elements out of which the Whig party was now springing into life.

When the House of Representatives had voted by States and elected Mr. Adams as President, the States choosing Clay electors had voted for him, thereby giving him a majority. This aroused the indignation, not only of the States which had voted for Clay electors, but of the Democrats or extreme Republicans of the great universal whole, as the country was supposed to be—the unit of Republican ideas. But Mr. Adams appointed Mr. Clay as Secretary of State, and then this indignation was intensified. Both gentlemen were accused of having made a corrupt bargain to insure Mr. Adams' election. The term "Adams and Clay faction" was frequently applied to those who were in sympathy with them during the various attempts which were made at this time to inaugurate a system of internal improvements. But this "faction," as it was called, finally triumphed, during the first session of the Twentieth Congress, when the tariff of 1828 was passed, giving manufacturers still greater protection.

The country was now again systematically divided into two political parties, which were apparently balanced, with comparative equality as to numbers. Adams was the acknowledged leader of the new party, which, though standing on the platform of the subsequent Whig party, styled itself National Republican. Jackson was the champion of the old trunk of the party that dated its patent as an inheritance from Jefferson; and this party bore the name Democrat. The time for selecting candidates for the next Presidential election was at hand. The system of national conventions now in use had not been adopted; but in lieu of it the different State legislatures made nominations, and common consent informally accepted them. Hitherto, Congress had made the nominations, and the result had been that twice the election had been thrown into the House—the last time with suspicions of corruption.

Andrew Jackson for President, and John C. Calhoun for Vice-President, were the nominees of the Democrats; and John Quincy Adams for President, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President, were



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nominated by the National Republicans. In February, 1829, the electoral votes were counted, showing for Jackson 178 and for Adams 83. Calhoun had 171 votes and Rush 83. The popular vote was 647,231 for Jackson, and 509,097 for Adams. Jackson and Calhoun were inaugurated March 4, 1829.

## ELEVENTH ADMINISTRATION.

Andrew Jackson was one of those dashing geniuses who was born to command and to win popular favor. Everybody could approach him on terms of equality; but nobody could control him. He had plenty of moral and physical courage, was aggressive in his policy, and unshaken in his convictions. He seemed an incarnate model of democracy in its extremest attributes. Jackson began his administration by a sweeping removal from office of nearly 500 persons, including postmasters whose political opinions had been opposed to democracy. Up to this time the removals from office in former administrations had been as follows: By Washington, in eight years, nine, one of which was for defalcation; by John Adams, in four years, ten, one of which was for defalcation; by Jefferson, in eight years, thirty-nine; by Madison, in eight years, five, three of which were for defalcation; by Monroe, in eight years, nine, six of which were for causes not political; by John Quincy Adams, in four years, two, both of which were for causes not political.

At the opening of the Twenty-first Congress, which was the first one of Jackson's administration, three problems were before the nation—the tariff question, the internal-improvement question, and the banking question. The old Federal party had been from the first in favor of all of them, as indispensable to the good of the nation; and they had all been opposed by the National Republicans, but adopted reluctantly, when an overwhelming popular will demanded them. On the subject of banking, Jackson, in his first message, took ground unfriendly to the United States Bank, that had been chartered in 1816 for twenty years, by saying that it had failed in "establishing a uniform and sound currency," and suggested in place of it a national bank, "founded on the credit of the Government and its revenues." In the same message he recommended a distribution among the States of the surplus public moneys coming from the tariff, as a means whereby internal improvements could be made, thereby avoiding the infringement of "a questionable constitutional right" of Congress to make appropriations for such purposes. On the tariff question he said that "the rule to be observed in graduating the duties upon foreign products, was that which would place our own in fair competition with them."

Notwithstanding Jackson's unfriendly policy toward the United States Bank, at the next session a bill to re-charter it passed both houses; but he vetoed it July 10, 1832.

The tariff of 1828, which was higher than any former one, was now the fixed law of the land; but it produced great discontent in the South, among the very men who were the extreme partisans of democracy. Calhoun, the Vice-President, was the exponent of the principles of these men, and at a later date in Jackson's first administration the collision between the two came. But while the Calhoun policy was maturing, a new question was sprung upon the country by Mr. Foote, of Connecticut. The substance of Mr. Foote's proposition was a bill conditionally to limit the sale of public lands, for prudential reasons; but extreme constructions of it had resulted in partisan recriminations, and brought into the debate on it issues not contemplated in the framing of the bill. Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, made a partisan speech, in which he advocated the policy of investing each State with the "control of all the public lands within its respective limits." He opposed the policy of "creating a great national treasury from the State, public lands, or other sources." \* \* \* It would be a fund for corruption, fatal to the duration of our institutions, and to the sovereignty and independence of the State.

Daniel Webster replied to Mr. Hayne in a speech which has become famous as a landmark in the political records of the United States. This great senatorial debate fairly reopened the State rights doctrine issue, which had slumbered since the promulgation of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions in 1798-99.

At the next session Calhoun's nullification policy as to State rights, together with some disputes between himself and Jackson growing out of the Seminole war, ended in the breaking up of Jackson's Cabinet and estranging the friendship of these two distinguished exponents of democracy—the one, Mr. Calhoun, in his extreme fidelity to State rights, announcing a principle destined to be settled ultimately by the sword; and the other, Jackson, not venturing over that line of demarcation which could only be defined by the same power. Calhoun demanded the repeal of the tariff of 1828, and threatened secession as an alternative. As an offset to this aggressive position, Jackson, on December 16, 1832, issued a proclamation to the people of South Carolina, accusing the nullifiers of treason, and warning them of the fatal consequence of this course if they did not desist. He also put a naval force into Charleston Harbor as an earnest of his intention to enforce obedience from the malcontents.

Meantime a new tariff bill was passed, abating the rates from the tariff of 1828; and the next year (1833) Clay's compromise tariff bill was passed, providing for a gradual reduction in rates until 1842, after which only 20 per cent. on all importations should be paid. Jackson signed both of these bills, and the nullifiers subsided into peace.

For the next Presidential election there were three political parties in the field. The Democrats, the National Republicans, or Whigs, and the Anti-Masons. The latter party was created by the abduction of Wm. Mor-

gan, of Batavia, N. Y., from his home, in September, 1826. He had published a book claiming to have exposed the secrets of Free Masonry. Bills of indictment were found against several persons engaged in the abduction, two of whom had been punished by imprisonment. The affair caused an intense excitement, and became the nucleus for a new political party, which discriminated against Masons as public officers, and in the coming tripartite contest for President of the United States their influence was felt.

The Democrats throughout the entire country had early nominated Jackson by common consent as candidate for a second term. But candidates for the Presidency had now, for the first time, to be nominated by national conventions held for that special purpose. Baltimore was the place fixed upon by each of the three political parties for holding these conventions respectively. That of the Anti-Masons came off first, the time of whose meeting was in September, 1831. Wm. Wirt, of Virginia, was their candidate for President, and Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President. The entire party, with few exceptions, were composed of National Republicans.

In the succeeding month the National Republican convention met and nominated Henry Clay for President, and John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President. Internal improvements, banking, and a protective tariff constituted the features of the policy which they advocated; and they did not hesitate to declare it in their platform, which was the first time any party had dared to take such a step, so great had the hesitancy hitherto been in the popular mind to advocate such a policy.

The Democratic convention met in March, 1832. It had only to confirm the nomination of Jackson; and Martin Van Buren, of New York, was nominated for Vice-President, thereby rebuking the Calhoun faction, which had defeated his appointment as Minister to England.

The popular election came off the following November; and, when the votes of the electoral college were counted the succeeding February, in 1833, Jackson had 219 and Van Buren only 189, the Pennsylvania electors having given their support to Wm. Wilkins, of their own State. Clay and Sergeant had each 49 votes, and Wirt and Ellmaker, the Anti-Masonic candidates, 7 votes each, which were from Vermont electors. South Carolina cast her 11 votes for John Floyd, of Virginia, and Henry Lee, of Massachusetts.

The popular vote for Jackson was 687,502, and for Clay 530,189. Jackson and Van Buren were inaugurated March 4, 1833.

## TWELFTH ADMINISTRATION.

At the opening of this administration the conscience of the nation, as to the justice of slavery, began to make itself manifest. The right of a State to hold slaves was not considered an infringement of the Constitution, but its right to demand of other States the rendition of fugitives from slavery was called in question. It was also claimed that Congress had power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and these points were the skirmishing lines of the great conflict about to be precipitated upon the nation.

The United States Bank question was the great problem on the hands of the administration—all the more difficult of solution because there was, at this time, a clear majority in both houses in favor of the bank, and renewed efforts were constantly made to re-charter it, in order to have it continued in existence after the expiration of its original charter, which would expire in 1836. By the provisions of the charter of the bank, in 1816, the public funds were to be deposited in it, and could only be removed by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and even by him only if the bank was not considered safe after an examination of its assets and liabilities. McLane, the Secretary, was requested by Jackson to make no more deposits of public funds in the bank in question. Accordingly, he first took measures to ascertain the securities on which the bank rested, and the result was, that the liabilities of the bank amounted to \$37,296,950, and the fund to meet them amounted to \$79,593,870. The Committee on Ways and Means, at the same session of Congress, reported the securities of the bank to amount to \$43,000,000. McLane refused to remove the deposits, and at the next session of Congress, which was in May, 1833, William J. Duane was appointed by Jackson to succeed him. He, like his predecessor, refused to remove the deposits. He was promptly removed, and Roger B. Taney put in his place. The latter concurred with Jackson in his opinion as to the propriety of removing the deposits, and, agreeably to his wishes, distributed them among such State banks as were selected by him as fiscal agents of the Government. The removal created intense hostility against Jackson in the minds of the Whigs; but the destruction of "the monster," as Jackson called the bank, was popular with the rank and file. Henry Clay introduced into the Senate resolutions to the effect that, in the removal of the deposits, the President "has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution." Thomas H. Benton opposed the resolutions; but they passed the Senate by 26 yeas to 20 noes. Jackson felt this blow sensitively. He struck back by a protest, and a subsequent session carried a resolution through the House "that the bank ought not to be re-chartered." In former messages Jackson had advocated the plan of distributing the public money in the United States Treasury among the States. At this juncture, Henry Clay introduced a resolution into the Twenty-third Congress to distribute the proceeds from the sale of public lands among the States. This measure was opposed by the leading Democrats, although it was a popular one. Benton spoke against it with great vehemence, and Jackson did not now



## POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES — CONTINUED.

advocate the bill, but had misgivings as to its propriety. Clay pressed the matter with his usual ardor, and procured its passage, in a modified form, at the next session. It passed the Senate by a vote of 38 for, to 6 against it, and the House by 155 votes against 38. Jackson signed it with reluctance; but, had he not done so, it would, nevertheless, have become a law by the same vote by which it had passed. By its provisions, the distributed funds were lent to the States instead of being given to them. This measure of Mr. Clay ultimately brought strength to the Whigs, and gave point to their opposition to the Democrats. But ere the ultimate result of the financial measures of the administration was reached, other events entered into the arena of American politics.

The United States, in the treaty by which Florida had been acquired of Spain in 1819, relinquished to that power the country lying between the Sabine River and the Rio Grande, called Texas. The inhabitants of this territory were largely composed of a nondescript class of adventurers from the United States, preserved by the leaven of such men as Sam Houston, Moses Austin, and some newspaper reporters from New York.

Slavery had been early introduced in Texas while under the government of the Mexican republic, which did not recognize this institution. There is evidence that, ever since 1807, Southern propagandists had, through Aaron Burr and others, contemplated either the annexation of Texas or a separate confederacy including it.

Texas proclaimed her independence March 2, 1836. War with Mexico ensued, and numbers of sympathizers went from the Southern States to assist the Texans. The war was begun during Jackson's second term; and he said in his message, *Hands off*, but took no steps to prevent reinforcements to the Texans from the United States from crossing the border. The Texan war for independence was hailed by Southern statesmen as a happy solution of Calhoun's problem, how to offset growing free States with slave States of equal magnitude. The policy challenged the opposition of Webster, John Quincy Adams, and other great Whigs, and was doubly offensive to the Abolitionists; nevertheless, the Texan cause gained ground until the independence of Texas was acknowledged by the United States, during the last session of Congress, in Jackson's second term.

Jackson's administration was now drawing to a close. Both his terms had been marked by decisive acts that left their impress on the nation, to be felt long after his death. Martin Van Buren was a confidential friend and adviser of Jackson, and it was through his influence that he was made the candidate for his place.

The nominating convention met in Baltimore, May, 1835, and Mr. Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson became the Democratic candidates. No platform was adopted, the party having a declared policy that was well known. It was hostile to banks, high tariff, and internal improvements at the public expense. The Whig policy involved grand schemes of speculation, in which banks, high tariff, and internal improvements were to be necessary factors. The Democrats were then under a systematic party drill, but the Whigs were not. The latter scattered their forces on several candidates nominated by different interests, local and political, including in their ranks Anti-Masons and Abolitionists. When the electoral college met, in February, 1837, and the votes were counted, for President, Van Buren had 170 votes, and for Vice-President Johnson had 147. The Whig candidates were William H. Harrison for President, who had 73 votes. Daniel Webster, candidate for the same office, had 14 votes. Francis Granger, candidate for Vice-President, had 77 votes. John Tyler had 47 votes for the same office. There were other scattering votes on both sides; but no choice being made for Vice-President, Johnson was elected by the Senate. The popular vote for the Democratic ticket was 761,549. That of the opposition was 736,656.

Van Buren and Johnson were inaugurated March 3, 1837.

## THIRTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.

Van Buren's administration opened with all the prestige that Jackson had earned at the hands of his constituency—powerful in numbers and demonstrative in action. The policy of Jackson had been sanctioned by Congress; and, on assuming the responsibilities of it, Van Buren declared his intention to "follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor."

Through Jackson's influence, Congress had failed to re-charter the United States Bank, at the expiration of its old charter in 1836, and, consequently, its circulation of \$35,000,000 had been withdrawn. Meantime a large number of small banks had sprung up throughout the country to take its place, and had more than doubled the amount of currency in circulation, imparting a speculative and reckless tendency to trade. The country was flooded with paper money; and, when specie began to be demanded, it was found difficult to obtain.

The recoil came in 1837, immediately following the incoming of the new administration. Never before in the history of the country had such a transition from apparent prosperity to a fatal prostration of business been experienced. Even the "pet banks" in which public funds had been deposited, were obliged to suspend specie payments. Mr. Clay's bill, by which the public funds had been distributed to the States, prevented large sums from being deposited with these institutions. Another measure, for which Jackson alone was responsible, aggravated the situation, and became a strong point for the Whigs to make against the Jacksonian policy. It was the specie circular, ordering the public land office to receive nothing but gold or silver in payment for lands. This was the most prominent cause that forced even the "pet banks" ultimately to suspend, so great had been the drain on them for specie wherewith to buy public land.

The consequence was that the sale of public lands diminished, and loud complaints grew out of the sudden difficulties that fell across the path of the pioneer who wished to emigrate into the Western wilds for the laudable purpose of making a home for his family. In casting about for relief from this tremendous strain, Van Buren called an extra session of Congress, which met on the first Monday of September, 1837.

During the session of the Twenty-third Congress, in 1833-34, Mr. Gordon, of Virginia, had proposed a plan for the safe-keeping of the public funds, when they had been removed from the United States Bank, according to the recommendation of Jackson. It was to place them in the hands of fiscal agents, who were to give bonds for the faithful performance of their official obligations. The proposed plan provided for the whole revenue from customs, public lands, and other sources, all of which was to be paid in gold or silver, and held in a sub-treasury. This plan, at that time, received its strongest support from the Whigs; but it failed to become a law.

In his message at the opening of the extra session, Van Buren recommended it as the best disposition to be made of the public funds, probably hoping that, as it was originally a Whig measure, it would meet the approbation of that party and help to silence the clamor that was now raised against the Jacksonian Democracy, of which Van Buren had assumed the responsibility. He showed his consistency by recommending a complete divorcement of bank and state, even going so far as to suggest an exclusive metallic currency. "Down with the banks" became a watchword among the extreme Democrats; while the leading Whigs—"aristocrats," as they were dubbed by the Democrats—raised a hue and cry against the sub-treasury scheme and held Jackson as personally responsible for the financial ruin in which the country was whelmed. The proposed sub-treasury bill passed the Senate by a bare majority, and was defeated in the House through Whig influence; but in lieu of it a bill passed both houses, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the notes of specie-paying banks in payment for public lands. But the drain upon these banks for specie, with which to buy public lands, soon caused their suspension of specie payments, and this measure failed to bring relief.

In the next Congress (the Twenty-fifth) an attempt was made by the Calhoun Democrats to annex Texas to the United States, but the measure was defeated by the Webster Whigs. The Seminole war in Florida, then in progress, was a measure to vindicate slavery, and created angry discussions.

The Twenty-sixth Congress opened December 2, 1839. The Whigs had gained in strength and numbers in the House; and, after an acrimonious contest, R. M. T. Hunter, a Whig, was chosen Speaker. He was in favor of the sub-treasury scheme, and the passing of the sub-treasury bill during this session gave the Democrats encouragement. Though the financial crisis had affected all classes, the old-time Democrats adhered to their original policy. The promises of specie currency were a flattering prospect; and so confident were some of them, that they made it a rule to demand specie for whatever they had to sell. On the other hand, the banking and trading men of the country, and all that class who favored public improvements at the expense of the state, who were in favor of a high tariff and high prices for speculative advancement, were banded together as "Whigs" in a firm alliance in opposition to the policy of Democracy, especially that of the Jacksonian type. In the ranks of the Whigs were the anti-slavery advocates, the Anti-Masons, and theorists of every type. The Jacksonian Democrats were pre-eminently "practical politicians." Both sides went into a systematic party drill for the coming contest. Contrary to the expectations of the Whigs, the Abolitionists determined to organize into a distinct party; but this movement was everywhere looked upon as idle and unimportant. The Whig national convention met at Harrisburg, Pa., December 4, 1839. It adopted no platform; was silent on the subject of slavery; but, in order to secure Southern support, after having nominated William Henry Harrison as candidate for the Presidency, nominated John Tyler for Vice-President. Except Calhoun himself, they could not have selected a man who better represented Southern principles. Clay failed to receive the nomination for two reasons: The Anti-Masons were then a power in the North. Clay was a Mason, and to nominate him would forfeit their vote. General Jackson's success had been attributed to his military fame, and Harrison's military reputation was expected to accomplish a like result. The Anti-Slavery convention was held at Albany, April 1, 1840. In it the Liberty party was organized, and James G. Birney was nominated as the candidate for President, and Thomas Earle candidate for Vice-President. The Democratic convention was held at Baltimore, May 5, 1840. It showed no disposition to tone down or modify the policy of Jackson, denying the constitutional right of Congress to levy a distinctively protective tariff, and also denying its right to make internal improvements at the expense of the public treasury, or to re-charter a national bank; it also denied the right of Congress to interfere with slavery in the States—a right that even the Liberty party did not then claim. They renominated Van Buren and Johnson.

The contest that followed was an exciting one. It was in the main between the wealth-producing interests on one side, and, on the other, the more conservative classes. The issue at stake between the two prominent parties brought the best talent of the country into the arena. Thurlow Weed, editor of the *Albany Evening Journal*, and Hezekiah Niles, editor of *Niles' Register*, were the two great journalistic exponents of Whig principles; and the former (Mr. Weed), having been attracted to the force of Horace Greeley's editorials in the *New Yorker*, went to him, and secured his services to the cause of the Whigs and their tariff policy; and



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young Greeley was made the editor of the *Log Cabin*, published under the auspices of the Whig State Committee of New York.

The popular election passed off in November, 1840, amid the vocal din of Whig *Log Cabin* songs, interlined with something about hard cider and Harrison's latch-string always hanging outside of the door, while the Democrats were almost as talkative about "Dick Johnson" having slain Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, the truth of which assertion the Whigs called in question. When the electoral votes were counted, the following February, 1841, they stood: For Harrison and Tyler, 234; for Van Buren, 60; for Johnson, 48. There were some scattering votes for Vice-President. The popular vote was more nearly equal; being for Harrison, 1,275,017; for Van Buren, 1,128,702. Democratic electors were chosen from two Northern and five Southern States, while nineteen States, of which six were Southern States, chose Whig electors. The Liberty party carried no State, but polled a popular vote of 7,609.

Harrison and Tyler were inaugurated March 4, 1841, and the Whigs were jubilant; but their victory was compromised, if not practically lost by the death of Harrison, one month after his inauguration.

## FOURTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.

At the opening of Harrison's administration there was a Whig majority in both houses, and sweeping reverses of Jackson's policy were expected. Such a change was foreshadowed in the message of the new President. An extra session of Congress was called to meet May 31, 1841; but Harrison's death took place, April 4, and Mr. Tyler became President.

A bill to abolish the sub-treasury scheme passed both houses, and was signed by the President. According to the Whig programme the next work to be done was to establish a United States Bank, and a bill was drawn up for one with a capital of \$30,000,000, the institution to be called "The Fiscal Bank of the United States." Its capital stock was to be increased to \$50,000,000 if necessary. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 26 yeas to 23 nays, and the House by a vote of 128 yeas to 97 nays, the vote being strictly partisan in both houses. The President vetoed the bill, his objection against it being that it was a bank of discount, whereas, in his opinion, to be free from constitutional objections, it should only be a bank of exchange. Another objection was made on the ground that the consent of such States had not been sufficiently secured as were entitled by the provisions of the bill to have branches of the parent bank. Another bill was then framed with a view to meet his views, and was promptly passed by both houses, but, like the former one, was vetoed; for, although it was claimed that such features as had been objected to in the first bill had been expunged from the second, yet, through nice distinctions as to the true construction of the language of the bill, the President expressed himself as still dissatisfied. The Whig party saw in this second veto the wreck of their hopes. All the members of Tyler's Cabinet resigned except Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, who remained through prudential motives, to hold the administration within the pale of the Whig party.

Mr. Clay arraigned the President for apostasy. It is now generally believed that by a very slight change in the second bill, by which the bank would have been prohibited from dealing in bills of exchange except foreign bills or bills from one State in the Union to another, its promoters could have secured the sanction of the President. At the extra session a general bankrupt law was passed, which, for the facility with which it relieved debtors from their obligations, has hardly been equaled since. An act was also passed to distribute among the States the proceeds from the sale of public lands, which act was contingent on the condition that the duties established by the compromise tariff of 1833 should not be raised. A cloud in the political horizon as to the compromise tariff of 1833 was now closely approaching; but it was anticipated by a clap of thunder that came from another quarter.

At the first session of the Twenty-seventh Congress John Quincy Adams presented a petition from forty-six citizens of Haverhill, Mass., for the peaceable dissolution of the Union, assigning as a cause, the inequality of benefits conferred by Congress on different sections of the country, for the benefit of the slave-holding interests. A brief but ominous suspense hung over the Senate after the reading of this petition, which took from the Southern States their "bad pre-eminence" as advocates of dissolution. Two weeks of debate followed. To the credit of the majority of the Southern members, however, be it said, that it was only those who were subsequently foremost in the Rebellion that censured Mr. Adams. The petition was presented by him, not because he approved its plan, but because he was a defender of the right of petition.

The last reduction of the compromise tariff of 1833 had established 20 per cent. ad valorem on all articles of importation after June 30, 1842. For the last fiscal year of the reduction rates of this tariff, the revenue had fallen so far short of the expenses of the Government, that a loan of \$12,000,000 had to be resorted to during the extra session just passed, to meet expenses. Necessity, therefore, seemed to demand an increased tariff for revenue; but there were some stumbling blocks in the way of securing even this.

The bill passed at the previous session for the distribution to the States of the revenue from the sale of public lands, was a Whig measure, intended for the relief of the States which owed large foreign debts, for whose liquidation their creditors were calling upon the General Government. But to change the tariff of 1833 was to violate the compromise by which it had been established. But the emergency demanded action, and a tariff

bill increasing the rates was passed, after two unsuccessful attempts to do it without rescinding the distribution bill, the President having vetoed the first two and signed the last.

The most important issue now before the administration was the annexation of Texas. The Democrats, and many Southern Whigs, were largely in favor of it. Calhoun strongly recommended it, as a means by which to preserve the balance of power between the South and North. Clay opposed it, and though his influence was potent South and North, like that of Webster, who also opposed the bill, their united efforts and those of the Liberty party, were not able to defeat the annexation scheme, when it came before the second session of the Twenty-eighth Congress. Texas was annexed to the United States, March 3, 1845, and being south of the parallel of 36° 30'—the Missouri compromise line—was open to slavery. It is worthy of mention that Abraham Lincoln, then a rising young lawyer of Springfield, and a Whig in politics, opposed the annexation policy.

The Whig convention to choose candidates for the next election, met at Baltimore May 1, 1844, and nominated Henry Clay for President, and Theodore Frelinghuysen for Vice-President. The policy of a protective tariff, a national currency, and a distribution of the surplus public revenue among the States was declared. The Democratic national convention met at Baltimore on the 27th of May, still firm in their original policy of strict construction, added to which was a resolution to demand the line of 54° 40' as the northern limit of the United States on the western slope. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, for President, and George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President, were the candidates. The Liberty party had held their convention in Buffalo the year before (1843), August 30. It denounced slavery in a series of resolutions, and recommended penal laws in the United States to stop the return of fugitive slaves. It nominated their former candidate, James G. Birney, for President, and Thomas Morris, of Ohio, for Vice-President.

The popular election came off in November, 1844, and was closely and nearly equally contested, as to numbers, between the Whigs and Democrats. The Abolition popular vote numbered 62,300, and, had it been added to Clay's vote, would have elected him; but Polk and Dallas were elected by a vote of 170 against 105 for the Clay ticket in the electoral college, while the popular Democratic vote was 1,337,243, and the Whig 1,299,068. Polk and Dallas were inaugurated March, 4, 1845.

## FIFTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.

Besides the ever-present anti-slavery question before this administration, two new issues of great magnitude were to be met, neither of which involved partisan principles, except through consequences liable to grow from them. These were the Mexican and Oregon questions. Congress met December 1, 1845, and on the 29th, by a vote almost strictly partisan, Texas was admitted into the Union as a State, with no provision as to slavery. War with Mexico followed, and during its progress the Oregon question came up for solution. At first, the President manifested a disposition to adhere to the principles of his position during the electioneering canvass—to claim the line of 54° 40'—but through the influence chiefly of Webster, Calhoun, and Benton, together with the gravity of the situation and its responsibilities, he modified his demands by submitting the matter to be compromised by a new treaty founded on the treaty of 1842 between Daniel Webster, on the part of the United States, and Lord Ashburton, on the part of England; and the parallel of 49 as the proper boundary was established by commissioners from both countries in 1846. The north-eastern boundary dispute also was settled by the same treaty.

The Mexican war resulted in the acquisition of Texas, New Mexico, and California, by treaty; and the anti-slavery agitation was opened afresh, to decide what portion of the newly-acquired territory should be open to slavery. In this controversy Calhoun and his constituency took the ground that all new territory should be open to it, and boldly advocated disunion as the only alternative. On the other side, the Anti-Slavery party asserted their principles vigorously, and, though both the Whigs and Democrats of the North regretted this uncompromising attitude, both regarded the agitation as transient, and acted accordingly; but the party continued to increase and their demands grew more importunate.

The Twenty-ninth Congress passed the tariff bill of 1846, for revenue only. The Thirtieth Congress was occupied by discussions as to the organization of the territory acquired from Mexico, but without any definite result. The pro-slavery element demanded that the whole of it should be open to slavery; but the Free Soil force in the House was too strong, and the consequent dead-lock lasted during the entire session. True to the time-honored policy of the Democratic party, Mr. Polk vetoed all bills for internal improvements passed during his administration.

Out of the Southern opposition to the organization of California and New Mexico, except as slave Territories, grew a new party of moderate abolitionists called Free Soilers. The Democratic convention for the nomination of candidates, for the next Presidential term, met at Baltimore, May 22, 1848. To this convention two sets of delegates came from the State of New York—one representing such of the party as favored free soil, and the other, such as were willing to affiliate with the Southern Democrats. The former were derisively called "Barn Burners," and the latter "Hunkers." The Barn Burners retired from the convention, after much parliamentary discussion, and harmony then prevailed. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, received the nomination for President, and William O. Butler, of Kentucky, for Vice-President. The convention was firm in the strict



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construction policy, and silent, at least in a negative sense, on the anti-slavery issue, voting down a resolution that Congress had no power to interfere with slavery. The Free Soilers held their national convention in Buffalo, August 9, and the bolting Barn Burners, as well as the Abolitionists, joined them. The convention adopted a platform denying the power of Congress to create a slave State, and nominated Martin Van Buren for President, and Charles Francis Adams for Vice-President. The Whig convention met at Philadelphia, June 7, and nominated Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, for President, and Millard Fillmore, of New York, for Vice-President. They were also silent on the slavery issue, but voted down a resolution to enforce the Wilmot proviso. The respective measures introduced into each convention, though voted down, showed the tendency of opinion in either party and the disposition of the majority of each convention to conceal their sentiments on the rising issue in question. The popular election of the following November was unusually exciting. The Free Soilers had strong hopes of throwing the final election into the House; but, when the electoral votes were counted, Taylor and Fillmore had 163, and Cass and Butler 127. The popular vote stood, 1,360,101 for the Whigs, and 1,220,544 for the Democrats, and 291,263 for the Free Soilers; the latter showing a large gain in the anti-slavery sentiment of the country. Taylor and Fillmore were inaugurated March 5, 1849.

## SIXTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.

In this administration a turning point in American politics was reached. The Whig party had an issue to solve that was sure to bring dislike to them whichever side they took. This issue was whether the newly acquired territory should be organized on the plan of the Wilmot proviso (which proposed to exclude slavery from territory to be purchased of Mexico), or the Missouri compromise; or whether the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty" should prevail in it, which was to open the territory for settlement, and let the settlers determine among themselves whether the States in it should ultimately be free or slave States. The immensity of the territory to be organized awakened the apprehensions of the North, for already a Southern statesman had boasted that he would one day call the roll of his slaves under the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument. The South openly acknowledged that the annexation of Texas was a Southern measure, adopted for the express purpose of adding slave territory to the South; and that its results were looked upon by right as a Southern inheritance, for which they had been contending for years, and could not with honor relinquish. Calhoun contended that the Constitution was the supreme law of the land, and covered every Territory with its requirements; and inasmuch as it recognized slavery, any settler should be permitted to take his slaves to such Territory and be protected in holding them. Daniel Webster, the "great expounder," replied to him, that "the constitution did not bind Territories till they had been created into States," and, while it provided the forms by which this could be done, "was inoperative as to the exercise of power over the Territory." "It could not exercise its functions even over a State without acts of Congress to enforce it."

The bills now on the calendar were: A bill for the admission of California as a free State; a bill for the organization of Utah and New Mexico as Territories, subject to become either free or slave States; a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and a stringent fugitive slave bill; besides some others of less importance. Henry Clay undertook the task of embodying them all, except the one for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, into one "omnibus bill," and passing them through both houses at a single balloting. Jefferson Davis proposed the extension of the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific. Mr. Seward proposed the Wilmot proviso to cover the territory in question. Calhoun's last speech was read by James M. Mason, while the debate on Clay's compromise was pending. It reiterated what he had said before; and he died two months afterward, not living to see the fate of the omnibus bill, which ultimately became the basis on which the compromise was made. Mr. Taylor, the President, also died before the pending issue was settled, and Mr. Fillmore became President July 10, 1850.

California became a State September 9, 1850, and was admitted without slavery. New Mexico and Utah were organized as Territories without the Wilmot proviso, and the fugitive-slave bill was passed. The South settled into an ill-concealed tranquillity, and the North acquiesced with equal grace, except the Anti-Slavery party, who were more dissatisfied than ever with the fugitive-slave law, which required any private citizen, if called upon, to assist in the capture and rendition of slaves, on penalty of fine and imprisonment.

June 1, 1852, the Democratic convention met at Baltimore to nominate candidates for the next Presidential term. It indorsed the Kentucky resolutions of 1798, which placed State rights above the Constitution. It declared fidelity to the compromise of 1850 and against slavery agitation. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, and William R. King, of Alabama, received the nomination. The Whig convention met at the same place June 16. It declared a policy similar to that of the Democrats, as to the compromise, but favored a system of internal improvements. It nominated Winfield Scott, of Virginia, and William A. Graham, of North Carolina. The Free Soil convention met at Pittsburgh, August 11. It denounced slavery, the compromise, and the parties who supported it. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, and George W. Julian, of Indiana, were its candidates. The count of the electoral votes in February, 1853, showed for Pierce and King 254 votes, and for Scott and Graham 42.

Pierce and King were inaugurated March 4, 1853. The popular vote was, for the Democratic ticket, 1,601,474; for the Whig ticket, 1,386,578; for the Free Soil ticket, 156,149.

## SEVENTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.

It was claimed by the Democrats at the opening of Mr. Pierce's administration that the compromise of 1850 had settled forever the vexed slavery question. Nor was this view of the situation challenged by any except the radical anti-slavery men and women, the latter having come to take a conspicuous part in the discussion of the issue.

Henry Clay had died in the spring of 1852. Daniel Webster also passed away two months later. Calhoun preceded them. There were none who could fill their places as leaders in the popular heart.

There were now four parties — the fourth being the Native American, or "Know Nothing," party. Its aim was to "purge" the Government from Roman Catholic influence, which, it was claimed, allied itself with the Democratic party, and, by virtue of this alliance, had officered our large cities with Irish Catholics. This new party was made up largely from the Whig ranks, but in it were also many Democrats. It was at first a secret order; and hence its power was an unknown quantity till after the day of election revealed the candidate, but, ere its influence was widely felt, an unexpected turn of affairs as to the slavery issue came upon Congress.

A bill for the organization of the new Territory of Nebraska had come before the previous administration, but had not been acted on. The Thirty-third Congress, the first of the new administration, opened December 5, 1853. December 14, a bill was introduced into the Senate to establish a Territorial government for Nebraska, which was referred to the Committee on Territories, of which Stephen A. Douglas was chairman. Mr. Douglas promptly reported the bill on the following day with certain amendments. The true intent of the amendments, as to whether they had annulled former compromises or not, was not understood by the Senate; and to leave no doubt on this important point, a special report was made to the Senate on January 4, 1854, further amending the original bill in such language as could leave no doubt that its construction meant the superseding of the Missouri compromise. The late compromise of 1850 had rested on it as a basis by which other contingent issues had been settled; and this sudden blow aimed at the foundation of the compromise fabric created a sensation deep and wide throughout the North. Mr. Douglas defended the bill on the ground that in 1848 a bill brought before Congress for the extension of the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific Ocean had been defeated, and that this defeat had made it necessary to effect the compromise of 1850 to supersede it. He further stated that the object of the bill was to leave the settlement of the slavery question to the inhabitants of the Territory. This was the principle of what was termed "Squatter Sovereignty." In reply to Mr. Douglas, Salmon P. Chase denied that the compromise of 1850 had superseded the Missouri compromise, and to substantiate his premise, quoted the language of Mr. Atchison, Senator from Missouri, who, on that occasion, had declared that "though a grave error, the Missouri compromise could not be repealed." Lewis Cass was one of the committee of thirteen on the compromise of 1850, and to him Mr. Chase appealed to know if anything had been said by that committee about the superseding of the Missouri compromise. He remained silent. The debate on this bill began early in December, 1853, and terminated with its passage May 25, 1854, modified to include Kansas, and clearly superseding the Missouri compromise.

Up to this time the Whigs had held intact their organization; but the Southern Whigs had largely deserted them when any measure touching slavery had come before Congress, and a few of them had joined the American party. The Free Soilers were an acknowledged power in the North, not to be despised; and the problem now was to find a political nucleus around which to gather in opposition to the Democratic party, by whose quasi alliance the South had managed to divide the political forces of the North and conquer them in detail.

The border war between Kansas settlers and Missouri raiders, called "Border Ruffians," grew from the rivalry which had sprung up between the slave party at the South and the Emigrant Aid Society of the North to fill up Kansas with their respective classes of settlers. In this contest the North had the advantage. But what the slaveholding settlers in Kansas lacked in numbers they made up in violence, and so intimidated the free-soil settlers that but few of them took part in the first elections that were held in the new Territory; and, even if they had, they would have been outnumbered by the Missourians, who came across the line to vote. The result was to make proselytes, and the Free Soilers, Anti-Nebraska men, etc., soon began to be looked upon with unusual favor.

During this transitory state of politics, the American party had elected several members of the House. They joined hands with the Anti-Nebraska men and elected their Speaker, N. P. Banks, at the opening of the Thirty-fourth Congress. Meanwhile the troubles in Kansas accumulated. The slavery element held their election in outward accordance with constitutional forms, and established their legislature at Shawnee, under the auspices of President Pierce. The free State men held their election and established their legislature at Topeka. Each framed a constitution for the State, in accordance with their respective sentiments on the slavery question. By order of the President the Topeka legislature was dispersed July 4, 1856, the Shawnee legislature being recognized by the administration. The free State settlers of Kansas claimed that they greatly outnumbered their



## POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES — CONTINUED.

opponents, and that the Shawnee legislature was created by fraudulent votes and violence. March 19, 1856, the subject was taken under consideration in the House, and John Sherman, of Ohio, William A. Howard, of Michigan, and Mordecai Oliver, of Missouri, were appointed as a committee to go to Kansas, gather evidence, and make a report as to the validity of the elections. After several weeks spent in this service, the committee returned, and expressed an opinion that the elections of the free State party were not illegal. The most acrimonious debates hitherto known in Congress followed, out of which grew the assault of Brooks upon Charles Sumner. The Kansas war was also continued. Numerous bills were brought before Congress to settle these troubles, but none of them were passed during this administration. The reduced tariff bill of 1857 became a law. Mr. Pierce adhered to the strict-construction policy, opposed the anti-slavery agitation, and upheld the Kansas policy of the South.

The Whig party was now almost completely disintegrated. Free soil and the restraint of slavery were demanded by the North; and to bring such a measure into working order, all parties, except the extreme strict-construction Democrats, united under the name of Republicans. Even then the contest was doubtful; for the South was unanimous, and some of the Northern States were not yet ready to take the step which might involve a civil war. In this emergency the Know Nothing party, in the hope that their issue would neutralize the main one, assembled at Philadelphia, in convention, February 22, 1856, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. A respectable moiety of the delegates were at heart Free Soilers; and their attempt to put into the platform a plank recommending the restoration of the Missouri compromise failing, they withdrew from the convention. Millard Fillmore, of New York, and Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, were the candidates chosen. The Democratic convention had already been held at Cincinnati June 6, and James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, for President, and John C. Breckinridge, for Vice-President, had been nominated. Strict construction, and the Kansas-Nebraska bill were indorsed with great unanimity. The Republican convention met at Philadelphia June 17, and nominated John C. Frémont for President, and William L. Dayton for Vice-President. Internal improvements, the prohibition of slavery and polygamy in the Territories, and free Kansas, were their policy. The canvass, partly because of the religious feature, exceeded in earnestness any former one. The count of the votes of the electoral college in the following February, showed for Buchanan and Breckinridge 174; for Frémont and Dayton, 114. The Democratic popular vote was 1,838,169; the Republican popular vote, 1,341,264; the Know Nothing, 874,534. Buchanan and Breckinridge were inaugurated March 4, 1857.

## EIGHTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.

During the heat of the late canvass the Dred Scott case came before the Judiciary Department at Washington. The owner of the slave Dred had taken him from Missouri to Illinois in 1834, and after a four years' residence in that State had taken him to Minnesota, whence he subsequently returned with him to Missouri and sold him. Dred brought suit for his freedom in the circuit court of St. Louis County, Missouri, on the ground that his master had voluntarily taken him to a free State. He obtained a verdict in his favor; but on final appeal the Supreme Court of the United States reversed the decision on constitutional grounds. No act had ever before created so profound a sensation in the North as did this one. It intensified the contest by giving a new impetus to Free Soil efforts in the North, and armed the South with a fresh weapon of defense.

Kansas was still a Territory, and an inviting theatre on which to fight out the issue whether this debatable soil was ultimately to be free or slave. Neither John Brown's exploit at Osawatomie, nor the sacking of Lawrence by border ruffians, could settle this question; nor could the many daring acts of aggressive proselytism which were committed by both sides. The fate of Kansas seemed to hang upon the official decision as to the validity of the Lecompton constitution.

The act providing for the convention to form a constitution for Kansas, authorized a census to be taken, enumerating the legal voters in the Territory, April 1, 1857. In certain counties, settled by free State men, no census was taken; and in apportioning the delegates for the constitutional convention, the Governor classed these counties with others more favorable to slavery. Under these disadvantages, the free State men generally refused to send delegates to the convention. It met at Lecompton in September, and framed a constitution recognizing slavery, the sections to this effect to be submitted to popular vote. This vote had no power to reject the instrument, only to decide whether it should be accepted with or without slavery. Most of the free State men refused to vote at all. Nor did they recognize the obligation to accept a constitution of which they had power to change only a single section, as there were other portions of it distasteful to them.

The election came off December 21, 1857. In favor of the constitution with slavery were 6,143 votes, and against it, 589. The discontent at this alleged attempt to suppress free State influence was deep, not only in Kansas, but throughout the North.

Frederick P. Stanton was then Secretary, under Robert A. Walker, the Governor, but, Mr. Walker being absent at Washington, Mr. Stanton had to act in his place; and he yielded to the wishes of the free State men by ordering an election to be held January 4, 1858, in which the people might vote for or against the constitution entire; and in this the free State men

participated. Against the constitution, 10,226 votes were polled; for the constitution with slavery, 138 votes, and for it without slavery, 24 votes. At the same time, State officers and a Representative to Congress were voted for. The free State men carried their entire ticket by a large majority, as reported by the presiding officers of the election, except Mr. J. Calhoun, who added a sufficient number of spurious names to the list of voters to secure a pro-slavery majority. The charge of fraud was confirmed by Mr. Stanton, and Governor Walker rejected the returns. Meantime, Mr. Calhoun, being obliged to flee from Kansas, found refuge in Washington; but, fearing to present the list of names to the administration, certificates were given to the free State officers according to the first election returns. Notwithstanding these disclosures, President Buchanan, on the following month, February, 1858, submitted the Lecompton constitution in Congress, recommending its ratification, and in his expressed opinion said, "Kansas is, therefore, at this moment, as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina." A bitter contest in both houses followed, in which Stephen A. Douglas took a leading part, in advocacy of his favorite doctrine of popular sovereignty.

The Democratic convention to nominate candidates for the next Presidential term met at Charleston, S. C., April 23, 1860. It was composed of Douglas men and Buchanan men, in about equal proportions. Douglas still refused to indorse the Lecompton constitution, or to renounce the doctrine of popular sovereignty; and, the majority of the convention sustaining him in this, most of the Southern members withdrew. After their desertion, the convention proceeded to ballot for candidates; but no choice could be made, and the convention adjourned to meet again in Baltimore, June 18, at which place it nominated Mr. Douglas for President, and Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, for Vice-President. Their platform represented popular sovereignty as its main stay.

The Southern delegates met at Richmond, and nominated John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice-President.

The American, or Know Nothing, convention met at Baltimore, May 19, and nominated for President, John Bell, of Tennessee, and for Vice-President, Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.

The Republican convention met at Chicago May 16, 1860. In its platform it reversed the policy of the Democrats, not only as to the slavery question, but as to the policy it had generally maintained on the constitutional right to make internal improvements at the expense of the national treasury. But the slavery question overshadowed everything else at that time, and slavery was to be opposed in the Territories as a constitutional right. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, was nominated for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice-President.

The Douglas Democrats fully recognized slavery, protected by constitutional rights in Territories, till it had been rendered illegal there by a popular vote.

The Southern Democrats, among whom were also many Northern men, held that, since the repeal of the Missouri compromise, slavery could exist in the Territories under constitutional rights. Having thus legislated it into the Territories, no provision was made whereby it could be voted out by the said Territories, whatever Congress might do on the issue. The difference between the two divisions lay, therefore, in the Douglas plan for changing slave territory into free territory by a popular vote.

During the heat of the Presidential campaign that followed, Congress continued to quarrel over the Kansas issue, and various attempts were continually made to procure the admission of the State into the Union, all of which were promptly voted down, till the pro-slavery force had become reduced in the Senate, by the withdrawal of five Senators whose respective States had passed ordinances of secession.

Thus weakened in opposition to free Kansas, the Senate passed an act for her admission into the Union, January 21, 1861 — yeas 36, nays 16. One week later the House concurred by a vote of 119 against 42. The State was admitted under a constitution which the free State men had framed at a convention assembled at Wyandotte, in March, 1859. The Morrill tariff bill was passed at the same session.

The November election came, and the electoral college assembled in February and gave for Lincoln and Hamlin 180 votes; for Douglas and Johnson 12; for Bell and Everett, 39; and for Breckinridge and Lane 72. Lincoln and Hamlin were inaugurated March 4, 1861.

The popular vote stood 1,866,350 for Lincoln and Hamlin, 1,375,157 for Douglas and Johnson, 589,581 for Bell and Everett, and 845,763 for Breckinridge and Lane.

## NINETEENTH ADMINISTRATION.

On the 14th of the following April, Fort Sumter surrendered to a rebel attack, and partisan bonds were severed in Congress. Mr. Douglas did all in his power to strengthen the hands of the administration, by allying the Democratic party to the cause of the defense of the Union. The Democratic party still kept their organization in good working order, although in its ranks opposition to the war showed itself among the extremists. The defeats of the Union armies during the first year of the war made political capital for this class of men, who soon became outspoken in their principles. They called themselves peace men, and counseled compromise. When, by martial law, arrests were made by the administration of such Northern men as were supposed guilty of secret machinations against the Union arms, these peace men tenaciously opposed such "arbitrary" meas-



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ures. But the progress of the war also created two classes of Republicans, one demanding immediate freeing of the slaves and the other not willing yet to take so radical a measure. Pending these discussions, the administration moved with extreme caution. First, the policy was adopted of accepting the services of such slaves as came within the Union lines, on the ingenious assumption (of which General B. F. Butler was the author) that they were contraband of war. This view disarmed opposition from the peace party of the North, with whom peace meant a Northern policy which should restore harmony to the nation, by reinstating the rebels in their ante-bellum political standing, to do which it was all important that the slave should remain in bondage. That this initiatory step did much to open the way toward universal emancipation, there can be no reasonable doubt. It had broken through the web that environed the Democratic heart of the North, whose aversion to freeing the slave had long been canonized into a political faith.

The proclamation of emancipation was issued September 22, 1862, to go into effect January 1, 1863. A storm of indignation followed from the peace party; but was soon lost in the tempest of war. It was a thunderbolt in the camp of the enemy; but they generally received it in sullen silence. Previous to this decisive measure, the Thirty-seventh Congress had made ample provisions for a revenue, in which a slight increase of the tariff of the previous session had some part, and the homestead bill had been passed. At the second session of the same Congress, a National banking act was passed, providing a currency secured by United States stocks. The plan was drawn up by S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury.

A conscription act for drafting men into the army, and the suspension of habeas corpus, were also passed during this session. The peace Democrats took fire afresh at these last two acts, and caused trouble in enforcing the draft in localities where peace men were strong. The war had been prolonged far beyond the predictions of leading Republicans, and had, consequently, created unexpected opposition from a portion of the Democratic party.

The time for holding conventions to choose candidates for the next Presidential term was near at hand, and the Democratic party made much of the defeats of the Union arms to bring censure upon the administration, while it violently attacked its martial law and conscription policy.

Under this strain the Republican nominating convention met in Baltimore June 7, 1864. Unconditional surrender of the rebels was emphatically demanded, and ultra-abolition sentiment ruled in the convention. Abraham Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for Vice-President, were nominated.

The Democratic convention met at Chicago on August 29. The peace men were the orators of the convention, and their denunciations of the war, which they pronounced a failure, and their criticisms of the administration, produced a recoil in public sentiment which greatly strengthened the Republican cause.

When the votes of the electoral college were counted in February, 1864, George B. McClellan, of New Jersey, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, the Democratic nominees, had but 21 votes, while Lincoln and Johnson had 212. They were inaugurated March 4, 1865.

The popular vote stood: Republican, 2,216,067; Democratic, 1,808,725.

## TWENTIETH ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Lincoln was supreme. The Rebellion had been crushed; and, for the time, political partisanship had vanished into oblivion, and the work of reconstructing the conquered States remained for the future.

In this interim Mr. Lincoln was persuaded to attend Ford's Theatre on the night of the 14th of April, where he was assassinated. Mr. Johnson succeeded to the Presidency. He was a Tennessean, and had been placed on the ticket under an impression that a Vice-President from a Southern State would give harmony and strength to it; but Mr. Johnson was a most scrupulous constitutional strict-constructionist, was extreme in his advocacy of State rights under the Constitution, and had been not less headstrong in his determination to crush the Rebellion by force. With his natural impetuosity, he advocated the renewal of the old relations between the seceding States and the General Government, substantially with no other conditions but submission. Congress did not take this view. The freedom of the slaves must be assured, and they must be elevated to citizenship. Here was a conflict between the Executive and the entire Republican party, as well as Congress. All the measures which Congress considered vital to reconstruction were carried through both houses by a two-thirds vote; and although most of them were vetoed by the dissenting President, they nevertheless became legal.

During this conflict between the President and a Democratic minority of Congress, on one side, and the Cabinet and Republican majority on the other, an attempt was made to impeach the President for what was claimed to be an antagonism toward Congress, and especially toward the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, in attempts to expel him from the Cabinet, not warranted in the Constitution. The case was brought before the judiciary; but after a long trial the evidence was found insufficient to convict the President, and he continued in office through the term.

The Republican convention for nominating candidates for the next term met at Chicago, May 20, 1868. It was unwavering in its resolution to secure the suffrage of the liberated slave, and to carry out the principles already begun by the former administration as to restoration. Ulysses S.

Grant, of Illinois, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, were nominated as candidates.

The Democratic convention met in New York City, July 4. It demanded that seceding States should be restored to their former status in the Union without conditions, and left the question of negro suffrage to be settled by each State in its own way. Horatio Seymour, of New York, and Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, were the candidates.

The most important question now before the American people was that of negro suffrage. The slaves had been an important factor in crushing the Rebellion, and, were they not elevated to citizenship, it was argued that the States in which they lived might continue to hold them in bondage, and punish such as assisted the Union cause. Furthermore, if slavery was not destroyed at this opportune time, the causes which led to the Rebellion would remain as a subject of dissension. "Sink the slave question, and elevate the money question!" became practically the motto; and to this end amendments were made to the Constitution, which gave the ballot to the slave, after having liberated him. The 15th amendment was the last of these. It was made by a resolution of Congress, February 26, 1869, and became the law of the land, after having been ratified by two-thirds of the States.

The electoral votes for the candidates for the next Presidential term were counted in February, 1869. Grant and Colfax had 214; Seymour and Blair had 80. The popular stood: For the Republicans, 3,015,071; for the Democrats, 2,709,613.

Grant and Colfax were inaugurated March 4, 1869.

## TWENTY-FIRST ADMINISTRATION.

Congress was in the midst of the reconstruction turmoil when General Grant became President. Military governors had been assigned by the preceding administration to each State not reconstructed, though the Democratic party, as well as the President, had opposed the measure.

The Republicans had taken measures to compel the revolted States to ratify the amendment to the Constitution which gave civil rights to the slave, ere they could be represented in Congress. It was claimed by the opposition that these acts were in violation of the Constitution, till the Supreme Court, late in 1869, decided in favor of them. Georgia was the last of the Southern States to ratify the required amendment, which she deferred doing until February 10, 1870, coming back into the Union May 15.

During the Forty-first Congress the national debt was funded. Bonds were issued to the amount of \$200,000,000 on interest at 5 per cent., payable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years; bonds were issued to the amount of \$300,000,000, payable after fifteen years, bearing 4½ per cent. interest; and bonds were issued to the amount of \$1,000,000,000, payable after thirty years, at 4 per cent. interest.

Meanwhile, certain secret societies, including the famous "Ku-Klux Klan," began to intimidate the late slave population, and prevent them from voting at the polls. The Southern members of Congress admitted the existence of such organizations, but denied that they intended any disloyalty to the Union. The provincial governors had become objects of great aversion to the Southern people; and that questionable means had been taken to render their official acts of no effect, was proved by the testimony of committees sent to the South to make reports. The Democrats stigmatized the provincial governors as "Carpet-Baggers," and made the most of their mistakes and malfeasance to censure the Republican policy which had sent them to their field of labor; for some of them realized princely fortunes out of the spoils of their office.

The enforcement act became a law May 31, 1870. It gave the President all the authority necessary to protect the freedmen in those civil rights that the amendments to the Constitution had guaranteed to them, and many localities in the South were policed with troops.

The Republican National convention met at Philadelphia, January 5, 1872. In its platform no abatement of its vigorous reconstruction policy was made. General Grant was nominated for a second term as President, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. There was a dissenting faction of the party, who took issue with it on the extreme measures of reconstruction. They called themselves Liberal Republicans, and had already held their nominating convention in Cincinnati, on May 1. Horace Greeley of New York, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, were their nominees. The Democratic convention met in Baltimore on the 9th of July following, and indorsed the Liberal Republican nominees. This act was not regarded with favor by the old-time Democrats; and they met in convention at Louisville, Ky., September 3, and nominated for President Charles O'Connor, of New York, and for Vice-President Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts. They repudiated the action of the convention of Baltimore, and passed a resolution to the effect that the constitution of each State was sufficient to protect life, liberty, and property within its domain.

The subject of Anti-Masonry came to the surface again, under the name of the National Christian Association. A convention was held in Oberlin, Ohio, May 23, 1872. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, and Rev. J. L. Barlow were chosen as standard-bearers. Their platform opposed secret societies, the liquor traffic, and the secularization of Sunday. Prohibition had long been a subject of legislation in many of the States; but now, for the first time, it was made a national political issue by a convention which met in Columbus, Ohio, February 22. James



## POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES — CONTINUED.

Black, of Pennsylvania, and John Russell, of Michigan, were chosen as candidates for President and Vice-President. Their platform was an emphatic protest against the manufacture or the sale of spirituous liquors, and asserted the right of the state to prohibit both by legislation.

The Presidential campaign opened with considerable excitement. O'Connor and Adams had refused to run on the straight Democratic ticket, and this complicated the matter in the eyes of sensitive Republicans. But Greeley was successfully ridiculed, and died soon after his defeat. The votes of the electoral college in the following February showed for Grant and Wilson 286.

There were 66 Democratic votes; 42 were cast for Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, who had been substituted for Mr. Greeley, deceased, and 24 were scattering. Brown, the candidate for Vice-President, received 47 votes, and there were 14 scattering. The votes of Louisiana and Arkansas were rejected, on the ground of alleged fraud.

The popular vote stood: Republican, 3,015,071; Democrat or Greeley Republican, 2,706,613; Prohibition, 5,508. Grant and Wilson were inaugurated March 4, 1873.

## TWENTY-SECOND ADMINISTRATION.

In his second term General Grant was confronted with fresh difficulties in the way toward reconstruction. "White Leagues" had been formed in many of the reconstructed States to prevent the slaves from voting, to secure which end violence was sometimes used, especially in Louisiana, where the case was complicated by quarrels among the Republicans. There were two rival Governors, with their legislatures, in this State, each claiming authority by virtue of popular elections; but the votes of these elections had been counted by two sets of returning boards—one in the interest of the White League, and the other in the interest of the Republicans. John McEnery was endorsed by the Democratic and Wm. Pitt Kellogg by the Republican board. The Congressional debates on the respective merits of each brought to light very unsavory acts on the part of both.

During the second session of the Forty-third Congress the supplementary civil rights bill was passed. It was designed to assure the right of colored people to free admission to all public places, subject only to limitations established by law, and applicable equally to white citizens.

Previous to 1875 all the States lately in rebellion, except Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina, had assumed control of their own affairs, and had taken their old places in the Union as Democratic States. With their assistance, together with some substitutions of Democratic for Republican Congressmen from Northern States, M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, Democrat, was elected Speaker of the Forty-fourth Congress, which began its session in December, 1875.

The question of resumption of specie payments was now occupying much attention, but not strictly as a party issue, though the Democrats, true to their old hard-money theory, were generally in favor of early redemption. A new party, however, arose in opposition to the proposed measure. During the war of the Rebellion a convention of farmers had been held at Bloomington, Ill., the object of which was to formulate a theory wherewith to unite the industrial and trading interests of the country in harmonious action. In 1868 a Labor and Greenback party was formed, in New York, with Peter Cooper at its head, to advocate the same cause. It embraced the wage-labor interest, anti-monopoly, opposition to the specie redemption currency system, claiming that Congress has the sole power to issue or coin money and regulate its value; that money is simply a tool of trade authorized by the Government, and that only the state has the power to fix the value in the currency, from whatever materials it may be made; that at present money should be made of paper, to be issued solely by the Government, in amounts sufficient to transact the business of the Nation, and no more. Under this policy, the Greenback party assembled in convention at Indianapolis, May 17, 1876, and nominated Peter Cooper, of New York, and Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio, for President and Vice-President. One of the arguments used by this party was the precedent of the legal-tender act, which was exclusively a Republican measure, which the Democrats opposed, on the ground of unconstitutionality; and at the December term of the Supreme Court, in 1869, a decision was rendered to this effect. Subsequently the court reversed this decision, in March, 1870.

The Prohibition party met in convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President for the next term, in Cleveland, May 17. Their platform demanded the prohibition of the liquor traffic and manufacture in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and amendments to the Constitution, by authority of which such restrictions might become universal. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, and G. T. Stewart, of Ohio, were their nominees.

The National Christian Association, whose platform went against all secret societies and in favor of prohibition, held its convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 9, 1875, and nominated for President and Vice-President James B. Walker, of Illinois, and Donald Kirk Patrick, of New York.

The Republican convention met at Cincinnati, June 14. It confirmed its belief in the transcendent power of the Constitution over the States, and advocated a tariff sufficient to meet the entire expenses of the General Government. It also claimed the right of Congress to suppress polygamy in the Territories and advocated such action. It nominated Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, and William A. Wheeler, of New York, as their candidates. The Democratic convention met at St. Louis, June 27. They demanded

retrenchment and reform in the administration, a speedy return to specie payments, a reduction and modification of the tariff, and a discrimination against Chinese immigration. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, were their nominees.

The popular election of November 7, 1876, resulted in the States of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Indiana, and all the Southern States, except Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, going for the Democrats. The Republicans carried the other States; but both parties claimed the three Southern States just mentioned. The matter was settled by a special intervention of Congress, in establishing an Electoral Commission to decide the case. It hinged on the validity of the Louisiana and Florida elections, the Republicans claiming that fraud and violence had been used there to secure a Democratic majority, while the Democrats denied the charge, and claimed that, inasmuch as said election returns had been legally made, Congress had no power to exclude them, even if the election had not been a fair one. The report of the Electoral Commission, after considerable time spent in canvassing the subject, resulted in a resolution that the two houses of the Forty-fourth Congress, having counted the electoral votes, have declared as final the election of the Republican nominees. By the action of the Commission the votes of Louisiana and Florida had been transferred from the Democratic to the Republican side, which gave Hayes and Wheeler 185 votes against 184 for Tilden and Hendricks.

The popular vote stood 4,033,950 Republican, and 4,284,885 Democratic. The popular Greenback vote was 81,740. The popular Prohibition vote was 9,522.

Hayes and Wheeler were inaugurated March 5, 1877.

## TWENTY-THIRD ADMINISTRATION.

When Mr. Hayes assumed the duties of his office there was much diversity of opinion in Republican ranks as to the justice of the course which had been pursued in reconstructing the States. The extremists, who had been dubbed by the opposition the "Bloody Shirt" party, insisted on the most radical measures to coerce the South, while the moderate men of the party advocated a conciliatory policy. Mr. Hayes, in the early part of his administration, withdrew United States troops from South Carolina and Louisiana, and he recommended the Republican Governors of those States to resign, which they promptly did.

This policy of the Executive gave great offense to a few, among whom were Senators Conkling, Logan, and Cameron; but the predictions that such a course would be detrimental to the interests of the party were not verified. By Democratic votes, in the Forty-fifth Congress, the appropriation for the support of the army was defeated. The grounds of opposition were that the army was used to influence elections. At a subsequent extra session the Democrats allowed the bill to pass. At the same session a bill for the unlimited coinage of silver was passed. In the regular session of 1879 a bill was passed to prevent Congress from using the army to keep peace at the polls. The President signed it.

The Republican nominating convention met at Chicago June 2, 1880. It charged the Democrats with sacrificing patriotism to lust for office and patronage, and advocated a tariff favorable to American artisans, discriminated between National and State power in favor of the former, advocated public improvements, opposed polygamy and Chinese immigration, and approved the administration of Mr. Hayes. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and Chester A. Arthur, of New York, were nominated for President and Vice-President.

The National Greenback party met in convention at Chicago June 9, 1880, and nominated James B. Weaver for President, and B. J. Chambers for Vice-President. It claimed that Government instead of banks should have the power of making and putting money into circulation; that bonds should not be refunded, but paid according to contract, and to enable the Government to do this, legal-tender notes should take the place of bank currency.

The Prohibition Reform party held its nominating convention at Cleveland June 17, 1880, and in its platform reiterated the principles announced at previous conventions. Neal Dow, of Maine, was nominated for President, and H. A. Thompson, of Ohio, for Vice-President.

The National Christian Association met in convention in Chicago June 17, 1880. Their platform expressed chiefly opposition to secret societies. Its nominees were J. W. Phelps, of Vermont, for President, and S. C. Pomeroy, of Washington, for Vice-President.

The Democratic convention met at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 22, 1880. It claimed that the election of Hayes was secured by fraud, and congratulated the country on the honesty of the late Congress, which was Democratic and had saved \$10,000,000 per year in public expenditures. It advocated a tariff for revenue only, and opposed Chinese immigration. W. S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, and William H. English, of Indiana, were its candidates for President and Vice-President.

The votes of the electoral college in February, 1881, gave Garfield and Arthur, 214; Hancock and English, 155. The popular Republican vote was 4,454,416; Democratic vote, 4,444,952; Greenback vote, 308,578; Prohibition, 10,305. Garfield and Arthur were inaugurated March 4, 1881.

## TWENTY-FOURTH ADMINISTRATION.

Two potent opposing forces confronted Mr. Garfield at the opening of his administration. These forces were Mr. Conkling and Mr. Blaine. That Garfield had counseled with each, is certain. That he was under



## POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

obligations to each, is certain. Mr. Conkling was the chief representative of Stalwartism, and as such, he claimed the right to control Presidential appointments for his own State. Mr. Blaine was also a leader, and his magnetic oratory had given him a singular fame in Congress and throughout the country, and made him the foremost parliamentary leader in the Senate. In making up his Cabinet—in which Mr. Blaine was made Secretary of State—Mr. Garfield did not consult Mr. Conkling, and this gave him offense; but the appointment of Mr. Robertson as collector of the port of New York produced an open rupture between the two, which was not bridged over during Mr. Garfield's life. He was shot by Charles J. Guiteau at 9.20 a. m., July 2, 1881, and died at Elberon, New Jersey, at 10.35 p. m., September 19. Mr. Arthur was inaugurated President the day after Mr. Garfield's death. The positions of Mr. Conkling and Mr. Blaine, in their relations to the administration, were then transposed, and it became the latter's turn to be a spectator.

Civil service reform had been strongly recommended by the late President; and President Arthur, in his first annual message, concurred with him, but in modifying terms. A bill for this reform was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Pendleton in 1880. But neither Mr. Arthur nor his successor succeeded in applying its provisions according to the spirit of the law.

The chief feature of Mr. Arthur's administration was its business aspect, and it will go down in history as a term in which the principles of ordinary business were more or less thoroughly applied to national government. During this period a law was passed permitting the President to apply the accumulated surplus in the Treasury to the purchase of interest-bearing bonds whenever such bonds could be thus retired at a reasonable price. The rate of first-class postage was also reduced from three cents a half-ounce to two cents an ounce, besides other reductions in mailing rates of other classes.

It was confidently expected by many persons in both parties that Mr. Arthur's sensible administration would secure for him the Republican nomination for the ensuing term of office; but the friends of Mr. Blaine were too numerous and too well organized, and Mr. Arthur was not renominated.

The Republican convention met in Chicago on June 3, 1884, and after a long and stormy session, during which Mr. George William Curtis and other prominent leaders in the civil service reform movement persistently opposed such a nomination, James Gillespie Blaine, of Maine, received the nomination for the Presidency, with Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, on the ticket for Vice-President.

The Democratic convention met at Chicago on July 8, 1884, and nominated Grover Cleveland, the "Reform Governor" of New York, for President, and the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice-President.

The Prohibition party met at Pittsburgh on July 23, and nominated Gov. John P. St. John, of Kansas, for President, and Wm. Daniels, of Maryland, for Vice-President.

The National Greenback-Labor party met at Indianapolis on May 28, and nominated for President, Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and for Vice-President, A. M. West, of Mississippi.

The Equal Rights, or Woman's Suffrage, party nominated for President, Mrs. Belva Lockwood, of Washington, and for Vice-President, Alfred Love, of Pennsylvania. This is noteworthy only as the first appearance of the party in National politics.

The ensuing campaign was probably the most virulently personal through which the country ever passed, not excepting the famous Abolition campaign of 1859-60. Damaging facts in the lives of the two chief candidates were brought forth from the obscurities of the past, and others equally damaging were invented.

But the most important features of the struggle were, on the one hand, the enthusiasm for Mr. Blaine, and, on the other, the fury against him, the activity of the Prohibition party under their famous leader, and the indorsement of Mr. Cleveland's candidacy by the Civil Service Reform party. The latter, under the leadership of Mr. Curtis and other former Republicans of influence, arguing from Mr. Cleveland's course during his tenure of office in New York, and from his own public and private utterances, believed that he would best forward the reform which they held to be above considerations of party. In consequence of this belief they favored his election, and carried to his support many important newspapers formerly Republican or semi-Republican in policy. Among these were the *New York Evening Post*, the Harper Brothers' publications, and the comic weekly, *Puck*. This action caused much bitterness, and the term "Mugwump" was invented as a term of reproach for the seceding Republicans.

For some days after the November election the result was in doubt, the vote of New York, the deciding State, being very close; but at last it was known that this State had given a small majority for the Cleveland electors, and when the electoral colleges met the Democratic candidates received 219 votes, and the Republican candidates 182. The popular vote was, Cleveland, 4,911,017; Blaine, 4,848,334; St. John, 151,809; Butler, 133,825. There was also a Democratic majority in the House, though the Senate remained Republican. Thus, after a tenure of twenty-four years, the Republican party gave place to its old and unwearied opponent.

## TWENTY-FIFTH ADMINISTRATION.

Within eight months after the inauguration, on March 4, 1885, Vice-President Hendricks died at his home in Indianapolis, November 25, 1885.

It was expected by foes, and feared by some friends, of the out-going party, that investigation would show grave deficits and malversations of the

National funds; but it is a cheering fact for the friends of democratic government to note, that the National funds were found intact and accounted for to the last cent.

Two subjects of importance confronted the new administration at its outset—the tariff policy and the civil service question. The Democratic victory was generally regarded by the friends of that party as an indorsement of its tariff principles, which, it will be remembered, were of old formulated in the phrase "tariff for revenue only." The application of this principle caused, at a later day, a very serious split in the party. As to the other question, the Civil Service Reform party claimed from the President an adherence to the principles out of regard for which they had helped to elect him, while the majority of his own party clamored for a redistribution of all the official patronage. It is probable that he strove to act consistently in the matter, but after holding out for a time, the lines were gradually relaxed and the minor offices were generally filled with fresh incumbents. This action offended many of the Reform party, while it came too late to satisfy the professional politicians of the Democratic party.

In his annual message to the Fiftieth Congress, the President limited himself to the consideration of a single question—the accumulating surplus in the National Treasury. He stated the amount and rate of increase of that surplus; depicted the effect upon commerce of the withdrawal from circulation of sums so vast, and recommended as a remedy a reduction of customs duties.

During the preceding Congress Representative Wm. G. Morrison, of Illinois, introduced his famous bill for a 20 per cent horizontal reduction of the tariff, which, after a long and wearisome discussion, was defeated by the Republicans with the help of certain of the Democratic members. But in response to the President's suggestion, a bill embodying his recommendations was introduced in the 50th Congress by Representative R. Q. Mills, of Texas. It passed the house, but was defeated in the Senate, which prepared a substitute providing for a reduction of the revenues in accordance with protective principles. As a consequence nothing was done regarding the tariff.

During the Forty-ninth Congress Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, introduced a bill to regulate inter-State commerce, and providing for a permanent commission to enforce its provisions. Its principal objects were to prevent unjust and arbitrary discriminations and to enforce publication, equality, and comparative stability of traffic rates. Few foreign affairs of importance occurred to trouble Mr. Cleveland's administration. The old dispute with Canada regarding the "three-mile limit" specified in the treaty of Washington was revived by the action of the Canadian Government toward our fishermen, and a conference was appointed between representatives of England, Canada, and the United States; but the compromise they agreed upon was rejected by the Senate, Canada still insisting on measuring from headland to headland, and the United States from the shore line irrespective of the coast contours.

During the winter of 1888, civil war broke out in Haiti, and the American ship *Haitien Republic* was illegally seized by one of the factions. On the demand of a representative of this country, backed by the guns of a United States war vessel, the seized vessel was, however, promptly released. Later in the same year a difficulty arose between the Germans and the natives of the Samoan Islands in the Pacific, with which the United States had treaty relations. This gave rise to some feeling against Germany, but a conference was agreed upon to be held at Berlin by representatives of England, Germany, and the United States, and the war feeling for the time subsided. Meanwhile the nominations had been made, and the November elections decided.

The Democratic convention met in St. Louis on June 5, 1888, and in a brief session indorsed the administration, and re-nominated for President, Grover Cleveland, and placed with him on the ticket Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, for Vice-President.

The Republican convention met in Chicago on June 19, and nominated for President, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, and for Vice-President, Levi P. Morton, of New York. The platform denounced the disregard of civil-service rules by the existent administration, and declared for a protective tariff.

The Women's (Female Suffrage) convention met at Des Moines, Iowa, in May, and again nominated Belva Lockwood for President and Alfred Love for Vice-President.

The Prohibition convention met at Indianapolis May 30, and nominated General Fisk, of New Jersey, for President, and Horace M. Brooks, of Missouri, for Vice-President.

The ensuing campaign was one of argument and intelligence. The personal element was almost absolutely ignored, excepting in the single phase of Mr. Harrison's relationship to a former President, William Henry Harrison, who was his grandfather. The principal issue of the struggle was the tariff, and press and platform were vigorously employed to demonstrate on the one side the iniquities, and on the other, the blessings of a protective tariff. The issue was forced by the Republicans, to the exclusion of all other questions, and when the votes were counted after the election, it was known that the Republicans had been returned to power with a majority in both houses.

The popular vote was, Harrison, 5,439,853; Cleveland, 5,540,329; Fisk, 249,506; Streeter, 146,935; Cowdrey (United Labor), 3,073; Curtis (American), 1,591; Socialist and scattering, 9,845.

The electoral colleges cast 233 votes for Harrison and 168 votes for Cleveland.



## POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

## TWENTY-SIXTH ADMINISTRATION.

When the Fifty-first Congress met in December, 1889, both branches and the Executive were in political accord. This was the first time that any party had been in full control of the Government since 1874, and owing to that fact the number of important measures which became laws during 1889-91 was unusually large. One of these was the Act for the revision of customs duties, and the reduction of the revenues, best known as the McKinley Bill. This increased the duties on many agricultural and manufactured articles, but removed that on raw sugar, which was furnishing fifty-five millions of revenue. One of the features of the bill, due to the efforts of Mr. Blaine, then Secretary of State, is what is called the "reciprocity policy." In return for the free admission of their sugar, coffee, and other tropical products, the South and Central American countries and West India Islands were required to remove or reduce their heavy duties on American farm and factory products.

The silver question was another subject which took up much of the time of the Fifty-first Congress. A compromise measure known as the Sherman Law was passed, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver monthly, paying for it what are called Treasury notes. A new pension law was also passed for the relief of those soldiers who, while not suffering from wounds received or sickness contracted in the service, were unable, owing to disability not due to their own misconduct, to support themselves by manual labor. The House of Representatives passed what is commonly called the "Force Bill," the object of which was the supervision by the National Government of the election of Representatives. It was attacked by the Democrats as designed to place the control of elections in the Southern States in the hands of the Republican party, and defended by the latter on the ground that its purpose was to enable all citizens of the South to vote for National Representatives, and to have those votes counted. This measure was defeated in the Senate, owing to the opposition of a few Republican members. This Congress determined that there should be an International Exposition to celebrate the discovery of America by Columbus, and decided upon Chicago as the place where it should be held. Another measure which was passed was the law for the punishment of persons organizing combinations to destroy competition in trade, and to create trusts or monopolies, and for the breaking up of such organizations. As the total sum of the appropriations made at both sessions was \$988,000,000, this Congress was attacked by the Democrats for its alleged extravagance, and was called the "Billion Dollar Congress."

The rules of the House of Representatives, of which the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, was elected Speaker, were amended for the purpose of facilitating business and preventing what is known as filibustering. One of the innovations was authorizing the Speaker, when members were present but refrained from voting on a call of the roll, to count them as present if necessary to make a quorum. These new provisions, defended by one party and assailed by the other, were rigidly enforced by the Speaker, whom his opponents called the "Czar."

The fall elections of 1890 resulted disastrously to the Republicans. Their opponents secured an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives and gained some seats in the Senate, but not enough to give them the control of that body. As each party had a majority in one branch, the Fifty-second Congress passed few laws of a general nature. The most important was one to remedy defects in the interstate commerce law and a more rigid one to regulate immigration.

The twenty-sixth administration inherited from its predecessor the controversy with England regarding the seal fisheries in Bering Sea. After a long correspondence, it was decided that the points in dispute should be settled by arbitration. The matter will be disposed of during this year. One of the incidents attending the Chilean revolution of 1890 was the killing and wounding of some American sailors in the port of Valparaiso. After a sharp correspondence, which at one time threatened to end in war, the Chilean government apologized and paid an indemnity for the benefit of the wounded and the families of the dead sailors. Negotiations with Germany, France, and Austria-Hungary resulted in the removal of the prohibition of the importation of American pork, and the reduction of duties on American breadstuffs.

Early in 1893 Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, was deposed, and the provisional government which was formed offered the islands to the United States. A treaty for their annexation was negotiated by the Hawaiian Commissioners and President Harrison, and submitted to the Senate. It was withdrawn by President Cleveland, who has sent a commissioner to Hawaii to investigate and report. In the meantime the provisional government is practically under the protectorate of the United States.

There were two changes in President Harrison's Cabinet: Secretary Windom, who died suddenly, was succeeded in the Treasury Department by Charles Foster, of Ohio, and Secretary Blaine, who resigned in 1892, was succeeded by John W. Foster, of Indiana. Mr. Blaine died Jan. 27, 1893.

The Republican National Convention met at Minneapolis, June 7, 1897. President Harrison was renominated on the first ballot, and Whitelaw Reid, of New York, was made the candidate for Vice-President. The platform was in substance an endorsement of the tariff legislation of the Fifty-first Congress and of the administration of President Harrison and a demand for "the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections" in every State.

The Democratic National Convention, which met at Chicago, June 21, nominated Grover Cleveland for President, and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illi-

nois, for Vice-President. The platform denounced Republican protection and federal control of elections, and demanded the repeal of the McKinley tariff law and Sherman silver law.

The National Prohibition party held its convention at Cincinnati, June 29, and nominated John Bidwell, of California, for President, and J. B. Cranfil, of Texas, for Vice-President. The platform demanded the suppression of the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors, and declared in favor of woman suffrage, free coinage of silver, and Government control of railroads and telegraphs.

The "People's Party" held its first National Convention at Omaha, July 2, and nominated for President, James B. Weaver, of Iowa, and for Vice-President, James G. Field, of Virginia. This new organization, the mass of whose adherents were Western farmers and Southern planters, adopted a platform the chief features of which were a currency to be issued by the National Government and loaned to the people on land or crops at 2 per cent. per annum; and that the Government should own and operate railroads, telegraphs, and telephones.

The Socialist Labor Convention met at New York, August 28, and nominated Simon Wing, of Massachusetts, for President, and Charles H. Matchett, of New York, for Vice-President. One of the planks of the platform called for the abolition of the Presidency, Vice-Presidency, and Senate, executive power to be vested in a board elected by the House of Representatives.

The campaign, which was free from personalities, and was fought mainly on the issues of protection versus revenue reform and the supervision of national elections by the General Government, resulted in the election of Mr. Cleveland, who received 277 electoral votes to 145 for Mr. Harrison, and 22 for Mr. Weaver. The popular vote was as follows: Cleveland, 5,553,142; Harrison, 5,186,931; Weaver, 1,030,128; Bidwell, 268,361; Wing, 21,534. This vote is not in all respects a correct representation of party strength. In some of the States west of the Mississippi the Democrats cast their votes for People's Party electors or the two organizations voted for a joint electoral ticket, and it was owing to that arrangement that Weaver received most of his electoral votes. In two Southern States the Republicans and People's party wholly or partly fused. The election gave the Democrats not only the Presidency, but a majority in both branches of the Fifty-third Congress.

The presidential campaign of 1896 was a notable one in many respects. The most important issue involved was the question whether the free and unlimited coinage of silver should be permitted at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The Republican National Convention which met at St. Louis, June 16, declared itself opposed to that proposition and in favor of the maintenance of the "existing gold standard." It also condemned the tariff act which had been passed by the Fifty-third Congress. William McKinley, of Ohio, was nominated for President, and Garrett C. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice-President.

The Democratic National Convention met at Chicago, July 7. William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, was nominated for President, and Arthur H. Sewall, of Maine, for Vice-President. The platform demanded the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. The action taken by the federal authorities relative to the railroad disturbances at Chicago in 1894 was censured indirectly.

July 22, the National Convention of the People's Party was held at St. Louis. The Democratic candidate for the Presidency was endorsed, and Thomas C. Watson, of Georgia, nominated for Vice-President. The platform was in substance the one of 1892, but special stress was laid on the free coinage of silver.

The Prohibition Convention met at Pittsburg, May 28. The organization split on the silver question. The wing which was opposed to free coinage adopted a platform which called simply for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, and nominated Joshua P. Levering, of Maryland, for President, and Hall Johnson, of Illinois, for Vice-President. The other wing which endorsed free coinage, woman suffrage, etc., nominated Charles I. Bentley, of Nebraska, for President, and J. H. Southgate, of North Carolina, for Vice-President. This was known as the National Prohibition Party.

The Socialist Labor Convention met at New York in July and nominated Charles H. Matchett, of New York, for President, and Matthew Maguire, of New Jersey, for Vice-President. The platform was substantially the same as that of 1892.

On the 3d of September there was a Convention at Indianapolis of Democrats who could not accept the main planks of the Chicago platform. This Convention adopted a platform endorsing the gold standard, and the administration of President Cleveland. Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, was nominated for President, and General Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, for Vice-President.

The campaign was a very hard-fought one. Mr. Bryan took an active personal part in the canvass, making over 600 speeches while traveling through the country. The contest resulted in the election of Mr. McKinley, who received 276 electoral votes to 171 for Mr. Bryan. The popular vote was as follows: McKinley, 7,115,487; Bryan-Sewall, 6,366,772; Palmer, 132,213; Bryan-Watson, 127,115; Levering, 129,090; Bentley, 13,143; Matchett, 34,266.

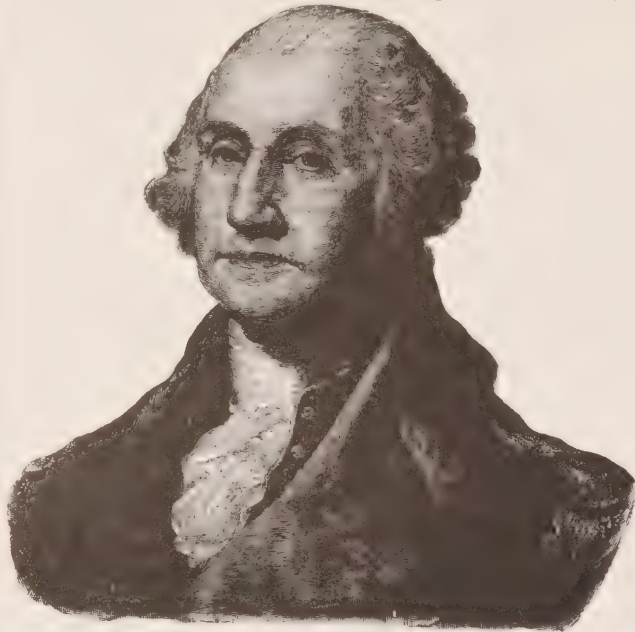
Most of the Gold Democrats cast their votes for the Republican nominee. The Republicans elected a majority of the members of the Fifty-fifth Congress and regained the control of the Senate.



# AMERICAN STATESMEN.

GEORGE WASHINGTON was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, February 22 (new styl.), 1732. At his father's death, in 1743, the lad received a portion of the family inheritance which, as years went on, came to be of considerable value—in fact, the struggle with poverty often incident to the lives of great men was unknown to him.

In the life of Washington events culminated rapidly, his progress being marked by a succession of triumphs brilliantly, yet modestly, achieved, his character, shaped by the influence of a wise, inflexible, yet affectionate, mother, being adorned with the graces of heart and intellect which most become true manhood. The distinguished traits which, in



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

the general estimate of mankind, elevate Washington above all heroes of modern times were early manifested in him, and during the French and Indian War his hardihood and courage were called into action by a solitary journey of nearly 600 miles through a wilderness infested by savage Indian tribes. His report to Governor Dinwiddie, published in London, revealed the plans of the French and their allies.

As aide to General Braddock he participated in the action which resulted in the memorable defeat of the British commander, Washington writing to his brother: "I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me; yet I escaped unhurt, though death was leveling my companions on every side."

About this time Washington married Mrs. Martha Custis, a wealthy widow, and, retiring upon his estate at Mount Vernon, devoted himself to the care of his property, which, during the latter part of Washington's life, consisted of about 8,000 acres. The number of slaves, including the "dower negroes," was not far from 250; yet Washington, as his correspondence shows, was in all respects a kind and indulgent master, while scrupulously careful of economical details. As early as 1786 he had resolved never to acquire another slave by purchase, in the same year writing to Robert Morris: "There is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery." This sentiment recurs in the writings of Washington, and it was in accordance with its purpose that in his will he provided for the manumission of his slaves.

With the breaking out of the Revolution Washington's spirits rose high with the hopes—akin to intuitive conviction—of final triumph in the patriot cause. From the earliest moments of that solemn conflict the thoughts of his countrymen turned to him as their leader, and upon his assuming command of the army all the fortitude and nobleness of Washington's nature found instant and enduring expression in patriotic action. No diligent and thoughtful student of that momentous period can fail to discern in him the qualities which constitute the highest generalship: wisdom in the choice of subordinates, readiness to grasp the most awkward situation, an equal perception of advantage, and a promptness and courage of execution that courted, yet disdained, defeat. These military requisites were strikingly exemplified in the maneuvers which compelled the humiliating retreat of Lord Howe's squadron at the very outset of Washington's career; the memorable struggles on Long Island; the masterly series of retaliations which liberated the Jerseys from British invasion; and finally the superb strategy which immured the haughty Cornwallis in Yorktown, compelled capitulation, and virtually ended the Revolution.

It is impossible in few words to trace Washington's transition from the highest military to the most exalted civic honor in the gift of the nation, and the magnanimity with which he resigned office. The chimerical notion that his noble spirit could for a moment contemplate the assumption of autocratic power has long since been dispelled—the proposal of itself affording the highest testimonial to Washington's patriotism in his supreme scorn of personal aggrandizement. Indeed, it was the prerogative of this great leader of men to reach the pinnacle of fame without the sordid ambition and the crimes which have darkened the accession to power of so many rulers.

In his personal relations with others there was nothing in Washington's address which marks the character of the demagogue. On the contrary, his manners were somewhat austere, his natural reserve commanding the deference of his countrymen while graciously and humbly accepting their homage. An aristocratic yet always courteous bearing was conspicuous during his presidential life—the rarest and most unsullied epoch in American history—as well as during his peaceful retirement at Mount Vernon. A closing incident of this fine urbanity marked the occurrence of his death, December 14, 1799. "I feel myself going," said he to his attendants; "I thank you for your attentions, but I pray you to take no more trouble about me."

So lived and died one whose strong religious feeling, unalloyed with cant, purity of principle, unflinching faith in goodness and honor, and deep and passionate, though subdued, love of liberty, have conspired to lift him above the plane of ordinary manhood, surrounding him with the half-mythical veneration bestowed upon the heroes of Grecian story.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was born in Boston, January 17, 1706, and died in Philadelphia, April 17, 1790. The boy's outlook as son of a poor tallow-chandler and soap-boiler was far from alluring. Early privation developed in him a desire for freedom, and, considering that the family circle included seventeen children, it is not surprising that the desire to shift for himself was encouraged.

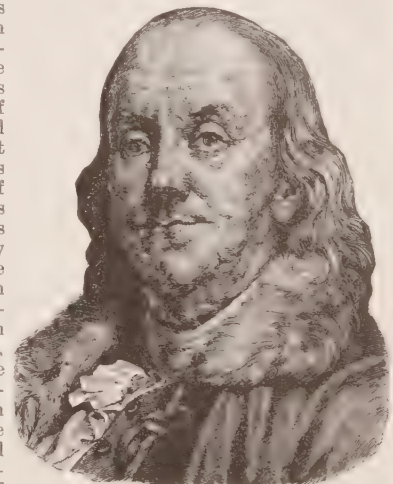
The originality and force of Franklin's intellect appeared in youthful publications, one of which, "Poor Richard's Almanac," became widely known for its wise proverbs. In England he had acquired proficiency in the art of swimming; in Philadelphia he proposed better methods of education and public economy; suggested a circulating library and the use of paper money; invented a copper-plate press and printed New Jersey scrip; founded the University of Pennsylvania and a philosophical society; and devised a stove, which still bears his name, and a musical instrument—the harmonica.

In 1746 Franklin's attention was drawn to electro-magnetism and the meteorological phenomena which speedily led him to the invention of the lightning-rod. Yet Franklin's fertility of resources was not suffered to expend itself upon scientific pursuits. The colonies were gradually, yet inevitably, nearing the political crisis which culminated in the Revolution, and to Franklin's devotion to the cause of freedom, and sturdy common-sense, his countrymen turned with implicit confidence.

In the Albany congress of 1754, he proposed a plan of union which, although rejected by the Lords of Trade as too democratic, shows clearly how far in advance of the times were his political instincts. From this moment Franklin's maturer powers were given to the service of his country; and in various missions to London and Paris his statesmanship and sagacity were conspicuous. As the force of popular hatred in America deepened with renewed oppression, Franklin stated in unmistakable terms, before the privy council, the true significance of the approaching issue. When open hostilities had commenced he hastened to join the provincial congress, throughout the conflict maintaining the honor of the nation at home and abroad.

It was entirely fitting that to his wisdom should have been confided mainly the negotiation of the memorable treaty by which the independence of the United States of America received complete, though sullen, recognition on the part of England.

Advanced in years, his heart beat with the fervor of youth as he contemplated the realization of his country's hopes, and to his faithful friend Washington he could say, at the age of eighty-four: "For my personal ease I should have died two years ago; but though those years have been spent in excruciating pain, I am glad to have lived them, since I can look upon our present situation."

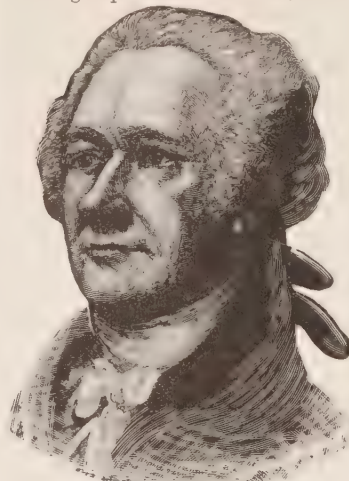


BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.



## AMERICAN STATESMEN—CONTINUED.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON was born January 11, 1757, on one of the leeward group of the West Indies, and died in New York, July 12, 1804.



ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Entering Kings College, New York, at the age of sixteen, he immediately gave token of future eminence in his youthful advocacy of popular rights, in which the claims of the colonies were eloquently defended.

With the commencement of the struggle for independence, Hamilton eagerly cast his lot with the patriot army, eventually attracting the attention of Washington, who honored him with the position of aid-de-camp upon his personal staff. The bent of Hamilton's genius, however, lay in civic rather than military pursuits, and he soon turned his most earnest thought to a study and solution of the financial difficulties which threatened to overwhelm the Government. Only an accurate knowledge of the condition of public

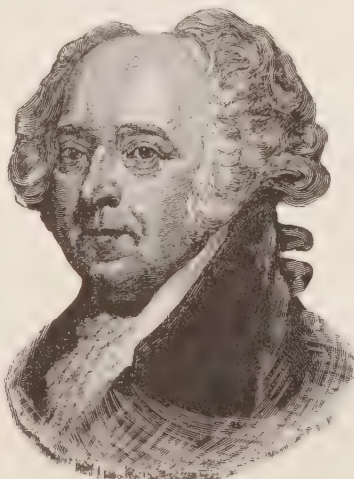
affairs upon the declaration of peace can enable us to estimate properly the value of Hamilton's foresight, courage, and patriotism at this juncture. With his appointment to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, in 1789, his mastery of fiduciary problems and penetrating grasp of economic questions in their complex relations to practical affairs signaled him as one of the few great financiers whom history records.

The framing of the Federal Constitution called forth the legal acumen which Hamilton's deep study of jurisprudence had placed at his command. Party dissension was then imbued with all the bitterness of more recent political rivalries; the advocates of the "Articles of Confederation" were filled with sectional jealousies; and an equitable adjustment of conflicting claims involved consummate sagacity. Again Hamilton's rare intellect appeared in a collection of papers which, together with many from Madison and Jay, formed the *Federalist*: a vindication of Federal, not State, sovereignty and an enunciation of republican principles embodied in a constitution never equaled in clearness, cogency, and scope.

In 1804 the political animosity between Hamilton and Aaron Burr unhappily cost the former his life. Through Hamilton's influence Burr lost the presidency, and, by the same conscientious opposition, the governorship of New York. Then came the tragedy: a challenge from Burr; an acceptance, only as a public man, by Hamilton, who was strongly opposed to dueling; and finally the meeting at Weehawken on the Hudson, in which Hamilton fell mortally wounded.

Universal was the grief at so untimely a fate; and it should be added that, brilliant and patriotic as had been Burr's record during the Revolution, this deadly act recoiled upon him in the lasting execration in which his name was held. Yet no lament or odium could supply the place of one whose early genius might be likened to that of Pitt the younger, and whose place in the earlier history of the republic must be close to that of George Washington.

JOHN ADAMS, second President of the United States, was born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., October 19, 1735. Although a farmer of



JOHN ADAMS.

but limited means, whose income was partly derived from shoemaking, the father of John Adams was able to afford his son a classical education, who, upon graduation, took charge of a grammar school, which proved to be, as he called it, "a school of affliction," being speedily abandoned in favor of the law. He had previously contemplated entering the ministry, but, as he writes, "the frightful engines of ecclesiastical councils and of diabolical malice terrified him out of it."

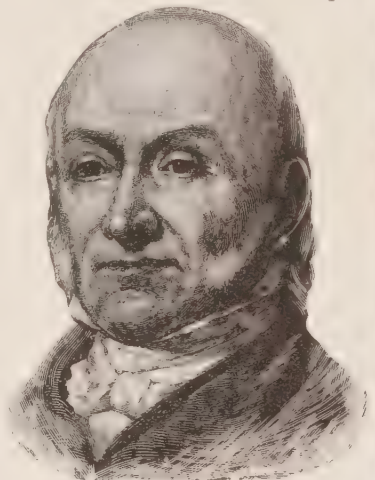
Already the youth had longings for distinction; and the stirring events of the times furnished him with ample occasion for the exercise of intellectual faculties which, united with sound judgment and an ardent love of truth and justice, eventually raised him to the most exalted station in the nation's gift. His

conduct during the Boston massacre, his bold attitude in the controversy

awakened by the Stamp Act, and his vigorous discussion of public affairs all bore evidence of originality and force, and led the way to rapid advancement. He was elected member of the general court, waiving the claims of his profession that he might devote his services to the colony. In the Philadelphia congress of 1774, his denunciation of the Boston Port Bill, his prominence in connection with the "Declaration of Rights," and his contention that the claims of the colonies rested upon "the law of nature as well as the law of England," marked him as a leader of men. The culmination of the long enmity aroused by England's oppression was at hand, while the provincial congress had convened and taken stringent measures to guard the liberties of the people against the fatuous conduct of Governor Gage. Throughout the Revolution Mr. Adams' sturdy independence was like a watchword to patriots, and a severe menace to wavering royalists. Long since, as a polemical writer, he had come to be feared, even hated, by his enemies, and so uncompromising an attitude as his could not but exert a powerful influence in molding the republican thought of the times.

With the achievement of freedom, new and complicated relations with foreign powers arose. Especially trying to Americans was the supercilious conduct of England, to which country Mr. Adams was accredited as minister plenipotentiary. Never were his address and loyalty more severely tested than during this delicate mission, crowned at last with a successful issue. When, upon the retirement of Washington from political life, the presidential office fell to him as a tribute of national esteem, Mr. Adams certainly fulfilled the object of his youthful ambition. His latter years were passed in retirement, the venerable patriot dying July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and by a striking coincidence the identical day of Thomas Jefferson's death.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, whose life, like that of his illustrious father, is one of the most instructive of those associated with the earlier epoch of America's development, was born in the ancestral town of Braintree, Mass., July 11, 1767, and died in Washington, February 23, 1848. The opening career of the son was attended by every advantage which social position, travel, and education could bestow, opportunities richly improved, and in his declining years contributing greatly to the knowledge and resources which distinguished him in the halls of the nation's congress.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Mr. Adams' signal abilities were first displayed in diplomatic service, in which his rare self-possession, patriotism, and acquaintance with foreign governments elicited the highest praise of Washington, by whom he was appointed minister to The Hague, and subsequently to Portugal. Upon the election of his father to the presidency, the elder Adams, with the entire approval of Washington, transferred the mission of his son to Berlin, the conduct of the young diplomat proving highly satisfactory. During the war of 1812, as accredited minister at St. Petersburg, he persuaded the Russian government to offer itself as mediator between England and the United States, a proposal which, while rejected by Great Britain, implied a forcible persuasion directly instrumental in terminating the struggle. With the accession of Mr. Adams to the presidency, his line of political action was marked by the same intrepidity and decision which had thus far characterized his public life. A powerful coalition confronted him, yet with even-handed justice he dispensed the official patrimony, little regarding the clamors of those whose theories concerning political appointments differed widely from his own sense of propriety.

Upon the election of Jackson to the chief magistracy in 1828, Mr. Adams retired to private life. Yet his hardly-earned repose was, fortunately for the nation, but temporary, his election to Congress affording him the freest, and in many respects the most important, field of action to which he had been called. His extraordinary capacity for labor and unequalled command of details, united with his characteristic courage and imperturbable temper, gave great weight to his argument and silenced his most inveterate enemies. In the protracted debates occasioned by the rise of the Abolition party and its vigorous appeals to Congress in behalf of emancipation, Mr. Adams entered a noble protest against the denial of the right of petition, maintaining the cause of liberty with the same ardor with which his father and his equally earnest kinsman Samuel Adams had defended the rights of the colonies.

To the last moment Mr. Adams remained in harness, never quitting the duties imposed upon his advanced age by the requirements of the public welfare until death relaxed their claim. As an embodiment of the spirit and ideas with which the New England type of the period was imbued, his name must ever be held in loyal remembrance.



## AMERICAN STATESMEN—CONTINUED.

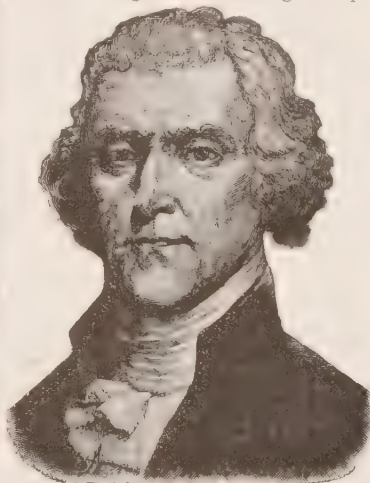
THOMAS JEFFERSON was born at Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va., April 2, 1743, and died at Monticello, July 4, 1826. Being bred to the law, he early in life acquired an elegance of diction combined with argumentative force which made him prominent in colonial and national councils. To him are ascribed the framing of the Declaration of Independence and the noble preamble to the Federal Constitution. A spirited reply to the conciliatory propositions of Lord North placed the courage and patriotism of Jefferson upon a plane with those of Washington, Lee, Randolph, and Henry; and when, upon the declaration of war with Great Britain, it became of the highest importance to maintain amicable relations with France, to Jefferson's diplomatic skill the steadfast good-will of that country was largely due.

Being chosen Governor of his native State, his administration of the commonwealth became the subject of heated controversy; yet it does not appear that his conduct merited the censure then received. As Minister Plenipotentiary abroad, Jefferson's ability was strikingly displayed, and upon his return to America, in 1789, he was tendered the position of Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet. Partisan feelings were now aroused, the Federalists, led by Hamilton, being strongly opposed by the Republicans, under the guidance of Jefferson. Thus early in the history of the republic was inaugurated the factional strife eloquently deprecated by Washington in his Farewell Address, yet which, as an expression of the highest liberty of thought and action, seems the primary condition of democratic government.

Upon Jefferson's elevation to the presidency several radical measures were adopted in accordance with the new state policy, among them the abolition of internal duties, and one special event, the Tripolitan War and the extinction of piracy in the Mediterranean, elicited a strong popular sympathy during Jefferson's first administration. During his second term occurred the contention with England respecting the right of search—together with its logical sequence, the War of 1812, in which

the principles forever established by American resistance to foreign outrage proved of incalculable benefit to the republic. In Jefferson the United States possessed a most zealous defender of national honor, and to his firmness and sagacity at this decisive period was due the creation of a patriotic public sentiment which, finding a response in his successor, put a lasting quietus upon British pretensions.

Unlike his predecessors in office, Jefferson abhorred elaborate forms and ceremonies. His severe simplicity of demeanor was exceedingly popular; yet its democratic extreme has not been found indispensable as a claim to general respect and honor, although in theory wholly compatible with republican



THOMAS JEFFERSON.

institutions. How far his persistent advocacy of the doctrine of State-rights, as opposed to Federal authority, was beneficial to the nation is a matter of history as well as of opinion. His most ardent political opponents, however, must concede the rare worth and consummate patriotism of this distinguished man.

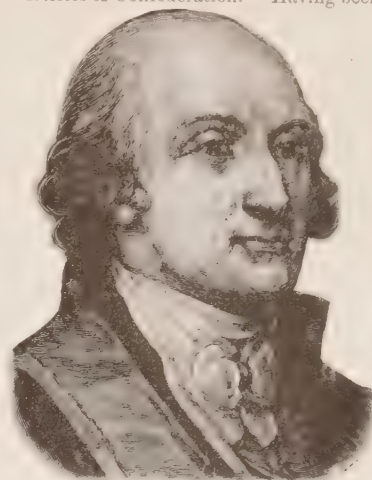
JOHN JAY, born in New York City, December 12, 1745, was a statesman whose life may be considered typical of the noble traits which adorned the character of the Revolutionary period.

The confidence reposed in his judgment during the Revolution had been inspired by his conduct during the first Continental Congress, in which, though almost the youngest member, his temperate yet earnest arguments in favor of colonial rights had drawn to him universal esteem. During the New York Convention of 1776 scarcely a committee of importance failed to receive the benefit of his legal advice, and when continued reverses disheartened the army he issued an address the patriotic fervor of which revived the sinking hopes of the patriots.

Later, Jay was appointed member of a committee to frame a constitution and bill of rights for his native State, and was also nominated and confirmed as one of the council of safety, invested with dictatorial powers. In 1778 he was accredited Minister to Spain, where his service to his country was marked by unflinching dignity and patriotism. Leaving Madrid in 1782, he proceeded to Paris with the purpose of joining the commission appointed by Congress to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain. Upon Franklin and Jay alone devolved the primary task of formulating the compact, Jay's services at this time being amply attested by the encomium of Adams, who generously accorded to him the praise lavishly yet erroneously, as he insisted, bestowed upon himself.

During the long controversy touching the adoption of the Federal Constitution, being strongly impressed with Hamilton's view advocating a vigorous government, Jay eagerly joined him and Madison in the

collaboration of the "Federalist"—advocating the marvelously wise instrument substituted for the "Articles of Confederation." Having been tendered by Washington a choice of the offices in his gift, Jay selected the Chief Justiceship of the United States, in which exalted station he was confirmed by the Senate September 26, 1789. His appointment as Minister to Great Britain in 1794 was followed by the formation of a commercial treaty, in which Jay's ripest powers were engaged. The results, however, were met with bitter hostility on the part of the people, although a more dispassionate judgment of the situation justified Jay's wisdom. Upon his return to America he was elected Governor of New York by a handsome majority, his administration, by successive terms, lasting six years, during which time he dismissed no one from office because of his political opinions. The final acts of Jay's public career related to the emancipation of slaves—a matter strongly urged by him in 1777. Crowned with the love and respect of his countrymen, he soon retired from active participation in affairs, dying May 14, 1829, in his eighty-fourth year.



JOHN JAY.

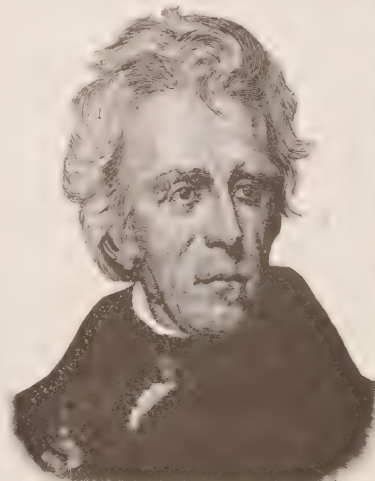
ANDREW JACKSON was born in North Carolina, March 15, 1767, and died near Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1845. As a youth he was noted for his love of athletic sports, and an ungovernable temper, which foreshadowed the continual broils that marked his political career. His devotion to what he conceived to be the national interests went far to palliate the excesses of his turbulent disposition. His spirit of combativeness may be judged from the fact that before reaching middle age he had killed one adversary in a duel, and shortly thereafter engaged in a deadly affray in which he was seriously wounded, while his Indian campaigns were characterized by brutalities which did not escape the strong censure of his countrymen. The same dogged pertinacity, coupled with the physical endurance which had gained for him the sobriquet "Old Hickory," was manifested in the important services rendered by Jackson in the War of 1812, his remarkable defense of New Orleans indicating the qualities of a great commander.

Few public men in the country were less fitted, both by education and temperament, to fill with dignity the office of chief magistrate of the nation; and it must be admitted that, together with much good, the administration of Jackson brought with it unquestionable evils, including the baneful precedent regarding removals from office for political opinions, which has been productive of incalculable harm since his day. His characteristic threat to cut off the ears of certain senators whose conduct thwarted his purposes; his unreasoning denunciation of political opponents to whom he habitually ascribed ignoble motives; and his obstinate adherence to fiduciary methods which ultimately led to financial distress—these were scarcely compatible with true decorum or the claims of high statesmanship.

On the other hand, the nation must recall with unstinted admiration

Jackson's heroic treatment of nullification. Already, at a banquet in 1830, he had given the famous toast: "Our Federal Union: it must be preserved." Now that the treasonable intent of Calhoun and his followers was evident, Jackson's wrath was expressed in a proclamation against disunion sentiment which electrified the country and raised him in the public estimation. What the consequences might have been but for Clay's address in effecting a compromise may be inferred from Jackson's reply when asked what he would have done had the nullifiers persisted in their course: "Hung them, sir, as high as Haman." The life and character of the man leave little question that his conduct must have tallied with this laconic assurance.

Seldom has a chief magistrate asserted his prerogatives more forcibly, yet at the same time with more steadfast honesty and patriotism.

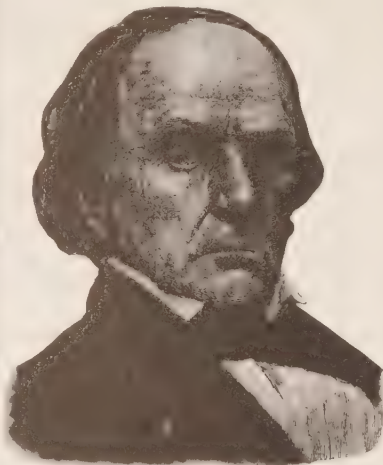


ANDREW JACKSON.



## AMERICAN STATESMEN—CONTINUED.

DANIEL WEBSTER was born in Salisbury, now Franklin, N. H., January 18, 1782, and died at Marshfield, Mass., October 24, 1852. A Scotch ancestry undoubtedly imparted to Webster's family generation much of its sturdy physique and strength of character. To his mother Daniel owed the earliest mental development, his opportunities for school-education being extremely limited. Strangely enough, the gift of oratory, in which Webster became preëminent, was wholly deficient in him while a youth, he having himself averred that he "could not make a declamation." After many persistent sacrifices, however, Daniel was enabled to enter Dartmouth College, upon leaving which he secured a position in a law office in Boston. His acquisition of learning, especially in the departments of history and common law, laid the foundation of his forensic power; while



DANIEL WEBSTER.

a close study of classic English writers contributed to form a felicitous style and a command of impassioned eloquence which in the halls of Congress have seldom, if ever, been equaled.

When war with Great Britain was declared in 1812, Webster instantly brought to bear on national questions the full force of his ripening powers, and although disparaging the opening of hostilities, his patriotism was thoroughly roused by the final resort to the arbitrament of arms. The oration at Plymouth, in 1820, was the first of many triumphs which distinguished Webster above all other American orators; and as his fame increased it was natural that his own and his friends' ambition connected his name with the presidential office. As has been the case, however, with many a noted aspirant after this great prize, Webster's dreams of the coveted honor were destined never to be realized.

Fortunately for the nation his services were thus secured in the Senate from 1827 to 1841—more than three successive terms. It was during this period, January 26 and 27, 1830, that he made his celebrated reply to Hayne, of South Carolina, an advocate of Calhoun's nullification doctrines. Never was a more noted parliamentary success achieved than on this memorable occasion, when greater than any renown won by this splendid effort of Webster's genius was the defense of the National Union and the Federal Constitution with which his speech was imbued.

As an expounder of the Constitution his learning, his profound knowledge of jurisprudence, and his mastery of political details rendered his opinion of paramount importance, and many features of his public career attest too strongly his glowing patriotism to suffer his fame to be weakened by judgments which have taxed the ablest jurists in our history. His speeches remain—a wonder and delight to American youth, in which the highest attainments of oratory are blended with an ardent love of liberty whose glory no casual detraction can diminish.

HENRY CLAY, the period covered by whose life was almost identical with those of Webster and Calhoun, was born in Virginia, near Richmond, April 12, 1777, and died in Washington, June 29, 1852. An early migration to Kentucky proved fortunate for young Clay, and in the position of clerk of the High Court of Chancery he laid the foundation of legal acquirements which, aided by remarkable activity of mind and a decided talent for public affairs, finally raised him to distinction. Clay's first parliamentary essays, curiously enough, were enlisted in behalf of gradual emancipation. Fifty years later, in 1849, the same principles were advocated by him; and his recorded utterances, like those of Jefferson, show how clearly he perceived the moral wrong of an institution practically defended in many of his most brilliant congressional speeches.

With Clay's election to the national Senate commenced the remarkable record of thirteen years as Speaker of the House—during which, as

Parton says, "not one of his decisions was reversed," Clay having in this long interval presided over the turbulent assembly with that perfect blending of courtesy and firmness which charms while it restrains. Indeed, throughout his life Clay owed much of his power over men to the fascination of his personality and the persuasive eloquence of his oratory. His earnest attitude, however, regarding questions of public interest, influenced in the course of events by undisguised longings for the presidency, incurred bitter and lasting enmity on the part of his political enemies. In 1824, 1832, and 1844 his ambition was frustrated; yet it was greatly to Clay's credit that, severe as was his disappointment, his loyalty to the Government was never disputed. As a master of compromise Clay easily controlled the national Congress at times when but for his political sagacity serious ruptures might have ensued. Yet it seems incredible that a statesman who declared that no earthly power should ever induce him to consent to the addition of one acre of slave territory to the United States, could have countenanced the concessions involved in the celebrated Missouri Compromise, though the discussion was the occasion of one of Clay's most patriotic utterances: "I owe a paramount allegiance to the whole Union; a subordinate one to my own State"—the essence of the Federal principle.

These inconsistencies of policy, while not detracting from their author's prestige as a parliamentary debater, seriously injured his position with those who had predicted a far different course of conduct. The times were fraught with party strife and the contending claims of sections now wholly alienated by the forces of tradition and organic law. It had been the untiring purpose of Calhoun to compel acquiescence in South Carolina's treasonable attitude;—Jackson's terrible energy and Clay's diplomatic skill postponed the "irrepressible conflict."

JOHN C. CALHOUN, born in Abbeville, S. C., March 18, 1782, was one of the trio of statesmen and orators with whom especially is associated the most exciting period of congressional history which has fallen within our modern era.

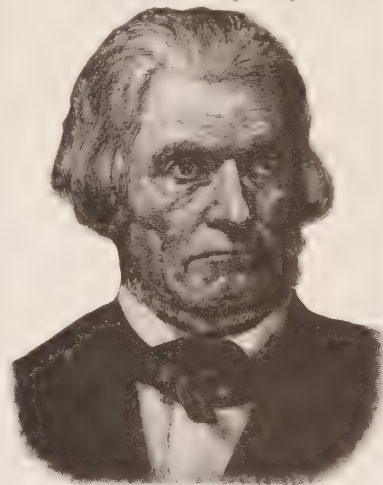
Together with Clay and Webster, the great exponent of the Southern slave-power held at intervals complete mastery of situations which demanded not only the exercise of personal courage and perfect equanimity, but the keenest command of controversial debate.

Calhoun's educational advantages included a course of study at a private academy and a season at Yale College, where he graduated with the highest distinction in 1804. Further studies in the law school at Litchfield, Conn.—then the only institution of the kind in the country—rendered the young student admirably equipped for the conflict in which he was destined to become a prominent figure during national debates.

His earliest parliamentary service, in 1811, was noted for its earnest devotion to the cause of America in her resistance to Great Britain's growing importunity, Calhoun urgently advocating a declaration of war, which measure, strenuously pressed by him in committees, he was finally instrumental in forcing upon Congress. From 1817 till 1825 he acted as Secretary of War under Monroe, having already changed his opinion respecting the tariff of 1816 and become a pronounced free-trader—a policy which caused the estrangement of many former associates in his political faith.

With patriotic ardor Calhoun addressed himself to the task of securing general internal improvements; aided in the enactment of salutary provisions touching public affairs; alone condemned Jackson's invasion of Florida, during the Seminole War, as a violation of international rights; maintained the constitutional validity of the Missouri Compromise; and so strengthened his position among his adherents that his accession to the presidency appeared quite probable. The vice-presidency, however, was the highest office he was called to fill—in which position he was debarré from political activity.

Disappointed in his ambition to obtain the coveted nomination, Calhoun in 1832 resigned the office of Vice-President and was chosen to the Senate. From this moment until his death, in Washington, March 31, 1850, his career was marked by one settled policy—the defense of slavery and the perpetuity of the sectional rights pertaining thereto through legal enactments. He boldly extolled the institution even in its moral aspect, contended earnestly that the action of Northern abolitionists was not only illegal but subversive of good order and prosperity in the South, and earnestly demanded a rigid enforcement of the fugitive-slave law. From the violence of these premises, maintained with all the fire of Calhoun's uncompromising nature, the heinous doctrine of nullification, or secession, was but the logical sequence, boldly, yet fatally, deduced, and by its history Calhoun's later career must be judged.



JOHN C. CALHOUN.



## AMERICAN STATESMEN—CONTINUED.

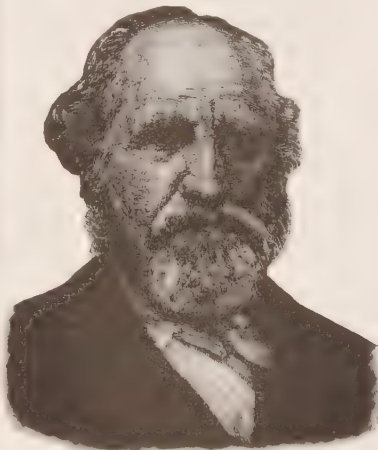
SAM HOUSTON, as he called himself and was generally known, was born near Lexington, Va., March 2, 1793, and died at Huntersville, Texas, July 25, 1863. As a lad he read Homer's *Iliad*, repeating much of it from memory, and the translation inspired him with a desire to know Greek and Latin. A refusal to teach these languages led to his leaving school and entering a store. Soon, however, he abandoned his position, and plunging into the wilderness lived three years among the Indians, one of the chiefs adopting him as a son.

Upon the breaking out of war with Great Britain in 1812, young Houston enlisted as a common soldier, fighting against the Indians, and being severely wounded in the battle of Tallapoosa. Later he became Indian agent to negotiate a treaty with the Cherokees; exerted his influence to prevent the unlawful importation of negroes through Florida, then a Spanish province; and finally turned to a study of the law, beginning practice near Nashville. He was successively appointed Adjutant-General of the State, district attorney, major-general of militia, in 1823 chosen Representative in Congress, being re-elected in 1825, and in 1827 Governor of Tennessee. In 1829 he married, separated from his wife, resigned his office, and presented himself before his old Cherokee friends, with whom he remained for awhile. Meanwhile he had vigorously pleaded at Washington in behalf of the rights of the Cherokees, ousted half a dozen corrupt agents, and severely chastised an Ohio Representative who hinted at peculation on his part.

Houston was mainly identified with the independence of Texas and its final admission to the Union. During the Mexican War the massacres perpetrated under the leadership of the blood-thirsty Santa Anna roused his utmost ire; and having received reinforcements he thoroughly routed the Mexican forces in the battle of San Jacinto, in which Santa Anna was captured. Shortly after this, in 1836, Houston was elected President of Texas, establishing a miniature republic, which, oddly enough, maintained its independence until its incorporation with the

Union in 1845, when Houston was chosen to the national Senate. In Congress he strongly advocated measures insuring justice and humanity toward the Indians, opposed the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, and voted against the Le-compton Constitution. His untiring efforts were in behalf of liberty; and when the Civil War occurred, having been chosen Governor of Texas, gave his unhesitating adhesion to the Union, resigning his position rather than take the oath of secession required by the Convention.

It was but natural that a man of Houston's combative temperament should encounter at times animosities in political life not easily dispelled. He was a remarkable example of the sturdiest and best characters of the South-



SAM HOUSTON.

west—a born fighter, of unquestioned loyalty and indomitable courage—possibly inculcated by his early enthusiasm for Hector and Achilles.

CHARLES SUMNER was born in Boston, Mass., January 6, 1811, and died in Washington, D. C., March 11, 1874. Graduating at Harvard College in 1830, he entered the Cambridge Law School, where as a pupil of Judge Story, and afterward as a lecturer, his knowledge of jurisprudence attracted wide attention. In 1845 an oration delivered in Boston upon "The True Grandeur of Nations," in which he eloquently defended the principle of arbitration as opposed to war in the settlement of international disputes, established Sumner's gifts of mind and heart, and attracted unusual comment.

From the commencement of his political life, indeed from youth, the motive which dominated Sumner's thought was an uncompromising hostility to slavery. His interpretation of the Constitution in this connection became the subject of frequent criticism, and was certainly at variance with that of the majority of contemporary statesmen, although no one could question his absolute sincerity.

Upon taking his seat in the national Senate, in 1851, Sumner's powers as an orator and his mastery of parliamentary debate rendered him a formidable adversary to the representatives of the slave power in Congress. The keenness of his logic, the ornate eloquence of his diction, and the fearlessness with which he advocated his cause at a time when courage alone could save the national repute, all won for him the warmest recognition from his native State, as well as from the derided band of abolitionists, whose struggle was soon to be espoused, albeit unconsciously, by the united armies of the North. It was but the natural result of Sumner's temerity in urging his principles that he should be the object not only of Southern hatred but of a cowardly and brutal assault, in 1856, which well-nigh cost him his life.

Still he pursued his policy of antagonism to the slave power, until with the opening of the Civil War and its inevitable bearing upon the

institution he had mercilessly assailed, Sumner saw that the contest which had enlisted his highest energies was practically won. The value of his services during the latter crucial period may be gathered from Lincoln's remark to him in 1865: "There is no person with whom I have more advised throughout my administration than yourself." Never was statesman's life more unselfishly devoted to the national welfare, nor brilliant talents more consistently dedicated to the highest truth and humanity.

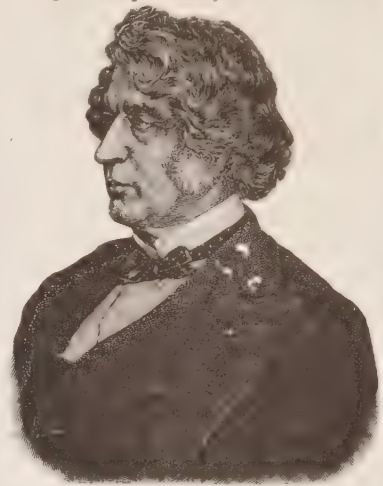
Sumner shared with Mr. Lincoln the motives of amnesty incident to the period of "reconstruction"—even going so far as to suggest the erasure of names of battles upon the regimental colors, a course which occasioned the censure of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1873, rescinded, however, in the following year. At the same time, in his Freedman's Bureau and Civil Rights bills, Sumner sought to secure by congressional legislation the status of the Southern negroes so dearly obtained. Like all the anti-slavery agitators in the North, Sumner incurred, during nearly a quarter of a century in the Senate, the bitterest odium of his political opponents; and, as in the case of the abolition party, the justice of his cause has been vindicated by the Emancipation Proclamation.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD was born in Florida, Orange County, N. Y., May 16, 1801, and died in Auburn, N. Y., October 10, 1872. Being admitted to the bar in 1822, he began practice in Auburn, entering political life in 1824. In 1838 he was elected Governor of New York. His term of office being noted for many important acts affecting the procedure of the courts, the privileges of aliens, and other reforms, all of which distinguished their author as a man of rare character and ability. A single principle maintained by him in a controversy with the Virginia executive, who applied for the rendition of two seamen charged with liberating slaves, was typical of Seward's force of intellect as well as of his philanthropy. He contended that no State could properly sue for the requisition of those charged with an act held to be criminal only within its borders, and by other States and the general standard of humanity regarded not only innocent but even praiseworthy. A similar appeal to abstract justice is found in Seward's assertion, in 1850, that "there is a higher law than the Constitution." He had already cast his lot with the anti-slavery party, and was pledged to the principles destined to render him eminent in Lincoln's cabinet.

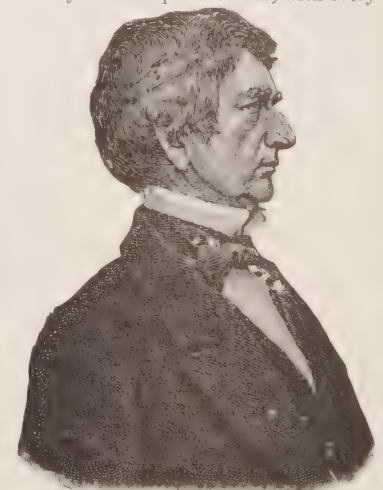
In many speeches Seward continued to argue against the extension of slavery, his opinions being widely quoted. At Rochester, N. Y., in 1858, he uttered the memorable words, prophetic and tersely explanatory of the Civil War: "It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces." During the last session of the Thirtieth Congress he expressed his loyalty in the public declaration: "I avow my adherence to the Union with my friends, with my party, with my State, or without either, as they may determine; in every event of peace or war, with every consequence of honor or dishonor, of life or death." Nobility of soul like this recalls the patriotism of Patrick Henry, of Richard Henry Lee, and their peers.

As the wrath of the Southern slaveocracy broke forth in open revolt Seward was called to aid Lincoln in the councils of state. History shows what wisdom lay in the appointment; yet the deepest value of Seward's clear intellect, commanding knowledge of affairs, and ardent devotion to his country's cause can be estimated only by the results, in the glory of which he justly bore so large a share.

At the last, the same hand which struck down the chief magistrate of the nation was aimed at the invalid Secretary of State—happily with less fatal power. Seward lived to see the perfect triumph of the Union armies, the suppression of slavery, and the dawn of regeneration in the national life.



CHARLES SUMNER.

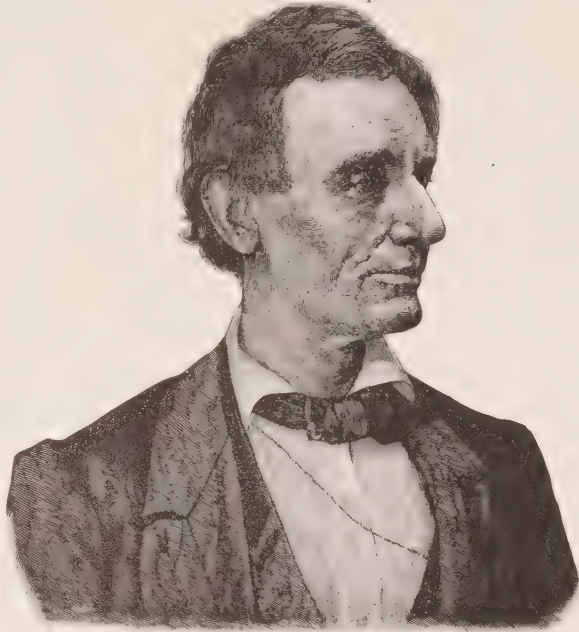


WILLIAM H. SEWARD.



## AMERICAN STATESMEN—CONTINUED.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was born in Hardin County, Ky., February 12, 1809, and died in Washington, April 15, 1865, his ancestors, it is supposed, having emigrated to America with the followers of William Penn. From his boyhood Lincoln was inured to toil. A solitary year's schooling was all that fortune bestowed to aid his intellectual development; for the rest, only labor in the field and rail-splitting to supply fencing for the fifteen-acre lot near Decatur, Ill., where in the log house on the Sangamon the closing years of Lincoln's early manhood were passed. "Of course when I came of age," he wrote, "I did not know much; still somehow I could read, write, and cipher to the rule of three."



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Already he had been engaged in flatboat excursions on the Ohio and Mississippi, in which his strong physique had been remarked, and, too, his facility in stump-speaking and the originality and vigor of thought destined to win for him sure recognition in the field of politics, to which his natural tastes easily drew him. A singular instance of the youth's activity of mind is found in his invention of a novel apparatus for lifting vessels over shoals; consisting of the simple device of bellows attached to the hull beneath the water-line, to be pumped full of air; the artificial buoyancy thus supplied having been successfully used to extricate one of his own boats. A model of the invention, patented by Lincoln, still exists in the Patent Office at Washington. During a trip to New Orleans, in 1831, young Lincoln saw slaves chained and flogged—and from this moment dates a life-long abhorrence of slavery which was to culminate in the Emancipation Proclamation.

A short season as clerk in a country store, an enlistment in the volunteer militia during the Black Hawk War, and such minor incidents as vanquishing a famous wrestler and piloting the first steamer which navigated the Sangamon attest the activity as well as the versatility of Lincoln's career during this period. With the year 1832 began the long political life for which by nature and talents he was eminently fitted. Defeated, however, in standing for the Legislature, his former haphazard life was resumed, this venture being a partnership in a country store, resulting in bankruptcy, and his personal assumption of debts finally liquidated in 1849. A county surveyorship then fell to him, in which office he acquitted himself creditably until disaster compelled him to surrender his instruments under a sheriff's execution. In the same year, 1834, he was fortunately elected to the Legislature on the Whig ticket, being re-elected three successive terms. That his abolition principles had not abated meanwhile is shown by his formal protest against certain pro-slavery resolutions adopted by the House in 1837.

Having been admitted to the bar after a brief study of the law, Lincoln now established himself professionally in the new capital, Springfield, where his ability in jury trials soon became evident. In 1840 and 1844 he was a candidate for presidential elector, canvassing the State in the Whig interest, and being often pitted in debate against his future rival, Stephen A. Douglas. He was a warm admirer of Henry Clay, and greatly disappointed by the latter's defeat during his aspirations after the presidency. In 1840 Lincoln had attained distinction sufficient to insure his election to the Thirtieth Congress, of which he was the only Whig member from his State. As a representative in the national House Lincoln's character was marked and effective. He denounced the Mexican War as unjust; argued in favor of the respect due to anti-slavery petitions; questioned the constitutionality of slavery in the District of Columbia, introducing a bill for compensatory abolition, and voted in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. These facts are significant

in view of Lincoln's attitude during the Civil War, as conclusive evidence that in his heart he shared the feelings of the anti-slavery party, yet withstood all persuasion to transcend the constitutional limits of his prerogative, the humanity which actuated the man being subordinated to a purity of patriotism which enabled him to say: "My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery."

In 1849 Lincoln contended for the United States senatorship, but was defeated. A little later he was offered the governorship of Oregon, which he declined; yet during the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, strenuously opposed by him as a breach of political faith, he became the acknowledged leader of his party in Illinois, and but for his Whig principles might have been chosen to the national Senate in 1855. The contest in the last-named campaign served to enhance Lincoln's reputation as a public speaker of exceptional force, his opposition to Douglas as author of the proposed repeal containing the sententious comment: "I admit that the emigrant to Kansas and Nebraska is competent to govern himself, but I deny his right to govern any other person without that person's consent"—an ideal definition of civil liberty.

During the ensuing campaign against Douglas, in 1858, when the latter won the United States senatorship through a lucky redistricting of the State in favor of the Democrats, Lincoln gave utterance to the memorable prophecy: "A house divided against itself can not stand. I believe this Government can not endure permanently half slave and half free." The contemptuous sophistry with which Douglas derided Lincoln's early poverty and struggles recoiled upon their author with crushing effect. Lincoln's genial rejoinders, permeated with transparent patriotism and lucidity of argument, raised him in the estimate of the people, until when the final conflict for supremacy came he was triumphantly chosen standard-bearer of Republican principles and elevated to the chief magistracy of the nation.

A mighty crisis in the history of America had arrived. The South, nurtured in the suicidal doctrines of Calhoun, had long since foreseen the inevitable result of Republican ascendancy. The election of Lincoln was to them the "handwriting on the wall;" and although they overestimated his hostility to slavery as an institution indirectly countenanced by the Constitution, they were not mistaken in Lincoln's life-long detestation of the curse, and his secret desire to eradicate it. Already the treachery of the late Secretary of War, Floyd, had stored the Southern arsenals with munitions of war; the minds of the people were inflamed with the fiery utterances of pulpit and press; the admission of Texas as the last slave State had imposed a limit upon representation in the national councils; and the time seemed ripe for the long-cherished assertion of slaveocracy. With a nobleness of spirit and a magnanimity of purpose born only of the loftiest patriotism, Lincoln contemplated undismayed the portentous signs of the gathering storm. His first inaugural address bore eloquent testimony to the Christian sentiments by which he was actuated, and no less to the inflexible resolve inspired by the crisis. "In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen," said he, "and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government; while I have the most solemn one to preserve, protect, and defend it." Even this conciliatory tone, however, was of no avail to stay the impending conflict. The enemies of the Union, encouraged by astute leaders, were already completely imbued with unreasoning hatred, and, in the face of the warnings given with admirable courage and prescience by Alexander H. Stephens, the ill-fated "Confederacy" plunged into the abyss of secession.

A few simple principles embody Lincoln's conduct during that frightful ordeal, the events of which are too recent to require detailed recital. He utterly ignored the existence of secession, either *de jure* or *de facto*; he summoned all the energies of the Government to suppress what he properly regarded as unlawful rebellion; and, thirdly, abiding by the strict terms of his constitutional authority, he cautiously felt the public pulse, argued long and deeply with the wisest counselors and with his own conscience, and at last, with a sagacity no statesmanship has ever surpassed, hurled upon the disunionists the thunderbolt of emancipation. The instrument was founded upon no humanitarianism, but upon grounds of expediency as a "military necessity"—a position which the President had a constitutional right to assume in virtue of his title as commander-in-chief of the army and navy *ex-officio*. To the thoughtful student of public opinion in 1863 the method of its operation, as well as the motive prompting the measure, will commend themselves as proof of its author's consummate wisdom. That his whole heart, his tenderest humanity, and sterling love of country were enlisted in the scheme is obvious to one acquainted with Lincoln's previous career.

Mr. Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth while at Ford's Theater, Washington, D. C., on the evening of April 14, 1865, his death occurring the following day. Fortunate, indeed, was it that the noble achievement of his hopes—the perpetuity of the Union and the extinction of slavery—were witnessed by him ere Lincoln's great nature became a lamented yet living memory among men. He has been credited with following the popular will, and such was his own humble estimate of his worth; yet, in the truest sense, Abraham Lincoln led the people, his intuitions being in advance of the general thought, and his stalwart common-sense and judgment of affairs being of that high quality which may command the applause of the multitude—though the recognition be tardy—yet which seldom emanates from the public intelligence.



# AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

GEN. ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822, and died at Mount McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885. As in the case of Sheridan, Grant's graduating rank at West Point was little indication of future performance, his standing being twenty-one in a class of thirty-nine. The Mexican War developed the young soldier's personal courage, but it was only with the beginning of the Southwestern campaign, during the Civil War, that Grant's highest capacity as an officer was fully disclosed. Brilliant military successes had, it is true, preceded the fall of Vicksburg; yet this latter achievement stamped General Grant as a commander of unquestionable skill, fertility of resources, and inflexible determination. The campaigns near Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Chickamauga increased the reputation already established; and it seemed in the natural order of events that to General Grant should have been intrusted the supreme conduct of the war during the marvelous movements which hastened its successful issue. Then, for the first time, Grant fairly confronted the soldier to whose comprehensive skill, calm and unwavering confidence in his armies, and faculty of inspiring courage and resolution even in disaster the Confederate forces had owed many a signal victory. It was a desperate encounter—this duel between two great commanders; and from the earliest moment of the campaign—in the carnage of the Wilderness, fruitless as it seemed to Grant's detractors—the steadfast purpose of the Union leader was thoroughly felt and understood by his adversary. Fearful as was the sacrifice, it must be remembered that by those terrific and sustained onslaughts Grant placed Lee for the first time strictly on the defensive, mewing him in his intrenchments, from which he emerged



GEN. ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT.

only to surrender. It was Grant's good fortune to enjoy the entire confidence of the Government, Mr. Lincoln being among his warmest admirers, and without hesitation intrusting to his skill and courage the conduct of the most arduous campaigns, assured that the issue would justify his trust. Nor was this certainty of Grant's success, shared alike by the President and his cabinet, the result of chance or favoritism, but a profound conviction arising from previous achievements in the field and the display of characteristics peculiarly adapted to the emergency long since patent to Mr. Lincoln's insight. When, by the splendid maneuvers of Sheridan, the final scene in the long and sanguinary drama was enacted at Appomattox Court House, it remained only for Grant to offer to the world an example of magnanimity in perfect consonance with the high motives which actuated the man and soldier. The highest military honors and a triumphant tour of the world, following two successive terms as President, failed to affect the innate modesty of General Grant, who remained to the last an ideal patriot and soldier, although not wholly free from errors of judgment as a civil magistrate. A salient trait of his character lay in his generosity, and from his fellow-officers he was never known to withhold the praise due to their merit in the field. In brief, as his "Memoirs" clearly show, General Grant's was a genius for command which time will augment rather than diminish; nor will years impair the fame decreed to him by universal consent when, being removed from the visible traces of the late conflict, men shall come to regard more attentively the rare simplicity of demeanor, the silent force of will, the hidden gentleness of nature and purity of patriotism which history must proudly record.

GEN. WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN was born at Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820, and died in New York City, February 14, 1891. At

West Point he graduated sixth in a class of forty-two, and upon entering active service rose rapidly, attaining the rank of captain in 1851. At this time he resigned his commission to engage in banking in California, and after many vicissitudes in the West finally secured the presidency of a military college in Louisiana. The War for the Union called forth Sherman's strongest patriotism. "On no earthly account," he wrote to the Governor of Louisiana, "will I do any act or think any thought hostile to or in defiance of the old Government of the United States." The military services of General Sherman rank among the most brilliant in history, and in the magnificent campaigns which ended with the famous march



GEN. WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

to the sea, made memorable by a masterly series of unprecedented flank movements, his title to the highest generalship was all but universally conceded. Like Sheridan and Grant, Sherman meant war, in all its savagery and desolation; and to his unsparing severity of method his marvelous success was largely due. He never intended that his route to Savannah should be retarded by an enemy in pursuit, and to this end left only ruin in his track. Even had the Petersburg campaign failed in its immediate object, the rebellion must have been speedily crushed, since no forces could long withstand the terrible blows inflicted by Sherman's Southern campaigns. General Sherman was a man of remarkable individuality; stern in discipline, untrammelled in thought and action—although not without occasional prejudice—and gifted with tremendous purpose as well as the military skill to achieve great victories. His speech and action were epigrammatic, his soldiers experiencing an indefinable trust in his capacity which only the greatest military commanders can inspire.

GEN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN was born in Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, March 6, 1831, and died at Nonquit, Mass., August 5, 1888. Entering West Point in 1848, young Sheridan's powers of application were less conspicuous than his general propensity for breaking rules and courting suspension. The pugnacious character afterward so serviceable to his country delayed his graduation until 1853, Sheridan standing number thirty-four in a class of fifty-two. Entering at once upon active service, he passed six years in the extreme Northwest, and established his reputation as an Indian fighter. During the first year of the Civil War his modest wish that "he might get a captaincy out of the thing" was granted in full measure. From the first moment of his service Sheridan displayed a remarkable command of cavalry, resulting in speedy promotion—fully justified in brilliant skirmishes and the superb conduct of his troops. As chief of cavalry in the Army of the Potomac, Sheridan's career was a succession of masterly evolutions equally marked by great tactical skill and the most indomitable courage and celerity of movement, his extraordinary military capacity being alike notable in his control of all three arms of the service. To his impetuosity and decision during the closing campaign were due the brilliant cavalry maneuvers, executed with astonishing rapidity, which ended in the final "rounding up" of General Lee's army and the compulsory surrender at Appomattox Court House. Sheridan was, in short, like Murat, a born cavalryman—deeply attached to his profession, glorying in danger, and solicitous for the welfare of his troops, in whom he inspired enthusiastic devotion. As with Grant, war was to him no child's play, but a frightful necessity, best encountered heroically and with the sangfroid which is a primary requisite of the highest military achievement in the field.



GEN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.



## AMERICAN SOLDIERS—CONTINUED.

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT was born near Petersburg, Va., June 13, 1786, and died at West Point, N. Y., May 29, 1866. Being admitted to the bar in 1806, he immediately forsook the practice of the law for that of arms, joining as volunteer a troop of horse called out by Jefferson in view of British aggressions upon American commerce. During the War of 1812, which followed, Scott proved himself an active and efficient commander, the battles of Chippewa and Niagara being marked by his distinguished generalship and soldierly courage. For his services he was profusely honored by the Government—the rank of major-general, a vote of thanks by Congress, and the honor of a gold medal being accorded to him. In the Mexican War General Scott's military ability was shown in various sieges and battles, all of which greatly enhanced his



GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

reputation as a soldier, his personal bravery and command of military strategy entitling him to the highest rank in the profession of arms. Upon the conclusion of the war he declined a position in the cabinet, visiting Europe both in an official and diplomatic capacity, but returning to America during the uncertainty occasioned by the "Trent" affair and its effect upon our relations with England. During Jackson's energetic suppression of Calhoun's nullification doctrines General Scott's services were of great importance to the Government. In 1852 he was nominated for President on the Whig ticket, but defeated by Pierce, the Democratic candidate. In 1855 the honorary title of lieutenant-general was conferred upon him, the rank to cease at his death, although the grade was subsequently revived. General Scott's loyal services during the War of the Rebellion were a fitting close to his eminent career. Refusing to countenance the treason of his native State, and boldly adhering to the cause of the Union, he gave his latest strength and counsel to his country, thereby crowning his patriotism with lasting honor.

GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS was born in Southampton County, Va., July 31, 1816, and died in San Francisco, March 28, 1870. Like General Meade, he was educated at West Point, served with distinction in the Seminole and Mexican wars, and by his bravery won promotion in the army and the grateful recognition of his fellow-citizens. The War for the Union developed General Thomas' highest energies as a commander. Beginning as a colonel of cavalry, he rose at once to the position of brigadier-general of volunteers, being assigned to the field of operations in Tennessee and Mississippi. Organizing the First Division of the Army of the Cumberland, with which his military achievements are identified, General Thomas soon evinced a coolness, courage, and mastery of tactical details which almost invariably resulted in victory to his forces. His methods were at times deliberate, in view of pressing emergencies; yet the event of the campaign or battle revealed a profound study of the situation and the self-reliance that comes of carefully devised plans. At Shiloh, at Chickamauga, and on numerous well-fought fields during Sherman's "march through Georgia, smashing things, to the sea," General Thomas' reputation as a soldier grew with each successive triumph. Twice did he save the Union army from defeat by the tenacity of his resistance; and twice did he manifest the magnanimity of character which distinguished the man by waiving all thought of military advancement in behalf of others whose sensibilities or deserts appealed to him. The quality of his leadership must be judged by the skill opposed to him in such commanders as Hood and Johnston, the latter regarded by Greeley the ablest general of the Confederate armies. Yet General Thomas had often to contend with what to an inferior nature and less ardent patriotism might have appeared insupportable neglect. As it was, he proudly declined the brevet rank of lieutenant-general in 1868, maintaining that since the war he had done nothing to deserve it, while as a reward for actual service it was but a tardy recognition.



GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

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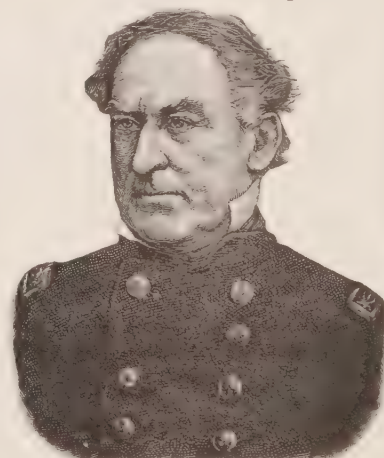
GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE was born at Cadiz, Spain, where his father filled the post of American consul, December 13, 1815, and died at Philadelphia, November 6, 1872. Having been educated at West Point, he at once engaged in active military service, taking part in the Seminole War in Florida. From 1837 to 1842 he was employed in various Government surveys; yet his profession being that of a soldier, he reentered the army in the latter year, and during the Mexican War distinguished himself in several important engagements, receiving a brevet lieutenantcy for bravery and special honors from the citizens of Philadelphia. From 1856 to 1861 he was commissioned to take charge of surveys upon the Northern lakes—therein rendering important and lasting service. The War of the Rebellion elicited Meade's superior



GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE.

qualities as a commander. With the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, he entered the national service in August, 1861, his gallant conduct being shown in the actions at Dranesville, Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, and Frazier's Farm, where he was severely wounded. In June, 1862, he was appointed major of topographical engineers. In the second battle of Bull Run, and in the Maryland campaign which followed, where he commanded a corps of the Army of the Potomac, General Meade's efficiency as a soldier was conspicuous, his general skill and his courage during the battle of Antietam entitling him to the rank of major-general of volunteers. But it was in the Gettysburg campaign that his highest military qualities were displayed. In the terrific struggles that marked this crisis in the Civil War General Meade's strategical skill as commander of the Army of the Potomac was severely tested. His defeat of Lee must rank among the great victories of history. In the closing campaign, ending with the fall of Richmond, General Meade retained the prestige of previous services in the field.

DAVID G. FARRAGUT was born near Knoxville, Tenn., July 5, 1801, and died in Portsmouth, N. H., August 14, 1870. At the age of eleven years the lad entered the navy, serving on board the Essex during the War of 1812, witnessing the capture of the British ship Alert and the spirited conflict in the Bay of Valparaiso, resulting in the surrender of his vessel. In 1823 he participated in an action on the coast of Cuba, in which, after a twelve hours' fight, the pirates of that region were subdued. For forty years from this time Farragut's life was spent chiefly at sea, his promotion being slow and his most important command that of the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal., from 1854 till 1858, the rank of captain falling to him in 1855. The War of the Rebellion instantly called forth Farragut's patriotism. At the commencement of hostilities he was stationed at Norfolk, Va., where every pressure was brought to bear upon his loyalty by the advocates of secession. Scorning their persuasions, he repaired to Washington, offering his services to the Government, and receiving in 1862 the commission in the Gulf squadron to which he brought lasting renown. The passage of the Lower Mississippi, the capture of New Orleans, the assault upon Vicksburg, and, later, the remarkable exploits at Mobile are matters of familiar history. Nothing could withstand the impetus and tenacity of "Old Salamander," as his sailors called him; and the hotter the action the more did Farragut seem to be in his true element. The eminent services of Farragut were signally rewarded by the nation, which bestowed upon him the grades of vice-admiral and admiral—distinctions created in his favor. Farragut's life was characterized by an imperturbable resolution, united with calm judgment and a supreme and vigorous yet modest self-reliance. His entire conduct in his country's behalf was an example for all time to those who emulate naval honors, although few commanders can hope to attain his rare knowledge of seamanship, his absolute disdain of fear, and the originality of his achievement.



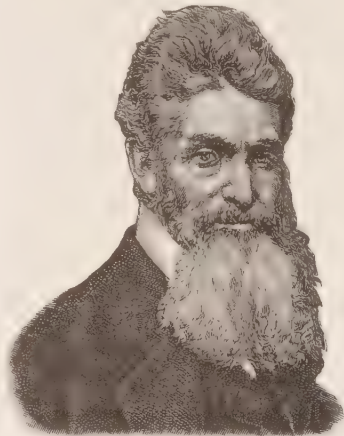
DAVID G. FARRAGUT.



# JOHN BROWN—LEADERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

JOHN BROWN, born in Torrington, Conn., May 9, 1800, and hanged at Charlestown, Va., December 2, 1859, was of the fifth generation in

descent from Peter Brown, who landed from the Mayflower in 1620. It was but natural, therefore, that he should inherit from his Pilgrim ancestry the strong religious bias and tenacity of purpose characteristic of such lineage. In early life Brown was engaged in the industrial pursuits of tanning and wool-growing—chiefly in Ohio. In the border warfare of 1854-56 Brown took up arms in favor of the anti-slavery party. His courage and energy during this period were remarkable, and the experience deepened in him the detestation of slavery, which was the keynote of his life. With stoical adherence to the idea which dominated his thoughts, in the face of personal bereavement and loss of private fortune,

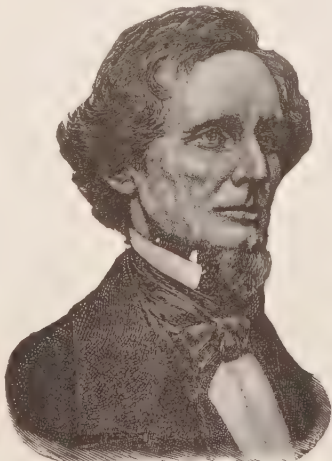


JOHN BROWN.

Brown now formulated the plan of general emancipation which had long since occurred to him. Confident in the success of a scheme looking to the uprising of Southern negroes, with a few followers he seized the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry—an overt act of rebellion, which he justified by appeal to the higher law, but which the Federal authority could scarcely have countenanced even had the local government remained inert. The sequel is a sad story of ideal justice overwhelmed by the operation of the written law—loyalty to God and humanity, yet, technically, treason to the National Government. In its effects the execution which followed was of greater moment to the nation than then appeared; and it has been shown that John Brown's raid hastened the declaration of secession principles, bringing matters to a crisis from which there was no escape save civil war and the lasting vindication of the Union, as well as of the fundamental principle which actuated Brown's entire thought and conduct.

JEFFERSON DAVIS was born in Christian County, Kentucky, June 3, 1808, and died at New Orleans, December 6, 1889. Having been educated at Transylvania College, Kentucky, and at West Point, he took part in the Black Hawk War on the northwest frontier during 1831-32, and in the campaigns against the Pawnees and other Indian tribes from 1833 to 1835. Settling in Mississippi, he was elected to Congress in 1845, but soon joined the forces of General Taylor as colonel of volunteers. In the engagements of Monterey and Buena Vista his conduct elicited high praise from his commanding officer. Being elected to the United States Senate in 1847, to fill a vacancy, he was again chosen for the full term in 1848. In the House, during the discussion of the Oregon Bill, Davis had loyally espoused the cause of patriotism, saying in his speech February 6, 1846, "From sire to son has descended the love of union in our hearts," and in alluding to the battle-fields of the Revolution as "a monument to the common glory of our common country" he added, "Where is the Southern man who would wish that monument less by one

of the Northern names that constitute the mass?" In the Senate the baneful idolatry of State rights which ended in secession had begun to influence the mind of Davis, who ardently defended the doctrine and maintained the justice of slavery. As Secretary of War under President Pierce, Davis showed uncommon energy, and upon his return to the Senate his ability in debate, however perverted its object, was unquestionable. Violent hatred of the North finally induced the formation of the Southern Confederacy, as president of which Davis will be chiefly remembered. Strange indeed that one who in 1859 could devoutly wish that "the grand arch of our political temple shall stand unshaken" should in so brief



JEFFERSON DAVIS.

an interval become an apostate to every principle of patriotism, guiding his countrymen in "levying war against the United States."

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE was born at Stratford, Va., January 19, 1807, and died at Lexington, Va., October 12, 1870. Like all the prominent

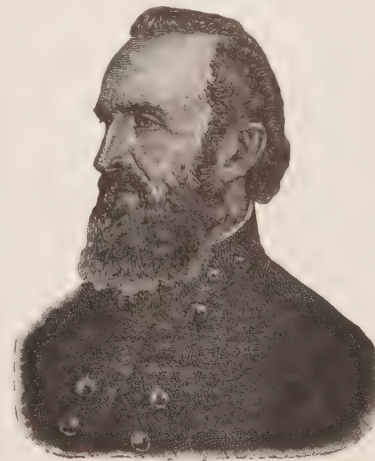
generals who took arms against the Union, Lee was educated at West Point, his career as a cadet being remarkable in that during the entire course he was never reprimanded, never received a mark of demerit, and upon graduation stood first in his class. In the Mexican War he served with distinction, and upon the commencement of the Civil War reluctantly yet decisively cast his lot with the Confederate cause. That he fully realized the seriousness of his position regarding the Union and the supreme obligations of patriotism is attested by his own utterances. As in other cases, his determination to abide by his State but emphasizes the splendid loyalty of those who under similar conditions and with similar



GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.

temptations remained steadfast to their country's flag. Throughout the Civil War Lee displayed consummate skill in his management of the rebel army. He made few mistakes, and to his extraordinary ability were due in great measure the disasters to the Union armies and the prolongation of the struggle. Much of his prestige was doubtless owing to his personal courage and self-possession and a loftiness of character seldom equaled in military annals. To the last his qualities as a leader were conspicuously shown—as in the battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, where he practically foiled General Grant in the execution of his original design, compelling him to change his base entirely. It was not possible for him to withstand the final combinations aimed at the overthrow of the Confederacy; yet the circumstances of his final surrender and the magnanimous attitude of General Grant must be considered conclusive evidence of the respect inspired by Lee's sincere conviction of right in the position he assumed toward the National Government.

GEN. THOMAS J. JACKSON was born at Clarksburg, Va., January 21, 1824, and died near Fredericksburg, May 10, 1863, being accidentally shot by Confederate troops in the confusion which followed the battle of Chancellorsville. Like other Confederate leaders, he received his military education at West Point and served in the Mexican War. In 1852 he became a professor of sciences in a Virginia college, at the same time being appointed deacon of the Presbyterian church—in accordance with the strong religious principle which characterized the man, between whom and the soldiers of Cromwell a parallel might be drawn. His tenacity and courage were always conspicuous, the sobriquet "Stonewall" expressing his firmness under assault. General Jackson's military ability was of a high order, as the campaigns in Virginia show. In the Shenandoah Valley in 1862 he defeated superior Union forces; at Cold Harbor his command played an important part; and at Antietam his conduct achieved brilliant results, while in subsequent services, as leader of nearly half of Lee's army, his strategy and activity in the field rendered him a most formidable adversary. The character of "Stonewall" Jackson was in many respects an ideal one, and well illustrates the entire subservience of the national integrity to State sovereignty in the minds of the foremost champions of secession. To impugn the sincerity of such a man requires a degree of cynicism wholly at variance alike with good sense and feeling. As with Lee, Stephens, and others, Jackson's attitude toward the Union was but the logical sequence of political principles having their origin in the Articles of Confederation and intensified by the economical results of slavery. It should be borne in mind, moreover, that previous to and during the Civil War the liberties which the Confederacy sought to maintain found ample encouragement in Northern sympathy openly and unmistakably expressed.

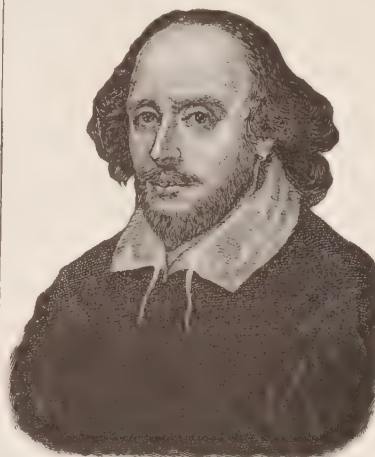


GEN. THOMAS J. JACKSON.



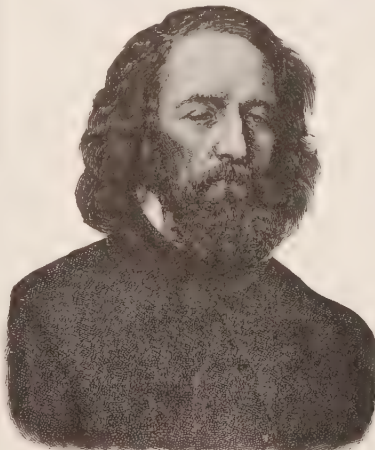
# EMINENT ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WRITERS.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE was born at Stratford-on-Avon, April 23, 1564, dying in his native town in 1616, on the fifty-second anniversary of his birth. Accounts of his boyhood are extremely meager and even of his career as actor and dramatist but few authentic details are available. His marriage with Anne Hathaway at the age of nineteen, the death of his only son in 1596, his sojourn in London, and some history of the period during which his earlier plays were produced have been recorded with variations by many biographers. The fact, too, of Shakespeare's worldly prosperity seems to be well established, and the records of his native village bear sufficient evidence of the esteem in which he was generally held. The testimony of personal friends, moreover, especially Ben Jonson, attests the warm-hearted generosity of which the plays of Shakespeare bear internal proof. In an epoch when the heroic exploits of Tell, Joan of Arc, Columbus, and others are called in question or relegated to the realm of tradition, it seems quite consistent with the iconoclastic thought of the times to challenge the authenticity of the Shakespearean dramas. Much scholarly discussion has been devoted to the subject; yet, in view of contemporary judgment and the well-established records of Shakespeare's general career, it is impossible to gainsay the concurrent opinion of more than two and a half centuries. The development of his marvelous imagination, the universal instincts and knowledge of human nature, and profound analysis of character are features of Shakespeare's intellectual life which no commentary can adequately portray, and must be sought in the creations of genius with which he has enriched the world of literature. Only by studious perusal of these immortal dramas—in youth, in middle age, and again in later years—are the transcendent sweetness and power, the comprehensive insight, and human passion of Shakespeare's works revealed.



WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

ALFRED TENNYSON was born at Somersby, Lincolnshire, August 6, 1809, and died near Haslemere, Surrey, October 6, 1892. In youth Tennyson was carefully educated; yet in the essentials of learning he was self-taught, his own observation and literary tastes instinctively leading him in the direction of the culture to which the poet's imagination owed its rare development. At the time he was chosen laureate, in 1850, he was yet unknown to many of the most prominent thinkers in Europe, although to all lovers of poetry his verses had long been household words. Probably the greatest elegiac poem of any age had appeared, commemorating the death of his friend Arthur Hallam, in that noble lament "In Memoriam," which alone would crown the muse of Tennyson with imperishable fame. With neither the enthralling genius of Byron, the nervous force of Browning, nor the homely paths which marked the lyrics of Burns and Wordsworth, Tennyson excelled in a certain refined delicacy of insight and grace of expression peculiar to his style, occasionally rising to heights of sublime feeling and enthusiasm for liberty widely opposed to his natural conservatism of thought. Twice did the poet refuse a baronetcy, yet in 1884 he was prevailed upon to accept a peerage. His later efforts were devoted to the drama, opinions differing widely as to the merits of his plays. Regarding his rank among poets of the Victorian age there is no question. He may be properly considered the founder, and only master, of a new school of lyric poetry which died with him. Personally, Tennyson was a recluse, dwelling apart from men, while keenly interested in passing events. He dearly loved England, its government and institutions, seldom manifesting toleration for republicanism, although it were not difficult to find among his verses the most ardent expressions of democratic feeling—as in "Locksley Hall" and "Maud."



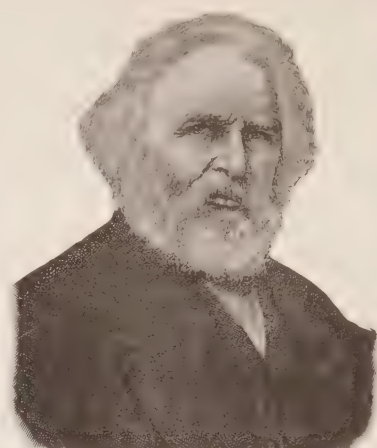
ALFRED TENNYSON.

difficult to find among his verses the most ardent expressions of democratic feeling—as in "Locksley Hall" and "Maud."

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW was born at Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807, and died at Cambridge, Mass., March 24, 1882. Graduating at Bowdoin College, he was retained by that institution as professor of modern languages, meanwhile, for purposes of study, making an extended tour of Europe. In Longfellow the associations of boyhood, the youthful fervor of the scholar, and the benign influence of nature all conspired to nurture the feelings so beautifully expressed in *Morituri te salutamus*:—

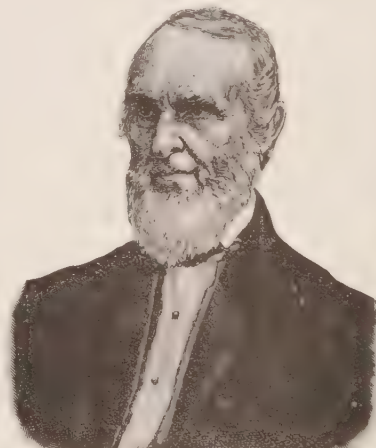
"The love of learning, the sequestered nooks,  
And all the sweet serenity of books."

His long professorship at Harvard University was attended by unceasing literary activity and a period of prolific intellectual achievement. Already his "Coplas de Manrique" and "Poems on Slavery" had appeared, and now "Voices of the Night," "Evangeline," and numerous other productions elevated him to the highest rank of American poets. The unaffected feeling, classical refinement, and scholarly character of his verse were still more apparent in "The Spanish Student," "Flower-de-Luce," and the exquisite Indian poem "Hiawatha." "The Golden Legend," "Birds of Passage," and many other well-known lyrics and dramatic essays maintained the fame already firmly established. The "Sonnets on Translating the *Divina Comedia*" are among the finest in the language, and the translation itself—occupying nearly thirty years—is a marvel of conscientious study. The personal life of Longfellow, in its ideal beauty and perfection, seems the very flower of mortal attainment. Imbued with a deep religious sentiment which the most poignant bereavements could not affect, his faith is strikingly reflected in his verse. Few men in the history of literature have been so tenderly beloved as he, and few have touched the heart of humanity so gently, so nobly, and affectionately.



HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER was born at Haverhill, Mass., December 17, 1807, and died at Hampton Falls, N. H., September 7, 1892. The family generation preceding the poet's were Quakers, and to that sect Whittier adhered. The youth was from earliest years accustomed to toil, and in obtaining an education worked at shoemaking to pay his expenses at Haverhill Academy. Much of his early life on the ancestral farm is portrayed in one of his later poems, "Snow Bound"—an idyl of rural New England in winter sure of permanent popularity. The anti-slavery agitation enlisted Whittier's warmest sympathy, and, as with Longfellow, many of his most stirring lyrics were suggested by the sufferings graphically portrayed in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Many minor poems, marked by fine sensibility and grace of expression, were published from time to time; and the period of the Civil War drew from Whittier such patriotic fire as is found in "Laus Deo" and other poems of the time. Throughout his poetry there is a strong undertone of religious feeling, now and then rising to an exalted strain of prophecy or stately lament, recalling the voice of the Hebrew psalmist. As a prose writer Whittier was widely known in America, his political papers relating to emancipation, "Supernaturalism in New England," "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal," and "Literary Recreations" establishing his place among the most noted authors in this line and likely to insure his literary fame, at least among his countrymen. The close of the war and the effacement of slavery inspired the calmer resignation uttered in "My Psalm," "The Eternal Goodness," and "Our Master"; but to the last Whittier retained his profound interest in national affairs, never removed from the world of larger politics, and always ready with tongue and pen to vindicate the rights of the oppressed, from whose unhappy lot the poet had drawn life-long inspiration.



JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.



## EMINENT ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WRITERS—CONTINUED.

SIR WALTER SCOTT was born in Edinburgh, August 15, 1771, and died at Abbotsford, September 21, 1832.



SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Although his manhood was marked by a remarkably robust physique the boy was sickly, becoming afflicted with a lameness which lasted through life. From earliest boyhood Scott was an omnivorous reader, especially of ballads and romance, storing in his mind a thousand details of border warfare destined to enrich his pages and give to his historic novels a vivid picturesqueness unequalled in similar literature. His pre-ference in public office rendered him at an early period comparatively independent, and certainly no writer ever employed his leisure to more fruitful advantage, poems and romances appearing in rapid succession in the midst of official cares and the claims of a baronial hospitality which endeared Abbotsford to person-ages of note and stray pilgrims from every land. The phenomenal ascendancy of Lord Byron dissuaded Scott from the pursuit of poetry, and in its stead he turned his attention for a while exclusively to the series of prose works of which "Waverley" was the initial volume. Pitiful indeed is the record of Scott's financial embarrassment, his generous aid to Ballantyne and the silent partnership in enterprises which, through the negligence and incapacity of others, ended, in 1825, in Scott's personal liability of \$631,800! Then began his heroic and most honorable task of bending all his energies to the complete satisfaction of his creditors—a labor which gave to the world a signal example of probity and to literature many of its rarest treasures, yet which shortened the life thus dedicated to honor and lent to his declining years pathetic interest. From January 1, 1826, to January 1, 1828, £40,000 were passed to Scott's credit as the result of his superhuman exertions. But the strain was too great; paralysis supervened, and the brain which had conceived the purest, brightest, and best in any prose literature was compelled to abandon its lofty purpose.

WASHINGTON IRVING was born in New York City, April 3, 1783, and died at Sunnyside, on the Hudson River, November 28, 1859. Although bred to the law he quickly discovered an aptitude for literature, and in a series of papers, including the humorous Knickerbocker chronicles, he attained instant popularity both at home and abroad. A prolonged residence in England and on the Continent resulted in the publication of various works, among which the "Sketch-Book" established Irving's title to the highest rank as a classical writer. "The Life of Columbus," "Conquest of Granada," "Life of Goldsmith," "The Alhambra," and other works enhanced his fame with scholars and critics, and won for him a wide popular approval. Like his devoted personal friend, Scott, Irving embarked in unfortunate commercial enterprises as silent partner, and like Scott was ruined by the venture. And to complete the parallel, Irving's financial stress, stimulating him to renewed energy, was productive of much of his finest work. To Irving it fell to found abroad the reputation of American men of letters. The picturesqueness, grace, and refinement of his style were perhaps more foreign than native; yet the delicate and pervading humor which characterized his earlier writings was essentially American; and if he has occasionally been surpassed in originality and force by authors of a later day, his works must continue to hold a place in English literature which few productions of our century have attained. Rarely has a writer combined more effectively the various styles of which Irving was master, or attained so general an excellence in themes of widely diverse character and treatment. His serious work commended itself to the criticism of scholars; while his lighter vein was equally felicitous, like Hawthorne's subtle humor, being replete with suggestiveness and grace. These literary traits are well

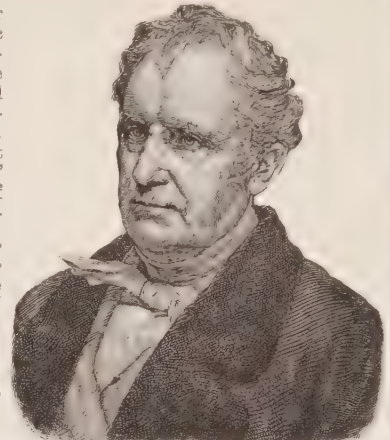


WASHINGTON IRVING.

illustrated in the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," the "Life of Washington," and "Tales of a Traveller."

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER was born at Burlington, N. J., September 15, 1793, and died at Cooperstown, N. Y., September 14, 1851.

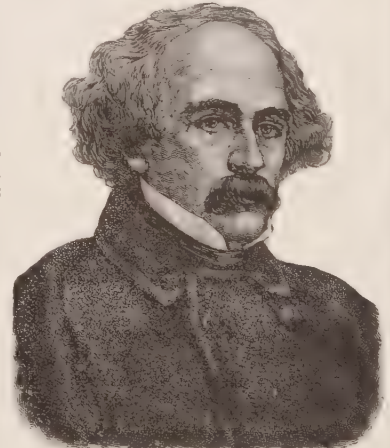
Entering Yale College at the age of thirteen, young Cooper pursued a course of academic study for three years, afterward being admitted to the navy, where, having completed a service of six years, he obtained the rank of lieutenant. In 1821 he published his first important novel, "The Spy," the power and originality of which received instant recognition both in America and Europe. "The Pioneers," "Leatherstocking Series," "The Pilot," "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Red Rover," "The Prairie," and other tales followed in rapid succession, and as a graphic writer, and especially as a delineator of Indian life and manners, Cooper's pre-eminence was generally conceded. The liveliness of the narrative,



JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.

the thrilling scenes depicted, and the absorbing interest of many characters portrayed, contributed to gain for the author a wide popularity. In 1837 Cooper took up his residence in Europe where his patriotic feelings were excited by foreign criticisms of America, leading him to defend warmly the character of his countrymen, especially in England where the aspersions were most pronounced. Meanwhile his literary labors were diligently pursued, several of his most important works being produced in the intervals of travel. His success in these ventures, undertaken while abroad, was not remarkable; but upon his return to the United States appeared a series of romances surpassing in originality and interest any save his earliest efforts. His style is easy, devoid of affectation, and well adapted to the subject of his narrative; while his leading characters are drawn with consummate skill, and, if occasionally idealized, in the main corresponded with historic evidence. His sea tales in particular are exceedingly true to life. "He wrote for mankind," says a critic, "and hence it is that he has earned a fame wider than that of any other American author of modern times."

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE was born in Salem, Mass., July 4, 1804, and died at Plymouth, N. H., May 19, 1864. He has given us in his sketch, "The Gentle Boy," some inkling of his own character as a youth, and the shyness therein portrayed was never conquered by Hawthorne himself. His early reading was confined to a few authors, yet they were the masters of English literature, and from acquaintance with them, aided by his marvelous delicacy of insight and rare power of assimilation, Hawthorne undoubtedly derived much of the imaginative power and felicity of style peculiar to his works. Like many children of genius who have finally achieved distinction, Hawthorne's youthful essays were attended with utter failure. Upon his own testimony he was for years the obscurest man of letters in America, the poet Longfellow being of the few who discerned the rare quality of his mind and his exquisite delineations of human life. The "Scarlet Letter," "The House of the Seven Gables," and other works which followed, awakened the public perception, and the blending of pathos and humor, together with an evident moral purpose which characterized his writings, surely, if slowly, raised him to fame. In 1853, through the kindness of his lifelong friend, Franklin Pierce, Hawthorne obtained the consulate at Liverpool, England—a position to which he was indebted for an unwonted share of material prosperity. Travel in Great Britain, and afterward upon the Continent, stimulated his imagination to renewed activity, one of his last and finest romances, "The Marble Faun," being conceived and written at this period. The genius of Hawthorne is at times elusive, yet none the less within its scope, of the highest order, his thought and style establishing for him an enduring place among the masters of English prose. His diction possesses the spontaneity of expression and indefinable charm which mark the purest literary art; and in the motive and execution of his work there is a quality of refined feeling above criticism.

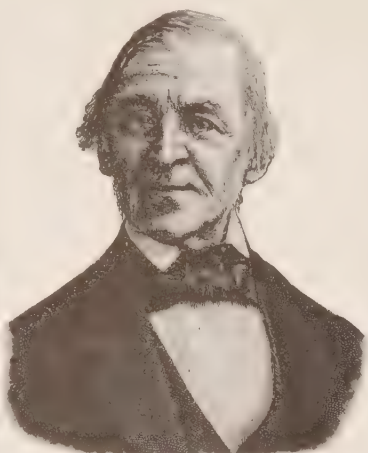


NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.



## EMINENT ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WRITERS—CONTINUED.

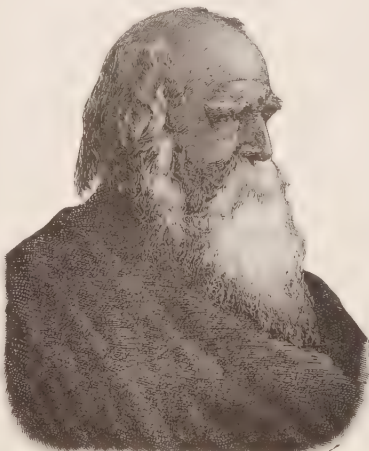
RALPH WALDO EMERSON was born in Boston, May 25, 1803, and died in Concord, Mass., April 27, 1882.



RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Descended from an ancestry distinguished in the clerical history of New England, Emerson's earlier manhood was devoted to the ministry. Divergence of views with his congregation touching theological forms and dogmas led to his withdrawal from the pulpit and his retirement to the village of Concord, Mass., which rural retreat was for the rest of his life his home. Here the scholar and philosopher for nearly half a century continued to store the fruits of a literary activity seldom witnessed, recording his imperishable thoughts, and uplifting his countrymen by the force of a noble nature dedicated to the highest service of mankind. As far as possible removed from worldliness and sordid ambition, Emerson was yet eminently practical in his motives and daily intercourse with men. The great moral and political movements of the times elicited his keenest interest and sympathy. His quiet home became the object of many a reverent pilgrimage, and from its hospitable doors no guest ever departed without a sense of having beheld a type of manhood which dwarfed the ordinary achievements of men, and opened to his grateful imagination visions of nobler possibilities in life than he had hitherto deemed compatible with human limitations. Like the Chinese philosopher Mencius, Emerson loved mankind so well that he argued in their behalf the law of original good, disdaining the narrow prejudices of churchmen, the chicanery of politicians, and the utilitarianism of material interests. His appeal was ever from man's lower to his higher nature, like Plato contending that the attainment of the true, the beautiful, and the just constitute the real aspiration of life and tenderly, if austere, dissuading his hearers from "the abdication which is called despair." To learn who and what he was, one must travel far and wide, among the cultivated and the illiterate, the rich and the poor, the proudest and the lowliest of men.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT was born at Cummington, Mass., November 3, 1794, and died in New York City, June 12, 1878. His early youth was passed amid the beautiful scenery surrounding his country home, his woodland rambles molding in his thoughts the poetic sensibility and love of nature soon to be reflected in his verse. The tastes formed at this period were carefully fostered by his father, who delighted to see in his son his own intellectual gifts perpetuated. The lad's precocity was manifested in verses composed before he was ten years of age, and in equally remarkable effusions following them which required the indorsement of friends to allay public skepticism regarding their authorship. Indeed it may be safely asserted that in Bryant's subsequent poems the grace and charm of these youthful efforts, were seldom if ever surpassed. One at least, "Thanatopsis," written at the age of nineteen, revealed in him an almost phenomenal lyric faculty, the poem ranking with the marvels of youthful genius. For a while Bryant forsook his muse and studied law; yet his early love returned to him, and numerous lyrics of exquisite form and expression, together with a few more

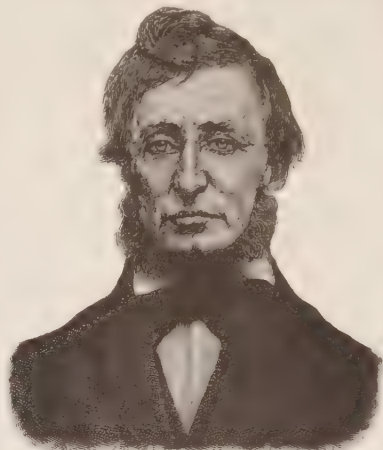


WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

ambitious flights, marked him as a poet of uncommon worth. His fame became international; and there was in his best verse a simplicity of treatment and truthfulness to nature which appealed strongly to the popular heart. Later in life Bryant became a successful man of affairs and joined the staff of the New York *Evening Post*, finally assuming responsible editorship of that journal, and during the Civil War conducting it with marked loyalty and ability. He was an ardent abolitionist, a warm friend of Lincoln and thorough patriot in life and feeling. Indeed, his earnest love of liberty was attested by the incident of his death, which occurred from injury to the brain received during the unveiling of a monument to Mazzini in Central Park, the severe exposure endured by him at the time terminating in paralysis.

HENRY D. THOREAU was born in Concord, Mass., July 12, 1817, and died there May 6, 1862. Having graduated at Harvard College in

1837, he taught school for awhile, and finally turned his attention to land-surveying, a profession comparatively ignored by his biographers, yet steadily pursued throughout his life, and contributing materially to a practical livelihood. Thoreau maintained the right to live after his own fashion—even dwelling in Walden Woods as a hermit for two years, that he might meditate in Brahminical solitude, learn the philosophy concealed in a bean-patch and discover just what claims the material side of life has upon man considered as a sentient being. His character was "eccentric," if by the term we mean that it was perfectly simple, natural, and free from conventional standards of propriety. Yet he felt a

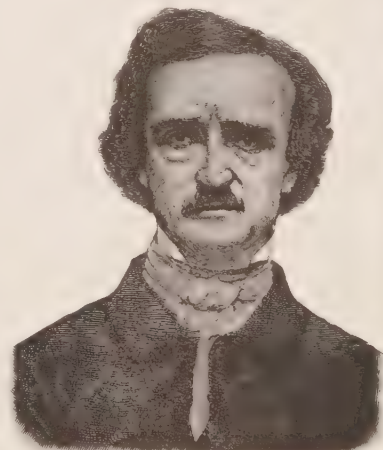


HENRY D. THOREAU.

warm interest in his fellow-townsmen, was always approachable, loved young people, and was perhaps more distinctly American than any other writer of his time. His perpetual delight was in woodcraft, and though not a scientist, averring that "wisdom does not inspect, but behold," his acquaintance with every feature of his native valley was exact as it was profound and reverent. Striking a balance between Emerson's affectionate eulogy and Lowell's savage portraiture, we may best reach a proper estimate of the man. To one who knew and conversed with him his nature appeared singularly sweet and wholesome, and in his works there are to be found passages no reader can ever forget, so full are they of subtle beauty, strength, and wisdom. His brave, defiant attitude before the shams and hypocrisies which often infect the world of politics and trade, as well as the relations of society, was more candid than palatable; yet his absolute sincerity commanded respect. "If I do not keep step with my companions," said he, "it is because I hear a different drummer," adding thoughtfully that, "nature has a place for the wild clematis as well as for the cabbage."

EDGAR ALLAN POE was born in Boston, February 19, 1809, and died in Baltimore, October 7, 1849. Being left an orphan when quite young the lad was adopted by a wealthy gentleman of Richmond, Va., who sent him to England to school. Returning to America, Poe continued his education under private tutors, entering the University of Virginia in 1826. Thus far the life of Poe is clear; but from this moment the accounts of his career are so conflicting that it is difficult to ascertain its true history beyond the facts that he became intemperate, that, as with poor Hartley Coleridge, the passion never again released him from its spell, and that he suffered keenly, not only from the remorse natural to his sensitive nature, but also from the pressure of practical want occasioned by miserably requited literary toil. In the midst of darkness and distress of mind, easily conjectured from his works, to which was added a growing bitterness of spirit incident to unreasoning pride, Poe resorted to literature for a living. The result was unconscious fame to the author, together with a pitiable recompense, the poem best known to the world, "The Raven," bringing him about \$10. His prose works were more successful, and with the general public proved both popular and profitable.

They are occasionally marked by dramatic power and as products of a weird imagination are conspicuous in American literature. Their tone, however, is morbid in the extreme. It is scarcely to be wondered that his consciousness of indubitable genius should, in the face of his melancholy experience, have engendered a morbid, misanthropic temper visible in many a savage criticism of contemporary authors. Yet other, nobler natures, like young Hazlitt, have lived down despair; and while there is much to commiserate in Poe's actual misfortunes, and a pathetic interest inwoven with the life of one in whom the light of song fell upon impenetrable gloom, we can but deplore the cynicism and the weakness to which he succumbed.



EDGAR ALLAN POE.



## EMINENT ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WRITERS—CONTINUED.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE was born at Litchfield, Conn., June 14, 1812. At the early age of nine years she was known as a precocious scholar, and her writings date from the period of girlhood.

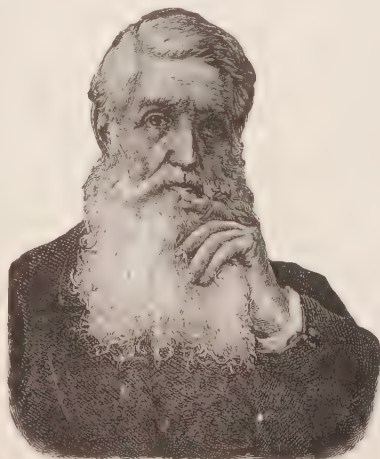


HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

While living in Brunswick, Maine, in 1851, she wrote the remarkable story, "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—possibly the most successful work ever published, its sale in America and England reaching an enormous figure. The story was originally printed in the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper issued in Washington, D. C., being subsequently given to the world in two volumes, according to the *Edinburgh Review*, more than a million copies being sold in England within a year of its publication, while within that period it had been translated into ten different European languages, including fourteen separate versions in French and German, to

which may be now added Chinese and Japanese. The universal interest attracted by this remarkable production was greatly increased by its dramatization; nor has the power of its deep humanity abated, even with the disappearance of the institution it was designed to portray. Having been accused of serious misrepresentation, Mrs. Stowe published, in 1853, a "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," the facts therein narrated, drawn chiefly from southern sources, never being successfully refuted. Besides many articles contributed to periodicals in the form of serial stories, sketches, etc., Mrs. Stowe's literary labors embraced much more extended work in novels which have taken high rank among the works of fiction. A strange production concerning Lord Byron, published in 1869, can scarcely be said to have enhanced her literary reputation. In the history of authors Mrs. Stowe's position is unique. Great social and political wrongs have from time to time shaken the foundations of thrones and stirred the popular heart, yet none has ever found an interpreter so imbued with the genius of sympathy and the tenderness of Christian compassion as she. Died in Hartford, Conn., July 1, 1896.

GEORGE BANCROFT was born at Worcester, Mass., October 3, 1800, and died in Washington, D. C., January 17, 1891. He received a fine education, in this country and in Germany, and early turned his attention to literature, his special studies relating to the history of the United States. Seldom in the annals of literary labor has a writer brought to his task so fine a capacity for work and so indefatigable a research as was bestowed upon Bancroft's masterpiece. The first volume was published in 1834, and it was not until the author had reached the age of eighty-two that the final pages issued from his pen. Bancroft's "History of the United States" has become the standard authority for the period it covers, having achieved for its author an international reputation. It is remarkable not only for the excellence of its narrative but also for a philosophical consideration of events and a breadth of view entitling the writer to a prominent rank among historians. Meanwhile official labor and repeated demands upon his public spirit on occasions of civic note taxed severely even his extraordinary energy. In 1838 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston; in 1844 he was the Democratic

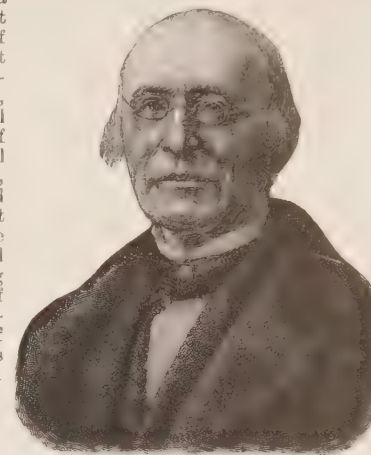


GEORGE BANCROFT.

candidate for governor of Massachusetts, though he failed of an election; in 1845 he was called to the cabinet of President Polk as Secretary of the Navy—his term of office being signalized by the establishment of the Naval Academy at Annapolis and the Astronomical Observatory at Washington. Later he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and in 1867 he was accredited to the Prussian court in the same capacity. His distinguished talents, affable address, and simplicity of manner insured his popularity at court and found cordial favor with the German people. His services in every office of national trust were marked by sagacity and patriotism, and no American was better

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON was born in Newburyport, Mass., December 12, 1804, and died in New York, May 24, 1879. From early manhood

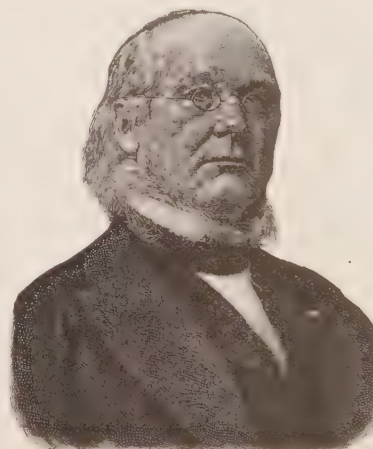
his life was dedicated to a persistent warfare against slavery, and with the cause of abolition his name is almost exclusively identified. Educated as a printer's apprentice, he soon gave signs of original talent in the establishment of the *Liberator*, a journal devoted to emancipation, which, being first published in 1831, existed until its last issue in 1865 recorded the amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting slavery within the borders of the United States. To estimate properly the boldness of Garrison's attitude at this time it is essential to bear in mind the almost universal acquiescence in the institution he sought to overthrow, the statutory provisions of the slave states being scarcely more effective in its maintenance than the pusillanimity of northern men, who, actuated by commercial interests discountenanced any opposition to what they regarded as vital interest, to their material prosperity. Without courting martyrdom, Garrison's earnest plea in behalf of the negro not only brought obloquy upon him, so far as it was possible to stifle an antagonism so courageous, but even subjected him to personal assault. Yet, concentrating his energies upon the question at issue, this champion of freedom braved temporary defeat, like the entire abolition party, trusting to the public conscience to assert itself in favor of human rights. His study of the Constitution and observation of political parties for a long while persuaded him that emancipation and civil equality could be attained only by a dissolution of the federal compact. The Civil War, however, prophesied to him, as it did to all thoughtful watchers of political events, the ultimate triumph of the Union cause and the inevitable destruction of slavery. It may be added that upon the close of the war Garrison accepted the results with philosophic gratitude, disdaining to declaim against the imperfect realization of an ideal order of affairs.



WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

HORACE GREELEY was born at Amherst, N. H., February 3, 1811, and died at Pleasantville, N. Y., November 29, 1872. From early youth the lad evinced a decided taste for books, soon being known as an authority in his native village, especially concerning political affairs. After numerous ventures, at the age of twenty, with only ten dollars in his pocket, he went to New York to fight his way against adversity. An opportunity to establish a paper was followed by other experiments in this line, his growing success finally leading to the founding of the *Tribune*, with which Greeley's subsequent career was inseparably linked. Beginning upon a modest basis, with 500 subscribers, the journal easily made its way until its financial prosperity was at length fully established. Throughout his long connection with this great newspaper Greeley's labors were assiduous, his management of its affairs being shrewd and intelligent, and his writings marked by a fearless patriotism, not always unprejudiced, however, which went far to mold public opinion upon the leading issues of the day. Greeley was an ardent supporter of Mr. Lincoln during the Civil War, rendering him every possible assistance both with tongue and pen.

At the close of the war he strongly advocated a general amnesty, attended an unauthorized peace council in Canada, and becoming more than ever absorbed in politics in 1872 permitted his name to go before the country in the candidacy for the presidential office. The anomalous position assumed by him as democratic candidate, his well-known personal foibles and certain questionable details of his public career were loudly heralded, and mercilessly caricatured, by his political enemies. Greeley entered upon the canvass with untiring vigor, yet although he received nearly three million votes, the prize fell to General Grant, and with his defeat vanished from public affairs one of the most remarkable men of his time—a rare instance of high achievement wrung from the humblest struggles.



HORACE GREELEY.



# EMINENT INVENTORS.

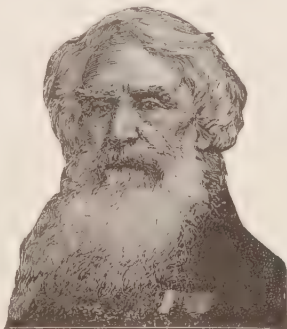
GEORGE STEPHENSON was born at Wylam, near Newcastle, June 9, 1781, and died in Derbyshire, August 12, 1848. In childhood he was



GEORGE STEPHENSON.

employed as a cowherd, occupying his leisure moments in building clay engines and various mechanical contrivances, indicating his inherent tastes. Later he drove a gin-horse in a colliery, and fired the engine for his father, at the age of seventeen becoming assistant engineer. At this time he was unable to read, when the opportunity to attend a night school resulted in the rapid acquirement of knowledge and a position at Killingworth Pit worth \$486 a year. Meanwhile he had devoted his spare time to a study of mechanics and to experiments having for their object the invention of the locomotive. His first success was the operation of a "traveling engine" running on a tramway between the colliery and the neighboring seaport, nine miles distant. This was July 25, 1814, the locomotive being named *My Lord*, in honor of his patron, Lord Ravensworth. In 1822 he applied for permission to use his invention on the contemplated Stockton & Darlington Railway—the projectors intending to use horses—with the result that in 1825, September 22, the first passengers and goods were conveyed by a locomotive. A little later his improved engine, the *Rocket*, ran twenty-nine miles an hour on the new Liverpool & Manchester Railway—a scheme derided by the most eminent engineers of the day. From this moment the era of modern railways was inaugurated. In recognition of his eminent services in the cause of science, and the benefits inuring to mankind from the inventions now practically applied, the sum of about \$5,000 was presented to him in 1815, materially aiding him in his experiments. The far-reaching benefits of his genius are nowhere so apparent as in the gigantic railway systems of America.

SAMUEL F. MORSE was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1791, and died in New York, April 2, 1872. He began life as a painter, visiting England with Washington Allston in 1811 and receiving a gold medal for an original design in sculpture. Returning to New York he formed an association of artists afterward known as the Academy of Design. A few years later his attention was drawn to the study of electro-magnetism, and after careful experiments he formulated in his mind a scheme for the purpose of transmitting messages by means of the electric telegraph, and even recording them through certain mechanical signs since distinguished as the Morse alphabet, and destined to perpetuate his fame as an inventor. This notable conception and the delineation of the principles involved occurred in 1832—almost contemporaneous with that other creation of genius, the railway locomotive, which, together with the telegraph, has revolutionized the relations of mankind. In 1835 Professor Morse operated successfully one-half a mile of wire, and in 1837 he filed his caveat at Washington asking Congress to aid him in establishing an experimental line to Baltimore. He was doomed to suffer the neglect which so often seems the irony of genius; and having been refused letters patent in England and meeting with poor success in France, he nerved himself to a struggle with poverty and comparative oblivion lasting four years. The final moments of the night session of Congress in 1843 brought him the long desired appropriation for his experiment. In 1844 the line was completed, and the



SAMUEL F. MORSE.

world was startled by results which must be reckoned among the most brilliant achievements in the annals of science. The patient inventor was honored by decorations from the principal nations of the world, and in 1857 the assembled representatives of European powers presented to him the sum of 400,000 francs (\$80,000), in recognition of his eminent services to mankind. It may be added that, although generally known as the originator of the "Morse Alphabet" used in telegraphy, to this inventor is probably due also the first suggestion of the Atlantic cable, attested in a letter dated August 10, 1843, his submarine lines in New York harbor having been already successfully laid. Nor is it often remembered that Prof. Morse first applied in America the discoveries of Daguerre.

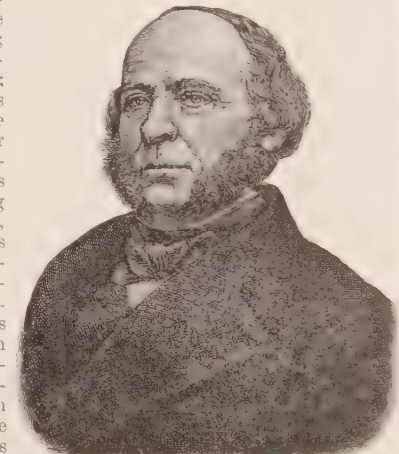
RICHARD ARKWRIGHT was born in Lancashire, December 23, 1732, and died in Derbyshire, August 3, 1792. Up to his twenty-eighth year

he earned his living as a barber, afterward becoming a dealer in hair, and inventing a dye the sale of which enabled him to accumulate a little property. His early attempts to solve the problem of perpetual motion—regarded by Leibnitz and Newton as a chimera—ended, like all others, in utter failure; yet the experiments turned his mind to inventive pursuits, and ere long his attention was directed to improvements in cotton manufacture. In 1768 Arkwright's spinning jenny was completed. The invention was at first looked upon with great distrust, and indeed Arkwright, who knew nothing of the science of mechanics, gladly availed himself of certain practical suggestions in perfecting his machine. The success of Arkwright was so marked that it is said to have indirectly caused the death, through chagrin, of his rival Hargreaves. He met with bitter opposition on the part of manufacturers actuated by jealousy of his patent rights. By persistent effort, however, the inventor secured a favorable judgment from the court; and although subsequent events proved distressing to Arkwright's equanimity, and even his factory was burned by an excited mob acting in the interest of their employers, his good sense and skill finally silenced opposition. His rare talents were at length rewarded by a competency of £500,000, and at the age of fifty he was enabled to acquire the rudiments of learning hardly, yet ineffectually, denied him in his youth. Few inventions have been of greater economic value or more directly beneficial to the working-classes than that of Arkwright, and the honor of knighthood conferred upon him, while but an empty title, was designed to signify the appreciation of his work on the part of his country.



RICHARD ARKWRIGHT.

JOHN ERICSSON was born in Wermeland, Sweden, July 31, 1803, and died in New York, March 8, 1889. When quite young he displayed considerable mechanical ingenuity, and in 1814 was employed in the construction of the grand canal between the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. Entering the Swedish army in 1820, he rose to the rank of captain, but soon resigned to devote himself exclusively to mechanical pursuits. He now invented the artificial draft for boilers, the principle of which is still in use, and in 1829 obtained the prize offered by the Liverpool & Manchester Railway for the best locomotive engine, attaining the unprecedented speed of fifty miles per hour. Fire-engines worked by steam and the application of caloric as a motive power next engaged his attention; and emigrating to America in 1839, he first applied the screw to the propulsion of steam-vessels—the invention having been unfavorably received by the British admiralty on the ground that it would prevent steering the vessel. Many ingenious devices followed, adapted to various uses, and evincing an extraordinary fertility of invention. Among them were a direct-acting steam engine; a telescope chimney; a hydrostatic gauge; an alarm barometer; a pyrometer; a rotary fluid motor; a novel sounding apparatus for the sea lead, etc. In the early days of the Civil War Ericsson's crowning achievement appeared in the famous Monitor, which, reaching Hampton Roads March 8, 1862, saved the United States fleet from complete destruction by the Confederate iron-clad Merrimac. To his superior skill as an inventor is largely due the revolution in naval architecture inaugurated in the turret-ships constructed under his direction during the war. The immense advantages of the principles affecting the invention have become so apparent that for coast defense, as well as for active operations by it, all other systems have been either superseded or essentially modified.



JOHN ERICSSON.



# EMINENT STATESMEN AND PATRIOTS.

MARIE JEAN PAUL, MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE, was born in the Province of Auvergne, France, September 6, 1757, and died in Paris, May 20, 1834. He was but



MARIE JEAN PAUL, MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

twenty years of age when his ardent love of liberty prompted him to espouse the cause of the colonies, forsaking every allurements of ease and distinction at home that he might offer his services unconditionally to the Continental Congress. Never was sacrifice of personal interests more generously displayed; and Congress, guided by the cordial encouragement of Washington, readily responded to the desires of the young enthusiast. Intrepidity in action and a discretion beyond his years, coupled with an unwavering adherence to the principles of the Revolution and rare generosity of nature, elevated La Fayette in the general esteem, and to Washington especially he became closely bound by personal as well as military ties. Returning to France upon the declaration of peace, La Fayette's courage and talents were enlisted in various popular reforms, and his immunity from danger during the Reign of Terror may be traced to his unflinching devotion to liberty and the prestige acquired by his fame as a republican rather than to his exalted rank. An instance of his sincerity of nature and his courageous bearing is afforded by his resistance to the arbitrary conduct of Charles X., and his attitude towards Louis Philippe, to whom he openly declared his republican sentiments. His rescue of Marie Antoinette from the hands of the mob, his brave defiance of usurpation, and the intense zeal and loyalty of his character compelled universal deference. His later visit to the United States, in 1824, resembled a kingly ovation, his reception by the people being the proudest recognition of his friendly aid in time of disaster, and his sojourn as the nation's guest forming a bright and happy page of America's history.

DANIEL O'CONNELL was born in County Kerry, Ireland, August 6, 1775, and died at Genoa, Italy, May 15, 1847. Having been educated at a Jesuit college in France, he showed early proof of talent which upon his return to Ireland was devoted to the cause of Catholic emancipation. His careful study of the law enabled him to avoid technical offense to his antagonists, and his impassioned eloquence and moderation rallied to his aid the strongest elements of his party, while the popular sympathy accorded to his brilliant leadership enthusiastic support, his audience at times having been estimated at 500,000 persons. Filled with horror by the excesses of the French Revolution, of which he had been an eyewitness, O'Connell deprecated all resort to violence, declaring that "he would accept of no social amelioration at the cost of a single drop of blood." The signal triumph of his cause in 1820 vindicated alike its justice and the patient contention of its champion. The repeal of the union, ardently advocated by O'Connell in later years, was ineffectually urged by him; yet during the agitation his marvelous faculty of organization, his clear perception

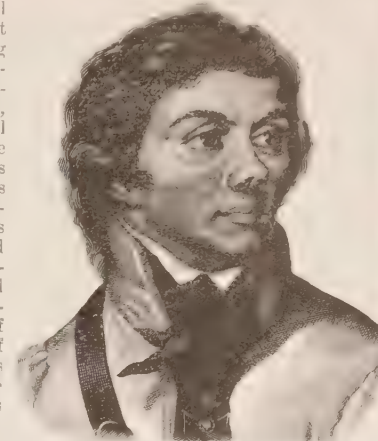


DANIEL O'CONNELL.

of the power of the church as a political influence, and his tenacity in maintaining the rights of the Catholic party were high achieving success. Foiled by parliamentary opposition, there arose among O'Connell's countrymen during his final efforts in their behalf a more aggressive element, appealing to physical force and the violent measures discountenanced by their former leader. Dissensions followed tending to embitter and estrange the feelings of him to whom the national aspirations had owed so much. The party of "Young Ireland" derided the abandonment of extreme methods, from which their leader had steadily dissuaded his followers, and a determined opposition compelled him to relinquish his power. O'Connell's health declined, and he died while seeking recuperation in a journey to Rome.

THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO was born in Lithuania, Poland, February 12, 1746, and died in Switzerland, October 17, 1817, having been fatally

injured by a fall from his horse. In 1776 he embarked for America to cast his lot with the colonial cause, being commissioned officer of engineers, and planning the fortifications of Bemis Heights, where the army of General Gates successfully resisted the British assaults upon its position. Kosciuszko was subsequently the chief engineer in the erection of works at West Point, and served with distinction as Washington's adjutant, being honored with the rank of brigadier-general and the thanks of Congress. Like those of Baron Steuben, the services of Kosciuszko during the Revolution, while not always partaking of actual field operations, were of the highest importance to the struggling colonies, commending his memory to the lasting gratitude of Americans. Upon his return to Poland in 1786 the heroic efforts to attain independence which convulsed his native country called forth Kosciuszko's devoted valor and patriotism. Scarcely does history record a more unrighteous conspiracy against human liberty than that which nerved him to brave resistance. Yet his victories of arms and his heroic defense of Warsaw were powerless to avert the subjugation and partition of his fatherland by Russia and Prussia. Being captured, he was imprisoned two years in St. Petersburg, the Czar, however, magnanimously offering him his own sword upon his release, which Kosciuszko declined, saying: "I have no use for a sword—I have no country to defend." Subsequently he repaired to France, revisited America in 1797, and finally settled in Switzerland. Few patriots have displayed a more self-sacrificing love of liberty, and few have elicited, from friends and foes alike, so genuine an admiration.



THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO.

LOUIS KOSSUTH—Hungarian patriot—was born in Monok, Hungary, April 27, 1802. He received a superior education, including a legal and philosophical course of study, and early became absorbed in the thought of Hungarian independence. In the face of overwhelming obstacles he roused the sleeping energies of his countrymen by open denunciation of Austrian oppression, vindicating the right of free speech in publications of strong liberal influence. His hostility to the government finally led to his arrest in 1837 and condemnation to four years' imprisonment—a sentence partially remitted through the powerful opposition of the liberal diet. The elections of 1847 and the Paris Revolution of 1848 intensified the reactionary spirit throughout the kingdom. Metternich fled from Vienna; Kossuth was hailed in the ancient capital by an enthusiastic populace, and Ferdinand yielded to Hungary a separate ministry, in which Kossuth held the portfolio of finance. In the national assembly at Pesth Kossuth endeavored to harmonize the conflicting elements animated by social prejudice and dissensions arising from intrigues fomented by Austrian agents. No hardships or vicissitudes of fortune daunted his courageous spirit, his energies being untiringly devoted to his country's freedom. Open hostilities finally occurred, ending in the defeat of the liberal forces and the triumph of the government, whereupon Hungary sought to sever its allegiance to Austria, but was repressed by Russia's intervention. Despairing of success, Kossuth sought refuge in Turkey, suffering imprisonment there; went to England, and finally to America, being received as the nation's guest and welcomed with especial honors. He returned to Europe, and after a residence of ten years in London, removed to Turin, Italy, where he died March 20, 1894. His body was taken to Budapest and interred with great public honor.

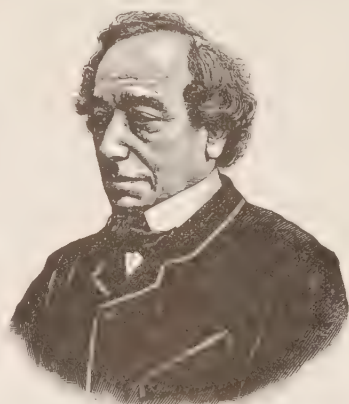


LOUIS KOSSUTH.



## EMINENT STATESMEN AND PATRIOTS—CONTINUED.

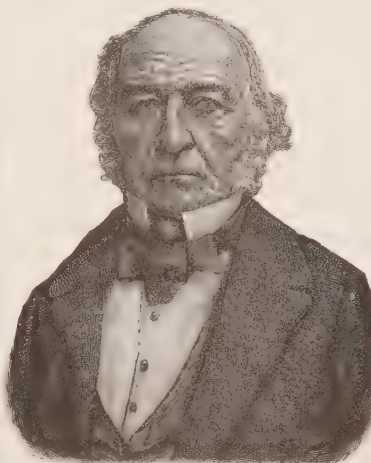
BENJAMIN DISRAELI, whose father was of Hebrew descent, was born in London, December 21, 1805, and died April 19, 1881. In youth he became widely known as an author, and throughout his life he ranked with the foremost writers of the day. In 1831 he stood for Parliament as an extreme conservative, but was defeated. Being again defeated in 1835, he was finally returned to the House of Commons in 1837. His maiden speech—hooted and hissed after the manner of British parliamentary displeasure—closed with these prophetic words: "I am not surprised at the reception I have experienced. . . . I shall sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me." Gradually his proud ambition was fulfilled. Disraeli soon developed a mastery of political affairs and a command of caustic invective which rendered him



BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

at once hated and feared in the Commons, and finally, from the leadership of his party, elevated him to the position of premier. In 1859 he introduced a reformatory franchise measure, the rejection of which compelled his withdrawal from office. At this time a writer in the *Quarterly Review* ascribed to Disraeli "unrivalled powers for conducting his party into the ditch." The Reform Bill of 1867 marked his quality as a statesman; and, although his sympathies with the people were often called in question, the practical results of this radical measure insured the public admiration. Disraeli maintained to the last his Tory attitude, being a Briton of Britons in his conception of allegiance to the crown, urging the Queen to assume the title "Empress of India," and devoting his best energies to the aggrandizement of the nation and the consolidation of imperial interests. Seldom has a British statesman acquired greater prestige among foreign nations—as was manifest in the Berlin Congress of 1878. In 1877 Disraeli took his seat in the House of Lords as Earl of Beaconsfield, and among other honors may be mentioned his election to the position of lord rector of Glasgow University in 1873.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE was born in Liverpool, December 9, 1809, and still, in his eighty-fourth year and after more than half a century of active parliamentary life, continues to display the ardor which inspired his youthful efforts, bringing to his task as premier an intellectual and physical energy almost unique in the records of statesmen. Gladstone's sympathies with the popular weal were early manifested in his arraignment of Bourbon misrule in Naples and in his encouragement to struggling Italy. With his entrance to the Commons, in 1832, was inaugurated by him the series of reforms which have become identified with his name, although up to the year 1852 his affiliations were conservative. As Chancellor of the Exchequer he showed a mastery of finance which confounded his political enemies; fell from power only to regain it speedily; defied the House of Lords; carried through remedial legislation in the face of overwhelming obstacles, and held such command of the House by his eloquence and ability that all parties were compelled to listen to him. The triumph of his bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was achieved



WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

and candid students of politics to distrust the wisdom of his measures while cordially admitting the marvelous address with which they are urged.

KARL OTTO BISMARCK was born in Brandenburg, April 1, 1815, the family having been for more than five centuries distinguished through loyalty to the electors of Brandenburg and the kings of Prussia. A somewhat wild and erratic youth at last gave place to more sedate manhood when, after the revolution of 1848, Bismarck's ardent efforts were devoted to the consolidation of the empire and the enlargement of royal prerogatives—a policy foreshadowing the crowning achievement of his life. The art of diplomacy now became with him an absorbing study. As ambassador to Paris, in the diet at Frankfurt, as envoy to the Russian court, and as prime minister of Prussia his genius imperceptibly molded the administration of foreign affairs. No scruples, no idle courtesies, were suffered to thwart the will of the "Iron Chancellor" or delay his grand purpose—the unity of the fatherland. Seeking aid from Austria in 1864, that he might acquire Schleswig-Holstein, he turned sharply upon his ally two years later and drove her from all participation in German interests. With France, with Italy, with Russia his schemes were profoundly laid; nor was it until the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 that the true significance of Bismarck's subtle policy became apparent. The North-German Confederation was then amplified; the recalcitrant southern states united in a common cause; victories unprecedented in history crowned with success the German arms, and in the midst of triumph the empire was proclaimed. All this was the patient, untiring development of the comprehensive and passionately loyal thought of Bismarck. His conflict with the Ultramontanes elicited Bismarck's extraordinary energy and resolution. He contended that the Catholic clergy assumed an attitude inimical to the national interests; and in denying them the coveted participation in temporal affairs, he argued warmly for the inviolability of national prerogatives. In 1874 an attempt was made upon his life because of the church laws enacted through his influence. To the people who congratulated him upon his escape he said calmly: "The great work will not be prevented by such measures; the power of the united German nation will carry it to a successful issue." To this high courage and confidence in the support of those to whom the welfare of the fatherland was paramount is to be ascribed much of the popular enthusiasm which even a moroseness tinged with senility has not sufficed to repress.



KARL OTTO BISMARCK.

LÉON GAMBETTA was born at Cahors, France, October 30, 1838, and died December 31, 1882. Although of obscure Genoese-Jewish origin, his father being a small shopkeeper, the lad's mother early perceived in him indications of uncommon talent, and provided carefully for the education which in 1858 led to a study of the law and Gambetta's ultimate success as one of the most brilliant advocates of his time. Throughout his life his instincts were strongly republican, but it was not till the occurrence of the Franco-Prussian War that Gambetta's aversion to monarchy found practical utterance. During the investment of Paris he had escaped by balloon to rouse the provincial forces to renewed energy; and when at last capitulation followed and a provisional government of monarchical tendencies was established, Gambetta's fiery eloquence was devoted to the advocacy of a republic, and he was regarded the leader of his party when in 1875 the National Assembly declared the new constitution. At this crucial period of political affairs his signal energy and vigilance thwarted the intrigues of royalists and stirred the democratic thought of his countrymen. In every momentous issue of public affairs his voice was raised in behalf of stable government. While ardently maintaining the cause of social reform, he still held aloof from the doctrines of socialistic demagogues; demanded the widest scope of governmental action, and, although defeated in his schemes for their amelioration, clearly demonstrated the defects of existing laws touching the electoral franchise. The consolidation of republican principles throughout the country fully vindicated the foresight, as well as the conviction of the nation's patriotism, which had stimulated him to ceaseless exertions in its behalf. Yet at the time he preferred to retain his position as Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, refusing to accept office, and deferring personal ambition until the retirement of the Ferry ministry, when he was called to President Grévy's cabinet, though his elevation to power was of short duration.



LÉON GAMBETTA.



# THE WORLD'S PEOPLES.

## INTRODUCTORY.

The object of these pages is to furnish a brief yet comprehensive record of the nations of the world, their origin and growth, their leading characteristics, manners, and customs, together with a general review of the part they have played in the progress of civilization. To the historian belongs the task of a more extended chronicle.

It has been observed that "history is but a record of crimes," but a broader view recognizes that the true life of a people lies in its development of the arts of peace, the narrative of which more properly forms the object of historic study. In the following pages, designed to interest the popular mind, it is assumed that the reader will seek only to obtain a clear, graphic conception of the nations themselves, apart from special achievements in peace or war.

The advantages of a more accurate knowledge of the peoples of the earth can not be over-estimated by the century in which we live. The progress of Christianity has more than ever served to extend the domain of human sympathy, while the startling results of modern invention, binding, as it were, in one vast family the scattered millions of mankind and, through the medium of steam and electric intercourse, making isolation impossible, have contributed to stimulate a desire of further acquaintance with our fellow-men.

This sketch, then, is designed to portray, so far as its scope permits, the actual status of the political and social world; thus introducing its

readers to a more intimate and extended acquaintance with the nations of the earth.

The illustrations not only add pictorial interest to the work, but give a more vivid idea of the scenes and customs, as well as of national types, it is designed to impress upon the general student. Having been carefully selected, and in their details corresponding closely with the most authentic narratives of travel, they portray with fidelity the varied subjects connected with the nations to which they refer.

When we consider how comparatively small a portion of the habitable globe remains unexplored, every conquest in the realm of discovery assumes peculiar interest and importance. It is, therefore, indispensable to the student of geography that his knowledge should be abreast of the times, and that he should examine carefully the ever-extending boundaries of exploration, that the value of each successive discovery in this field may be duly understood and appreciated. The theories of speculative astronomy and the consideration of "other worlds than ours" may well engage the thoughts of philosophers; to mankind in general, life, as we know it, is related to the planet we inhabit; and, in the natural zeal of our researches, we shall not rest until we have exhausted the resources of science in establishing, not only the configuration of seas and continents, but the minutest facts connected with terrestrial history.



A



B



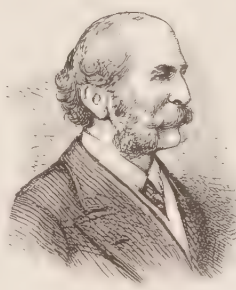
C



D



E



F

A—ORANG-OUTANG.  
D—INDIAN.

ORANG-OUTANG, AND THE FIVE PRINCIPAL RACES OF MAN.

B—MALAYAN.  
E—MONGOLIAN.C—ETHIOPIAN.  
F—CAUCASIAN.

gauge the thoughts of philosophers; to mankind in general, life, as we know it, is related to the planet we inhabit; and, in the natural zeal of our researches, we shall not rest until we have exhausted the resources of science in establishing, not only the configuration of seas and continents, but the minutest facts connected with terrestrial history.

**NORTH AMERICA.** The Continent of North America comprises the political divisions included in the Dominion of Canada, together with minor British colonial possessions, the United States, Mexico, the group of republics embraced in Central America, and the West Indies. The extreme northern limit lying within the Arctic Circle, while its southern boundary approaches the Equator, North America, with an area of about 8,000,000 square miles, ranks third in size among the great divisions of the world. From Panama to Boothia Point the length is about 5,500 miles; the width from Cape Charles, Labrador, to the extremity of Alaska is about 4,500 miles.

The continent comprehends almost every climate, and its immense geographical range favors the production of a large proportion of articles most valuable to commerce and the arts.

Millions of acres of comparatively unexplored wilderness remain to be developed; North America, with a total number of inhabitants of 88,386,084 in 1890—an average density of about eleven inhabitants to the square mile—being as yet surpassed by three other continents in point of population.

The mineral resources of the continent are constantly revealed by new discoveries; and modern ingenuity bids fair to add incalculable wealth and importance to the northern division of the New World.



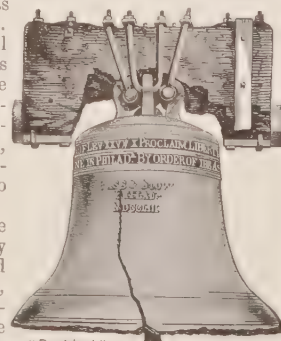
SIOUX INDIAN.

**THE UNITED STATES.** The early explorations resulting in the discovery and final settlement of North America are too familiar to require extended comment here. It was a period of brilliant achievement, attended with heroic sacrifices and destined in its ultimate results to mark an epoch in the world's history little imagined by the adventurers themselves.

With the landing of the Pilgrims the true political life of America begins. The compact drawn up in the cabin of the "Mayflower," the simplest written instrument embodying republican principles, nobly supplemented by the "Body of Liberties" in 1641, may be regarded as the spark which, glowing with the breath of liberty ever enlivening it, kindled at length the flame which not even the force of British oppression could extinguish.

From the moment in which, through the fortitude and sagacity of her statesmen, the body-politic acquired concrete nationality under the title "The United States of America," the progress of the country alike in civil, national, and foreign polity has been a succession of signal triumphs. Coexistent, too, with its established skill in the art of good government and its merited prestige among the nations of the earth, has been the unparalleled development in industrial and agricultural pursuits which has stimulated immigration, improved the social and economical condition of the community, and filled to repletion the national treasury.

The history of the framing of the Federal Constitution shows that already in its infancy the republic was compelled to face the conflict of political opinions, without which, it is true, no free government can exist. Yet so steadfast was the patriotism of the times that even in the heat of partisan controversy the unity and progress of the nation were paramount



"Proclaim Liberty  
Land, unto  
Inhabitants  
Throughout all the  
thereof."  
LIBERTY BELL.



to personal zeal. Amid the momentous issues of the day: the establishment of financial credit at home and abroad, the acquisition of new territory, the annoyance occasioned by the War of 1812, and the equitable adjustment of foreign claims, the republic moved steadily forward. It broadened its territory, concluded treaties, enacted laws conducive to the general welfare, and with each session of the national Congress renewed its claim to the confidence and loyalty of the people. Above all, it fostered the interests of public morality and intelligence by means of education, diffusing throughout the land a spirit of obedience to law and order and a due regard for the rights of property, upon which the stability of society so largely depends.

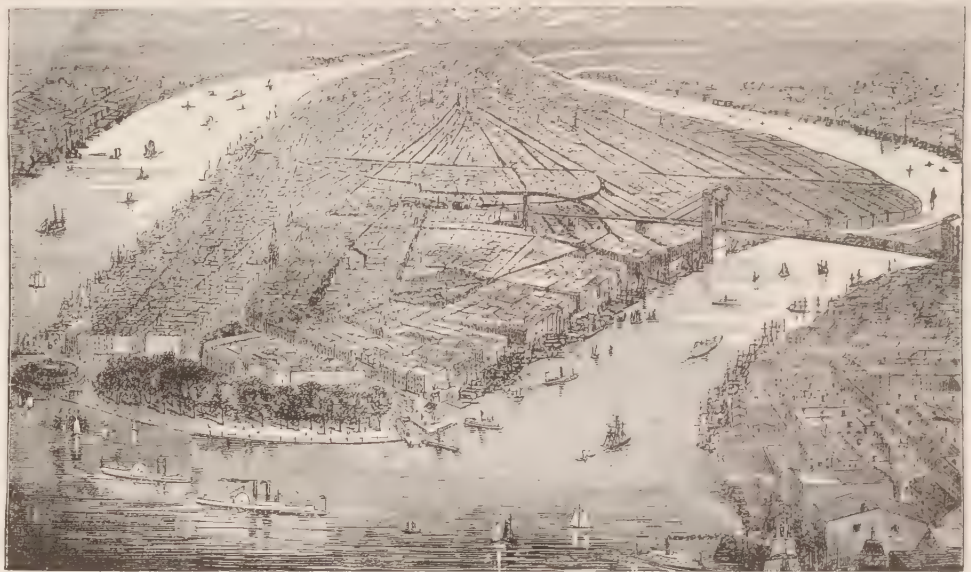
Then came the supreme test of civil war, in which the principles enunciated by the founders of the nation were to stand or fall by the arbitrament of arms. The result, whether we consider it as confirming the perpetuity of the Union or in the light of negro emancipation, fully vindicated the United States of America before mankind, and with the close of the Civil War was inaugurated an era of prosperity unexampled in the nation's history.

To-day, with a population of nearly 63,000,000, and a territory embracing upward of 3,500,000 square miles, the problems of the past are nearing solution, and the peaceful progress now assured bids fair to accomplish immeasurable results.

The remarkable diversity of climate found within the limits of the United States—from almost tropical to arctic—naturally favors the production of nearly every fruit of the earth which can contribute to the maintenance and comfort of man. A casual study of statistics with reference to the productions of the country demonstrates the magnitude of the scale upon which the prosperity of the country is based. A single item which may be quoted here is conclusive. Of corn, wheat, and oats the total area under cultivation in 1891 was 142,000,000 acres, producing 3,410,000,000 bushels, of the value of \$1,582,000,000. Of wheat alone the crop of the same year aggregated 611,780,000 bushels, fully 100,000,000 bushels more than the combined crops of Russia and India.

The showing in cotton, coal, live stock, and the varied industries included in manufacturing pursuits is commensurate with the above. Indeed, when we consider the immense territory of the West and Northwest yet undeveloped, note the tide of immigration annually setting toward America, and take into account the resistless energy which characterizes the people, it seems futile to attempt prediction of their future greatness and wealth.

The geographical features of the United States are marked by every variety of mountain range, plateau, and valley, measureless tracts of forest, rivers of unequal length, and lakes resembling the inland seas of the Old World. Few portions of the country can be regarded as uninhabitable, and these in the course of time, by means of irrigation and other facilities afforded by modern science, will doubtless, like the desert of old, be made to "rejoice and blossom like the rose." Wherever the ingenuity of man can find exercise, the soil has been reclaimed, cities, towns, and villages reared, railways established, and the institutions of civilized life brought happiness to thousands of flourishing communities.



NEW YORK CITY.

It is this unlimited freedom of opportunity presented by the natural wealth of the United States, no less than by the fostering care of a wise and liberal government, which has created, as it were, from the primeval wilderness the nation of to-day. From Scandinavia to Africa foreigners have long since recognized the immense possibilities which the genius of Anglo-Saxon industry had opened to them, and many portions of the West have offered a tranquil asylum for those whom the limitations of monarchical rule debarred forever from "the pursuit of happiness" in the land of their birth. One has but to travel observantly throughout the country to note how widespread is this prosperity among those of alien origin or their American-born offspring. They have been quick to perceive the advantages of governmental provisions for their welfare, the illimitable resources of the land of their adoption, and the spirit of justice and fair play accorded by the American people and insured by the laws of the land. As yet the original Saxon element largely predominates in our population, but it is possible that with increasing immigration, and its gradual assimilation by the body-politic, a new people will arise, still distinctive in its nationality, yet composite and comprehensive in character, and in its relations to the state and to society combining somewhat of European conservatism with republican individuality and force.

One race alone, the Indian, of the many millions inhabiting the United States, has, until within a comparatively recent period, steadily resisted the inevitable progress of events, refusing to profit by the philanthropic measures which, with all the injustice and corruption laid to the charge of the General Government, have been devised for its enlightenment. Of the large aboriginal population less than one-quarter of a million remain, of whom barely one-third are classed as civilized. Numerous schools have been established among them, lands apportioned in severalty, and immense tracts of productive soil reserved for their exclusive use and guaranteed to them by acts of Congress. Yet so strong is hereditary impulse and hatred among them that, after more than two centuries of conflict, the early animosities remain.

Ethnologically speaking, a study of the North American Indians is highly instructive. Their origin is still shrouded in tradition, but the traces of former power and skill in the arts visible throughout the West and Northwest are full of significance, especially in view of the probability of ultimate extinction to which the race appears to be doomed. The extended researches ordered by the United States Government, and the reports of Indian agents and members of scientific institutions, have revealed many striking features of Indian life both past and present.

Of the multitude of tribes described, perhaps none exceeds in interest the Pueblo, or Village, Indians, descendants of the Aztecs, and in their habits and character preserving many traits of their remote ancestry. Comprising five separate tribes, the Pueblos proper, the Moquis, the Zuñis, the Pimas, and the Papagos, these semi-civilized remnants of a departed race inhabit the plains of Arizona and New Mexico, cultivating



SQUAW AND PAPOUSE.



SAN FRANCISCO.



the soil and devoting much of their labor to the pursuit of horticulture. Brave, gentle, and industrious, their lives form a striking contrast to the types of the Northwest. They are, moreover, hospitable to strangers, who have been permitted to dwell among them, and even witness the ancient rites and ceremonies which are their proud inheritance. The Zuñis have been the subject of special investigation in recent years, and many customs unknown to the early Spanish missionaries been found to exist among them, as, for instance, the worship of the sea and the peculiar rites performed by them when first beholding it in presence of a guide. This worship of water is also manifested in certain ceremonial observances before the sacred springs in their own land. In fact, Christianized as are many of the Pueblo Indians, the Zuñi still clings to the traditions of race, and the worship of Montezuma, "son of the Great and Good Spirit."

No less marked in habit and custom than the Zuñis are the remaining tribes of the Pueblo Indians, the Pimas being noted for courage in their wars with the merciless Apaches, the Moquis for gentleness and industry, the Papagos for physical development. Dwelling upon elevated *mesas* (table-lands) or in chambers cut in the perpendicular walls of rock, they preserve their individual life, and are among the most interesting of the many families descended from the North American aborigines.

The history of the more savage tribes inhabiting the West and Northwest, while not wholly reassuring, offers hope of final advancement in



BLACKFOOT INDIAN.

the arts of peace. Yet, notwithstanding a gradual improvement in their condition, through the medium of schools and missionary efforts, favorable results have been frequently retarded by sanguinary conflicts with government troops, showing that the traditional hatred of the white man still survives, as in the early settlement of the country. It is to be hoped that in time the seditious element among them will be overruled by the influences of civilization and a firm but equitable policy on the part of Congress.

It seems a strange anomaly that in a country so highly civilized as the United States an institution so inimical to social order as polygamy should exist. Yet since 1847 Mormonism has flourished, comparatively unheeded by the General Government. The principle embodied in Article I of the Amendments to the Constitution has doubtless influenced in some degree this course of toleration. Now, however, the renewed pressure of public opinion, stimulated by the abuse of political power charged against the Mormon leaders, has resulted in stringent measures taken by Congress to abate the evil so long unrestrained. At the same time, it must be admitted that, by their admirable management of municipal affairs, their industry applied to agricultural pursuits, and the health and cleanliness of their community, the Mormons have shown remarkable thrift and address.

It has been the steady aim of the United States, in conformity with the organic law of the land, to insure the largest benefits of citizenship

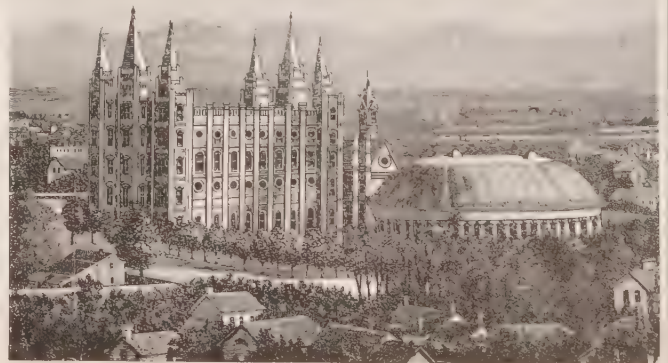


MOUNT RAINIER, WASHINGTON.

alike to those of native or alien birth. In promoting the general welfare no factor has proved so potent as the freest and most widespread system of education. Wherever public schools have prevailed the social and industrial progress of the community has been most marked, and it has, therefore, been the first care of the republic, expressed in municipal action, to provide for common school and higher education on a scale unequalled in the world. In certain sections of the country these efforts have been less productive than in others, yet the aggregate appropriations for instruction in the entire country, the efficiency of the methods adopted, and the statistical tables of school attendance combine practical results of which America may well be proud. Everywhere new institutions of learning are springing up under the auspices of private munificence, and, together with the public school system, aiming to leave no citizen of the republic in ignorance, promise to widen greatly the sphere of general intelligence and secure to the nation the highest advantages of educational care.

As in stimulating the intelligence of the people by its admirable system of village and graded schools, supplemented by scores of colleges and universities, so in social and political life the constant purpose of American institutions is to guarantee the largest possible amount of civil and religious liberty. The provisions of the written Constitution leave no ground for controversy touching the principles which affect more closely the general welfare. Protection to life and property, trial by jury, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and many other articles of republican faith, which the nations of the Old World have acquired only through violent revolutions, or from which they are still debarred, in America were coexistent with the creation of the Federal Government: nay, even with the Declaration of Independence, that instrument which Mr. Buckle says "should be written in letters of gold in the nursery of every king."

It is common to speak of America as a democracy, yet, technically, the form of government is representative, being properly classed as a federal republic, in which the Constitution which supplanted the original Articles of Confederation is paramount to, and binding upon, the legislative power of the several States. The people indeed govern, but only through their representatives, to whom is delegated the authority theoretically vested in themselves. Yet, that the highest written law may not be immutable, but adapt itself to the supreme will of the people in their development, the Constitution wisely contains ample provision for its amendment. The far-sightedness and stability of this remarkable document are attested by the fact that of the fifteen amendments thus far enacted eleven were passed prior to the close of the last century, the twelfth in 1804, and the remainder not until the termination of the late Civil War, and then only under exigencies peculiar to the issue of the conflict, after an interval of more than sixty years.



TABERNACLE, SALT LAKE CITY.



In connection with the geographical features of the United States, briefly alluded to above, its varied and unique scenery deserves mention. The cataract of Niagara, the falls of the Yellowstone and Yosemite, the grand cañons of the Colorado and other Western streams have become famous in the annals of travelers. No less impressive, perhaps, are the giant geysers of the Northwest, the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, and the Natural Bridge in Virginia. The forest patriarchs of Mariposa Grove rival in age the cedars of Lebanon and the banyan of India, and in the gorgeous tints of an October landscape America alone may claim the special favor of nature. For grandeur and beauty on a larger scale one has but to survey the lofty ranges of the Rocky Mountains, the Sierras of the Pacific coast, the isolated majesty of Mt. Rainier, probably an extinct volcano, or explore the wonders of the Yosemite Valley and the glaciers of distant Alaska, with the towering peaks of Mounts St. Elias and Fairweather, the former 18,015 feet above sea-level.

The great impetus given to railway enterprise occasioned by the constantly increasing settlement of new lands has resulted in the construction and operation of about 175,000 miles of road traversing the United States and intersecting in every direction. The facilities for travel and interstate commerce thus afforded have opened up large sections of territory hitherto unknown, and added enormously to the nation's wealth by the creation of new fields for industrial and agricultural pursuits.

The American nation is preëminently a business people. Yet that the arts and sciences have not lapsed in the struggle for material prosperity is manifest in the taste and skill employed in the formation of many handsome cities, and the erection of public and private edifices of architectural beauty throughout the land. Many of these may well challenge comparison with the palaces of the Old World, and even in towns and villages there is apparent a growing culture in artistic thought which reflects the intelligence of the people. In special departments of science, too, the United States, young as they are, have taken the highest rank. In proof of this it is enough to cite the achievements of Edison, and the discoveries in astronomical science due to the marvelous skill of Alvan Clark & Sons, and the possibility of yet greater triumphs with the 40-inch refractor destined for the University of Chicago. To these should be added the many instances of mechanical superiority visible in industries of world-wide reputation, in agricultural implements, sewing-machines, pianos, household furniture, etc., all of which show the inventive character of the nation.



ALASKAN INDIAN CHIEF.



SITKA, ALASKA

only the coast of the country is well known, yet much valuable information has been obtained regarding the inhabitants, who in Sitka and near the Yukon River are studied to best advantage. The Innuits form the larger part of the population, being of the Eskimo race, yet in manners and customs differing somewhat from the more easterly tribes. They inhabit chiefly the islands along the coast, and subsist by various fisheries in which the region abounds. The Aleuts, also of Eskimo origin, occupy the islands stretching westward from Alaska. They have in some instances been converted to Christianity, and are generally mild and friendly in disposition, but their distinctive character has been nearly

obliterated by contact with Russian influences. Their chief employment is hunting seals and the rarer sea-otter—the most valuable fur animal in America—their kayaks having been known to venture fifty miles seaward while engaged in the chase. The Indian population is scattered, the largest tribe dwelling near the Yukon River, being housed in underground huts during the winter, and dreaded by the neighboring tribes on account of their savage nature and great courage. A curious

feature of Alaskan towns and hamlets is the ancient superstition symbolized in *totem* poles, carved in wood, and often in their character and isolation suggesting the monoliths of Central America. The workmanship is clear and skillful, displaying an ingenuity uncommon among semi-civilized tribes.

Throughout the territory thus far explored, Alaska exhibits a striking volcanic formation, the peaks numbering nearly eighty, of which about a dozen are active volcanoes. They form part of an almost unbroken chain of volcanic ranges encircling the Pacific Ocean, from Tierra del Fuego through the South American Cordilleras, Central America, and Mexico; then to the far northwest, across Bering Strait to Kamchatka, and southwest through the line of the Kurile Islands, Japan, the Philippines and Moluccas, New Guinea and New Hebrides to New Zealand. Many hot and mineral springs also exist, of like subterranean origin, although the seismic disturbances of the tropics are unknown.

Among the many flourishing cities of the United States a few are worthy of special mention. Washington has been called a "city of magnificent distances," and may justly claim precedence as the seat of government, as well as for the stateliness of its public buildings, the Capitol being of the highest order of architectural beauty, surpassed by that of no modern edifice. New York, owing largely to its favorable maritime location, is the metropolis of the country, and in commercial and financial importance the second city in the world, being surpassed only by London. Boston has long been noted as a literary center, its culture being largely due to the influence of academic learning encouraged at Harvard University, Cambridge. Of all American cities, that which best expresses the tireless enterprise and activity of the people is the city of Chicago, the energy and public spirit of whose citizens have, within the memory of a generation, transformed quagmire and prairie into an affluent and imposing metropolis. San Francisco remains the leading commercial center of the Pacific coast, being fortunate in climate and natural surroundings. New Orleans, so favorably situated near the mouth of the Mississippi, is the commercial metropolis of the Gulf coast.

The marvelous success, without a parallel in history, which during the first century of her national life has attended the peaceful growth of the great republic of the New World, has exerted an incalculable influence alike upon popular thought and governmental polity in Europe. The moral impulse given to aspirations for freedom by the spectacle of America's prosperity has permeated society and fostered a profound respect for republican principles and restless emulation of their achievement as exemplified in the United States. It remains for Americans never to forget that upon their national credit, patriotism, and social advancement the destinies of democracy throughout the world will in future largely depend.



TOTEM POLES.



**DOMINION OF CANADA.** The explorations of Jacques Cartier, pursued with untiring energy during the early part of the sixteenth century, in 1535 led to the practical discovery of what is now known as the Dominion of Canada. During a century and a half following the first settlements (1608-1759) the country remained in possession of the French, until the final struggle for supremacy between France and England culminated in the victory of the latter power, and, by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, all claims to the territory were formally ceded to Great Britain. The portion of the present United States then included within the Canadian boundaries was subsequently (1783) yielded to the American Republic.

Originally comprising only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the State gradually acquired nominal jurisdiction over the fur countries embraced in the charter of the Hudson Bay Company. Then followed the accession of British Columbia and the maritime provinces, with the exception of Newfoundland, until to-day the Dominion of Canada includes the entire country lying north of the United States, save Newfoundland, Labrador, and the American Territory of Alaska.

In 1867 the eastern portion of the country formed a confederacy under the above title. The government, while maintaining allegiance to the British crown and accepting the appointment of a governor-general by the mother-country, reserved the right of independence in local government through institutions modeled largely upon those of Great Britain, yet securing to the Dominion practical autonomy in its management of internal affairs. Each of the seven provinces (Ontario, Quebec,



CANADIAN INDIAN.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward's Island) has its own parliament or legislature, the executive department being controlled by a lieutenant-governor appointed by the governor-general. To these provinces should be added the vast hunting-grounds included in the Northwest Territory, represented in the legislative councils of the Dominion.

With a total area of about 3,500,000 square miles and a population of nearly 5,000,000, the country is steadily increasing in social and commercial prosperity. Among the sources of wealth no single product compares with the enormous forests, the natural growth of which, by judicious selection of mature timber, exceeds the actual consumption, notwithstanding the fact that the value of annual exports is over \$26,000,000. Above 50 per cent of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, the total exports being upward of \$35,000,000 annually. Of these the various cereals form the largest portion, the remainder including butter, eggs, cheese, potatoes, etc. The animal wealth of the country is chiefly confined to the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and consists of horned cattle, sheep, and horses. In addition to these sources of revenue may be mentioned coal-fields of well-nigh inexhaustible wealth, mineral products of other classes, such as precious metals, and the extended fisheries with which the prosperity of the country has so long been identified.

Internal improvements, especially in the way of means of transportation, have corresponded with the progress of the country's industries. Since the year 1821 upward of \$15,000,000 has been expended in the construction of the Lachine Canal alone, and the total expenditure upon works of this nature, up to 1889, exceeds \$55,000,000. The systems of the Grand Trunk and Great Western railways, followed by the Intercolonial, uniting the older systems of the maritime provinces, and lastly the Canadian Pacific, traversing a distance of nearly 4,000 miles, attest the energy with which enterprises affecting internal communication have been pushed.



MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

The population of the Dominion comprises many nationalities, descendants of the ancient inhabitants being mingled with races of the Old World supplied by a constantly increasing immigration. Of 178,921 immigrants in 1890, 75,967 became permanent settlers chiefly of the great wheat-fields of the west.

There is no state church in Canada. In certain provinces, as in Quebec and the French districts, the Roman Catholic religion prevails, while in other sections, as in Ontario, Methodists and Presbyterians predominate. Public instruction, open to all religions, is maintained by yearly grants amounting to \$5,500,000, the elementary and superior schools numbering 16,000. Higher education is provided for by twenty-four colleges, and, with the exception of British Columbia, each province has a university.

To the student of ethnology the territory embraced in the Dominion of Canada affords a



ESKIMO WOMAN.

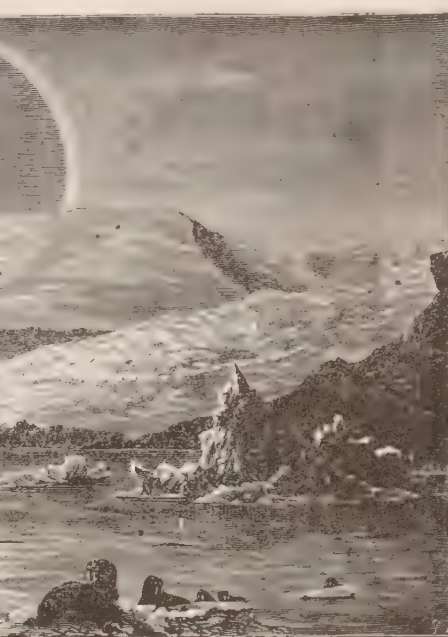
wide field for investigation and archaeological research. Of all the various types which have enlisted the interest of travelers, the aboriginal Eskimo has claimed the most general attention. Extending across the entire northern coast of the American Continent, this hardy race has for centuries preserved intact its ancient manners and customs. Bred to the chase, their powers of endurance, skill, and prowess are remarkable; and, notwithstanding the extreme rigor of the climate and an utter disregard of hygienic laws, longevity is said to be not unusual among them. In the Danish settle-



ments along the southern shores of Greenland they have even assimilated in some degree the manners of civilization. Striking a balance between the accounts of various travelers, it will be found that the Eskimos, as a race, are generally peaceable among themselves, hospitable to strangers, and faithful in their promises, and if at times displaying treachery or vengeance, on the other hand equally capable of fidelity and heroic devotion.

The Indian population is composed of many tribes, differing somewhat in manners and language, but forming essentially one family, more or less allied to the Indians inhabiting the Pacific slope. The number of dialects spoken by these various tribes is estimated to be at least forty, four different tongues being found upon Vancouver Island alone. Their chief occupation is hunting and trapping, in which they develop great cunning and knowledge of woodcraft. Yet of the many thousands once dwelling within the borders of the Dominion, only scattered tribes retain their original character and traditions, the influences of Saxon civilization having modified the general tendencies of the race, which in the maritime provinces shows few traces of the period when it was powerful and numerous. As a distinct race they, like the Indians of the West, seem doomed to extinction or absorption by a higher civilization; yet it should be noted that in tribal relations with the Canadian government there have never been the antagonism and violence which have marked the intercourse of American settlers with Western Indians.

Canada has, as a rule, been comparatively free from political disturbances. A factious element, however, composed of French half-breeds,



GLACIER, WITH MIDNIGHT SUN, IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

and known as Metis or *Bois brules*, has long existed in Manitoba. In 1869 this seditious people, under the leadership of Louis Riel, attempted to usurp the authority of the government, without success. In 1885 the second rebellion, incited by the same leader, was effectually crushed by a general uprising of the Canadians. Riel being captured, tried, and speedily executed.

Of the cities of Canada, Quebec is especially notable, both on account of its commanding aspect and because of the stirring events which, during the long contention for supremacy between the French and English, marked its history. Montreal, a more fashionable resort, contains a

large percentage of English population, and better represents Canada in its relations to the mother-country. The city is the largest in the Dominion, built upon an imposing site, and contains numerous and handsome edifices.

It will be seen that the Dominion of Canada, embracing throughout a large portion of its territory every facility of soil and climate calculated to maintain an immense agricultural population; with its but partially explored domain of forest-land, its yet undeveloped mines, its profitable fisheries, its admirable system of internal transportation, and, withal, the industrious, temperate character of its people, is indeed a land of promise. Whether annexation to the United States be but a spasmodic dream of politicians, or the idea become fixed in the minds of a future generation, the steady progress exhibited to-day throughout her industrial population is likely to increase with years and strengthen her position in the eyes of the world.

**MEXICO.** The history of Mexico, from the wars of the ancient Aztecs, and long subsequent to the period of the Spanish Conquest, is replete with tragic interest. Indeed, the fires of revolution, as in all Spanish-American republics, are but partially extinguished, at times threatening to break forth anew and envelop the nation in the horrors of internecine strife. Still, notwithstanding so many retrogressions, the general progress of the country, its advancement in the arts of peace, together with its educational and industrial development, have been, if not commensurate with its opportunities, very notable. The acquisition of independence in 1820, the substitution of a republic in



MEXICAN COAST INDIAN.

place of the transient monarchy of Iturbide, the Laws of Reform of 1857, and the brave resistance to French intrigue and final execution of Maximilian, mark the instincts of a free people striving for liberty and enlightenment.

Few countries are so fertile in resources as this favored land. Its sierras abound in mines of enormous value, its less elevated regions teem with agricultural products of great variety, and even the *tierra caliente* yields coffee and sugar of superior quality. It is to be borne in mind, moreover, that,

compared with the possibilities of production, the industrial condition of Mexico is as yet in an early stage, the natural indolence of the people, due in part to climate and heredity, precluding the ceaseless energy which in the United States has attained such marvelous results.

The Mexican government, alive to the occasion, has made strenuous efforts to encourage immigration by means of liberal land-grants, chiefly to public companies, which between 1881 and 1888 amounted to 90,000,000 acres. The results were not wholly satisfactory, yet, by

distributing seeds and alleviating the financial condition of the colonists, the cultivation of the vine and the introduction of the silk-worm proved successful. An important industry in Northern Mexico is stock-raising, the cattle ranches in the entire country numbering 20,574.

In manufactures Mexico is making fair progress.

There being no large seaports in the country, the commerce of Mexico is limited to a few vessels over 100 tons. On the other hand, progress made in internal facilities for transportation has been notable, so that with the Mexican Central and National railways access to every portion of the republic will in time be assured.

The Mexicans are a mixed people, composed of various types. The Indians of the country much resemble those of



MEXICAN INDIANS, FROM THE "TIERRA CALIENTE."



North America, retaining in a degree the marked characteristics of their ancestors. Diversities of race are evident in the superiority of type found among the inhabitants of the *tierra caliente* over that of those living near the coast. Doubtless throughout the interior of Mexico may be discovered dialects hitherto unstudied, although the common language of

the country, with trifling modifications, is Spanish. Near the capital the Indian population is isolated in its character and pursuits, while in other sections the Spanish influence is more apparent.

The Mexican proper presents a curious study to the traveler. His insuperable aversion to toil—the sweet-do-nothing of the Neapolitan—his unmeasured hospitality to strangers, his volubility and wit, and a certain indefinable courtesy inherited from Castilian ancestry, at once repel and attract. Quick in his perceptions, enthusiastic by nature, and in his general deportment dignified and courtly, he suggests the chivalry of ancient Spain combined with the practical shrewdness of later times. But the knightly tourney has given place to the bull-ring and the cock-pit, and the modern representative of Castilian manners too often becomes either a public highwayman, a professional gambler, or a political revolutionist of doubtful motives, according to his position in society. In daily life the Mexicans present a picture of careless ease. They must never be taken too seriously, and the traveler who enters readily into



IDOLS, COPAN, MEXICO.

native habits of thought, acquires their language and observes them without prejudice, will discover much that is picturesque and engaging in their conduct and mode of living.

**CENTRAL AMERICA.** The territory included under the title Central America comprises the independent republics Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The colony of Belize, or British Honduras, is under English control, the neighboring states having ceded it reluctantly in deference to its occupancy and development by Great Britain.

The entire region presents the diversity of geographical features incident to a semi-tropical climate, elevated table-lands alternating with mountain ranges, intersected by fertile valleys and partly navigable streams. Here and there immense lakes drain the surrounding hills, and on the Pacific coast and in some parts of the interior a singularly productive soil is found, not unlike the "hot lands" of Mexico. In the days of the Conquest large quantities of gold and silver were extracted from the sierras, but extensive mining has given place to agriculture and the cultivation of various fruits for export.

The population is largely native Indian, with an admixture of mestizos and negroes, and, when not actively engaged in revolution, shows some progress in the way of general education and an approach to political order. Valuable timber, drugs, and dye-stuffs prove a constant source of revenue, yet the finances of the countries are often hopelessly entangled, and the character of the people, volcanic as the land they inhabit, forbids the enterprise dependent upon continuous labor under the conditions of peace. With the view of improving their commercial status by the introduction of more progressive methods, efforts have frequently been made to attract immigration, through liberal offers of the public lands on the part of the several governments. Thus far, however, these inducements have failed to show any perceptible increase in the foreign population, the precarious climate and the difficulty of transportation proving insuperable obstacles to colonization. A further consideration to be taken into account is the remarkable fertility of the soil, which renders persistent toil unnecessary, so that in projects requiring constant care native labor is unreliable.



CITY OF MEXICO.

Among the minor customs is the prevalence at meals of corn-cakes and black beans—the traditional *tortillas* and *frijoles*, which from the days of Montezuma have been a national dish—and a surprisingly appetizing and healthful one it is. The cake is made of white maize, laboriously ground with stone and pestle, shaped between the open palms, and laid upon a piece of sheet-iron over the coals. A bit of the cake serves as a fork or spoon when the well-seasoned beans appear, and the number of tortillas consumed at a sitting is astonishing.

The City of Mexico, with a population of about 330,000, and located 7,524 feet above the sea-level, is replete with archaeological interest. The public buildings are numerous, and those situated upon the main square, where the principal streets converge, are of great architectural interest. The famous calendar stone of the Aztecs is here visible, being inserted in the façade of the great cathedral, one of the finest specimens of early Spanish architecture. Modern invention has given to the capital a new aspect, and the contrast of the halls of the Montezumas with the latest applications of science—tramways, electric lights, telephone service, etc.—is an odd surprise to the visitor. The street scenes, often grotesque and always original, enable one to study the manners of all classes of the people, the great plaza being at certain hours of the day converted into a general bazar. Not least important among the many objects of interest is the neighboring Castle of Chapultepec, associated with Aztec emperors and the ill-fated Archduke Maximilian.

Were it not for the continual fear of revolution, the Mexican nation would doubtless advance more rapidly in enterprises demanding security for invested capital. Proximity to the United States and the growth of international relations react favorably upon the peaceful element of the people; it is the irresponsible class, having nothing to lose and much to gain, who are ever on the alert to seize the opportunity of fomenting internal discord. Education, widely diffused and rendered obligatory by the state, will in time eliminate this baneful element.

There is an interest in Central America, apart from a commercial one, which from the days of Balboa has been kept alive. Its center is found in Guatemala, and the adjoining peninsula of Yucatan, now a Mexican province. The ancient ruins of Copan, Uxmal, Palenque, and Quirigua point to a people of wonderful skill and intelligence, and in the secluded valleys of the interior traces of the original Toltec exist, memorials of a race which, save in ruined cities and fortresses well-nigh obliterated by time, has left no record in history. It is asserted that the descendants of the aborigines are seen in the Indian tribes dwelling in the vicinity, whose language, type, and traditions bear the impress of Toltec ancestry: that mysterious race driven from Mexico by the Aztecs, who in turn succumbed to the Spanish Conquest. Yet the origin of Toltec, Tlascalan, and Aztec are alike unknown, nor can myth or conjecture enlighten us, or reveal the sources of a knowledge of the arts and sciences



AZTEC INDIAN.

to which the ruins they have left bear ample testimony in numerous hieroglyphic inscriptions. They were expert in mining, as is shown by remnants of their art, in metallurgy, casting, engraving, chasing, and carving on wood and metal. They manufactured cotton cloth of the finest texture, interweaving rabbit-fur and feathers in lieu of silk, dyeing and painting



their fabrics elaborately. Their provisions for the welfare of society, moreover, were singularly wise and efficient. The status of women was honorable and protection to property assured by stringent laws, while the cultivation of filial affection and the virtues of sobriety and morality were strongly inculcated. In revolting contrast with these evidences of Aztec



SACRIFICIAL ALTAR, GUATEMALA.

superiority is the attested custom of human sacrifice, and even cannibalism, which prevailed during the most flourishing days of the empire. It is scarcely credible that, according to the Spanish chronicles, 25,000 victims perished annually in offerings to their war god. Yet the existence of numerous sacrificial pyramids (*teocalli*) throughout the country proves the universality of this barbarous practice.

Of the races at present included in the Central American population, the Caribs and Mosquitos, although inferior in numbers to the native Indians, deserve special notice. The latter, inhabiting the well-known Mosquito shore, are largely engaged in transporting mahogany logs from

the interior to the seaboard. The Caribs, also employed in the mahogany trade, being originally from the Island of St. Vincent, were transported to the Bay of Honduras by the English at the close of the last

century, gradually settling on the adjacent coast. In their native island they were of two distinct types, the black and yellow Caribs, the former originating in the admixture of negro blood, producing a taller and stouter race, although both are equally active, industrious, and provident. Notwithstanding contact with civilization, they still adhere to many savage rites and customs, polygamy being practiced among them.

On the lowlands of Guatemala dwells another race worthy of mention—the Sambos, a mixture of negro and Indian, which, though by nature indolent and careless, has produced leaders of uncommon strength and sagacity. Living in miserable hovels, they manifest no ambition save in the care of kitchen-gardens or moderate plots of arable land, often distant from their homes.

Although not within the limits of Central America politically, probably no part of this region vies in public interest with the Isthmus of Panama. Its history is identified with various projects, having for their object the elimination of the long and often perilous passage around Cape Horn. Of the many routes proposed, that providing for a waterway in the vicinity of Panama has received most practical attention, the plan and initiatory work of M. de Lesseps being familiar to the general public. That so important an enterprise should be arrested in these days of engineering marvels seems a reproach to science, and doubtless it is a mere question of time when either this or some more favorable route shall realize the most sanguine hopes of its projectors. The native population of the Isthmus includes about 10,000 Indians, descendants of the aborigines. The memory of Spanish atrocities has not been forgotten by them, and to-day they dwell apart and are extremely suspicious of the whites.



AZTEC INDIAN WOMAN.

which the island is chiefly celebrated, are in the more level western section. The capital, Havana, is finely situated upon a land-locked harbor, resembling rather an inland lake than an arm of the sea, above which, opposite the city, rise graceful slopes with huts of fishermen visible here and there, and at the entrance to the harbor, commanding the narrow passage, the imposing pile of Castle Morro. The thoroughfares of the quaint and interesting city are typically Spanish, and the language spoken a purer Castilian form than that common to Mexico and the South American republics. The manners of the people, too, the street scenes, and general character of the public edifices all have an exotic flavor, suggesting that here is a bit of true Spain, and the only one transported to the New World.

It remains to mention the Bahamas—the northernmost group of islands in the West Indian Archipelago, distinguished by the earliest discovery of Columbus. For a long time the precise spot where the great navigator landed was in dispute; but it is now tolerably well determined that Watling Island is the San Salvador of the explorer's chronicle. Nassau, the capital of the islands, acquired considerable importance during the Civil War in the United States, and the impulse given to agriculture and commerce during that period has not been suffered to languish. Still, the islands comprising the Bahamas must be regarded as of historical rather than commercial interest.



SANTO DOMINGO.

**WEST INDIES.** The cluster of islands comprising the West Indies represents the hopes, the struggles and triumphs of two centuries, during which the most powerful nations of the Old World have contended for possession with varying success and defeat, the archipelago being at present apportioned among five separate governments: Spanish, English, French, Dutch, and Danish, with two independent republics, Haiti and Santo Domingo.

During the period covering the voyages and discoveries of Columbus, and, indeed, for some time afterward, Spain held undisputed title to the new countries; but as early as 1625 the French, together with settlers from Great Britain, established colonies on the Island of St. Christopher. Then the famous buccaneers, Dutch smugglers, and hordes of foreign pirates infested the seas, obstructing commerce and spreading terror throughout the region, until finally Spain was forced to surrender her claim to exclusive dominion. With the advent of northern races came industry and agriculture, resulting in the planting of sugar-cane and the development of internal resources supplying enormous wealth, though far other than the gold and precious stones which preyed upon the cupidity of Spanish adventurers. The importation of slaves by the Portuguese greatly enhanced the productiveness of the plantations. Among important staples tobacco has furnished a large percentage of wealth in those islands which have devoted themselves to its culture.

The climate of the West Indies varies according to latitude and meteorological conditions, some portions being oppressively warm and others almost temperate at certain seasons of the year. Yet the heat, though excessive, is generally tempered by cooling sea-breezes and the nightly temperature endurable from the same cause. Terrific hurricanes sweep over many of the more northerly islands, while during the rainy season devastating cyclones and hail-storms are frequent.

Of the aborigines only a few scattered families remain, descendants of the ill-fated Carib ancestry, which succumbed under a system of tyranny recalling the heartlessness of the Inquisition. The present inhabitants of the archipelago are chiefly negroes, with a balance of European and Asiatic nations. In Jamaica the African type is persistent, and in Haiti, or, as the Conquerors styled it, Santo Domingo, is seen the highest political development of the race in the republics established there. But it is not the type of Toussaint L'Ouverture. It was the irony of oppression that compelled the haughty Spaniard, after exterminating the native population in serfdom, to transport from Africa new bondsmen who should finally wrest from him the powers so cruelly wielded.

Cuba, "the pearl of the Antilles," is much the largest as well as the richest of the West Indies. The coast is tropical in climate, but the more elevated interior is temperate, the mountain ranges reaching a considerable elevation. The principal plantations of sugar and tobacco, for



**SOUTH AMERICA.** The grand geographical division which forms the Continent of South America includes, politically, the republics of Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentine Republic, Uruguay (or, as it is known among its neighbors, the Banda Oriental), and Paraguay. The country of Guiana comprises the colonial possessions belonging to Great Britain, France, and Holland, among which powers the territory is divided by treaty stipulations.

The vast region occupying the extreme south, Tierra del Fuego, and the adjacent island of Cape Horn, are by treaty included in the republics of Chile and Argentine. The entire continent extends from Cape Gallinas in Colombia to the extremity of Cape Horn, a distance of 4,760 miles; its greatest width, from Parahiba, Brazil, to Aguja Point, Peru, being 3,200 miles. Considering the southern portion of our hemisphere a separate continent, South America, with an area of about 6,844,602 square miles, ranks fourth in size, and, with an approximate number of inhabitants of 33,342,700 in 1890, fifth in population among the great geographical divisions of the world. The average density of population is about five inhabitants to the square mile.

In considering the group of republics included in the South American continent, it is well to bear in mind that the difference between the Spanish-American conquest of liberty and the achievement of independence by the United States is apparent rather than real. The periodic revolutions which distract the southern hemisphere are wont to convey the impression that the establishment of democratic governments there has been premature. It must be remembered, however, that the spirit which actuated the leaders of the general revolt against the Spanish yoke was the same which inspired resistance to British tyranny. Few characters in the world's history afford finer examples of courage and patriotism than those of San Martin, Bolivar, Belgrano, Rivadavia, Paez, Quesada, and their compatriot chiefs. Although the struggle came to them nearly half a century after the United States had obtained recognition as an independent power, the oppression they sought to overthrow was essentially the same, and the purity of motive they brought to personal sacrifice equally lofty and sincere.

To the student of political development the frequent upheavals of society which convulse the later generation are a discouraging problem; yet, liberally viewed, they are but incidents in the natural process of evolution from barbarism to civilization. Whatever internal dissensions occur, the love of freedom, stimulated by the memory of former subjugation, has become ineradicable from the hearts of the people.

Geographically speaking, the Continent of South America is not dissimilar from that of the northern hemisphere. There is the same striking variety of soil and climate, of lofty mountain ranges and alluvial valleys watered by innumerable streams, and a like productivity, although immense regions of the country are either comparatively unexplored or in a state of primeval wilderness. The territory drained by the basins of the Amazon, the Orinoco, and La Plata is

of enormous extent, the Guaviare and Atabapo, tributaries of the Orinoco, having their rise in two distinct mountain ranges, the Andes and the

Sierras of Northern Brazil; while in Southern Venezuela occurs an almost unique confluence of two great river systems, where the Cassiquiare connects the upper waters of the Orinoco with those of the Rio Negro, forming a continuous waterway between the basins of the Orinoco and the Amazon.

The great diversity of products for which the continent is noted suggests unlimited resources to be developed by future commercial enterprise. Here the unit of distance is the league, and of area square leagues, while sheep and cattle are numbered by hundreds of thousands.

The population of South America is as varied in origin and character as the climatic conditions. Descendants of the Spanish conquerors are to be met with here and there, and in Brazil traces of the Portuguese occupation are discernible. Yet the races have largely intermingled with time, so that to-day, save in the large capitals, an original stock is seldom manifest.

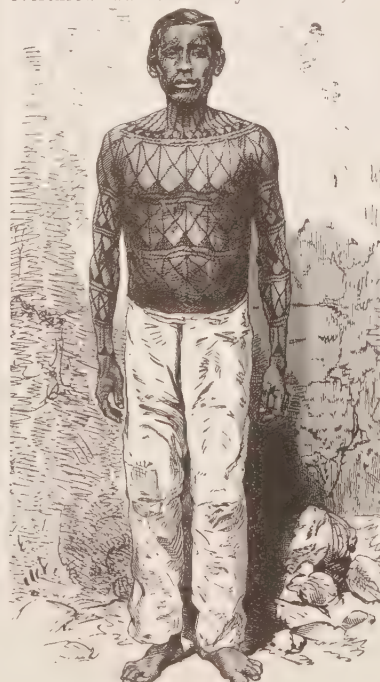
Ethnological interest centers in the various Indian tribes, 240 of which, it is estimated, inhabit Brazil alone, being branches of the great Guarani family, identified with the history of the Jesuit missions and the rule of Doctor Francia. The language spoken by them is singularly musical and picturesque, but is fast disappearing under the influence of the Castilian tongue. It is in the region partly occupied by the Guarani—in Paraguay, Corrientes, and Southern Brazil—that the article of commerce known as Paraguayan tea is produced. This valuable plant is found chiefly in a wild state, although it has been brought under cultivation to some extent. It is to the inhabitants of South America what China tea is to the northern nations, and the exportation of it to the River Plata alone exceeds \$2,000,000 annually. Known under the name of *yerba maté*, it is gathered in the forests by the natives, carefully dried and ground, leaves and stems together, and packed in bales of rawhide. It forms an aromatic pale-green powder, and its value as a beverage may be inferred from the remark of a traveler that, "alone and independent of any other nourishment, the infusion of *maté* will sustain strength and vigor during whole days." It may be observed that the *maté* proper



MULATTO GIRL, CAYENNE.



MATÉ AND BOMBILLA.



TATTOOED MUNDUCU INDIAN.

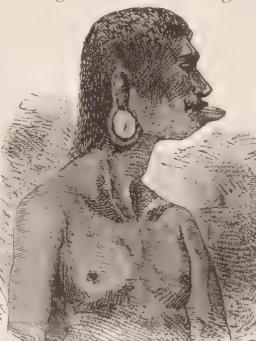


GAUCHO CANTOR.



is the gourd or cup in which the tea is prepared, the infusion being imbibed through a slender tube (*bombilla*, little pump) provided with a filter at the lower end. Care must be taken in the brewing to prevent clogging of the tube. Usually the *yerba* (herb) is first introduced, the tube lightly inserted, sugar and *yerba* alternately added, and finally the gourd is filled with boiling water or goat's milk. The tea thus furnished is indispensable to hospitality. It is presented to the visitor by presidents in their cabinets; it is the first household offering, whether in metropolitan or country life, and at balls, at the theater, at funerals, and, in fact, upon almost every opportunity, the traveler is greeted by this expression of welcome, thirty *matés* a day being a moderate allowance. A curious and repulsive drawback to the pleasure of taking it is that a single *bombilla* serves for an entire company, and it is not unusual to see the servant trying the suction as she enters the room to present it. The gourds are often decorated with rude carvings or mounted in gold and silver. So general is the custom, indeed, that native troops in time of war often carry, slung beneath their horses' bridles, the small tea-kettle indicating the use of *maté*.

Among a number of interesting types peculiar to the Continent of South America no stronger traits are to be found than in the *gaucho*, the nomad herdsman of the country, in whose character are combined the gentleness of woman and a ferocity of nature that gives no quarter to a foe, nor suffers lapse of years to obliterate the memory of an affront. Born and reared in the wilderness, untutored and uncouth, this child of the soil passes his strange, restless existence without thought of the morrow and almost without human ties other than a casual friendship—too often severed by a fatal brawl. Where morning finds him he is perfectly at home, and he knows well that, though he may sleep leagues away, there is for him somewhere in this hospitable land a corner in the hut, a hearty meal, and a cup of *maté*, or his beloved *caña*, a strong liquor distilled from sugar-cane. If hunger comes to him by the way, he lassoes the nearest bullock, no matter whose, cuts the flesh from the ribs, fastens it in the ground with a skewer, and, turning the hide to the fire, watches the juicy viand as it cooks to perfection, sipping his *maté* meanwhile. He is well mounted,



BOTOCUDO INDIAN.

rides like a Cossack, knows every bridle-path in the country, and, though he may have been concerned in foul assassination, perhaps been imprisoned for it, he carries himself proudly as the dignified *estanciero* at whose gate he alights for entertainment. He is a power in the land, and in times of revolution his lance and carbine have proved a terror to well-disciplined troops.

Yet this semi-savage warrior can, when occasion requires, be as gentle as a child, and, thrumming his guitar, pour forth a plaintive, improvised lament, to which the finest ladies lend willing ear. This softer trait in the *gaucho* character has given rise to poetic eulogy; yet it is difficult to idealize a nature essentially brutish in its instincts and degraded by most of the vices known to humanity.

The Indians of the country watered by the Amazon and Orinoco present many features allied to savage life. The Mundrucus, for instance, are noted for elaborate tattooing of the whole body; the Conibos are a fair-haired, agricultural, yet cannibalistic, people, inhabiting the country between the Upper Ucayali and the sources of the Purus; the Muras are known

as a lazy, brutal tribe, dwelling near the mouth of the Madeira; the Botocudos, at once the most savage and the most repulsive of South American tribes, like the two foregoing, are distinguished by the lip ornament found in Polynesia, and the women of this region, in their manner of dressing the hair, suggest certain tribes of Central Africa. The Bugres of Brazil are particularly warlike, resenting all exploration of their territory. Other families and tribes in French Guiana (Cayenne), in Venezuela, and along the foot-hills of the Cordilleras offer characteristics peculiar to the Equatorial Indians—a semi-civilized condition predominating among them. In Peru and Bolivia still other traits are observed of rare interest to the student of ethnology, the Indian history of the former country being of profound import to historians. Here dwelt in autocratic splendor the famous Incas, the magnificence of whose state is witnessed by archaeological remains of rare design and workmanship, and ruins of palaces once the pride of imperial dynasties. Here, too, flourished the Canas, Quichuas, Chancas, Rucanas, and Huancas—all powerful tribes of aborigines, long since dismembered or exterminated through the harshness and rapacity of the Spanish viceroys and their even more unscrupulous subordinates. Remnants of their scattered descendants here and there are traceable, but of all now inhabiting these countries few retain the skill and intelligence of their ancestry. One class of Bolivians, whose endurance is equaled only by the Carijonas Indians, gain a subsistence by the sale of sweet herbs and drugs, and have been known to traverse on foot the immense wilderness east of the Andes to offer their wares in the capitals near the Atlantic coast, their feet protected only by rude sandals, and their pack often of considerable weight.

Nearing the more temperate zone of the west coast, higher types of native population appear, and to the south of Chile, occupying the



BRAZIL INDIAN GIRL.



PORTER, TERRAPOTE, UPPER AMAZON.

elaborate tattooing of the whole body; the Conibos are a fair-haired, agricultural, yet cannibalistic, people, inhabiting the country between the Upper Ucayali and the sources of the Purus; the Muras are known



CARIJONAS INDIANS, ANDES.



narrow strip of country between the Andes and the Pacific, we find the Araucanians, perhaps the most civilized of all South American Indians. These are the people whose valor and constancy inspired

respect among the Spanish conquerors, and in whose honor the poet Er-cilla composed the fine epic "La Araucania." Owing nominal allegiance to Chile, they have in all internal affairs maintained a vigorous independence. The general character of this interesting people is pacific. They inhabit a fertile region, and a large proportion of them is devoted to agriculture and the peaceful industries scarcely known among the wilder northern tribes. They cultivate maize, breed horses and cattle, weave



MURA INDIAN.

coarse woolen cloths, and live in comfortable dwellings ingeniously planned. Even a knowledge of the game of chess has been attributed to them, and in their relations with the Chilean government their intelligence and demeanor are such as to command recognition and esteem.

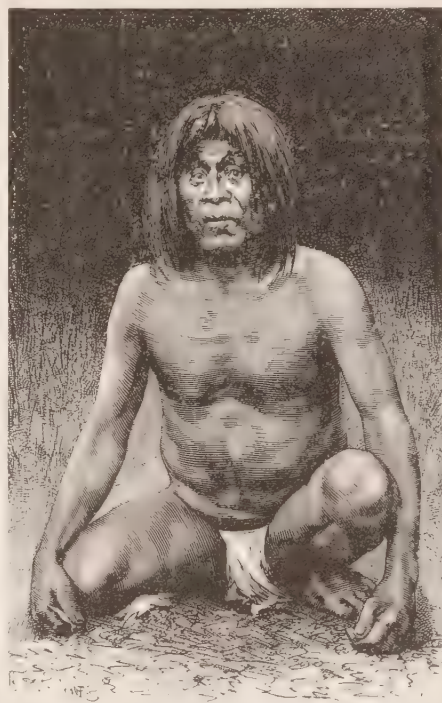
Turning to the extreme south, in Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, we reach the limit of civilization, the Yakamouche Indians and the Fuegians, a handful of ill-clothed, ill-fed, and benighted people, representing the lowest type of the continent. The Patagonians maintain a trade in ostrich-feathers and guanaco-skins; are more friendly to strangers, and may occasionally be seen in the streets of Buenos Ayres, where their dress ponchos of black merino, cowhide boots, and enormous heads crowned by fashionable silk hats are sure to attract attention. They are expert in the chase, using the *bolas* as a weapon, composed of three stout raw-hide thongs of unequal lengths, each terminating in a leaden ball, which, when swung through a space of twenty feet diameter and hurled vio-



CONTIBO INDIAN.

lently, securely entangles the legs and neck of the quarry. The same formidable implement has been used in warfare, being even more dreaded than lasso or carbine.

In this section of the country, too, in the Argentine Republic, are found the Basques, a most valuable class of immigrants, hardy, industrious, and temperate, and as colonists adding material and moral wealth



YAKAMOUCHE INDIAN, CAPE HORN.

to the land of their adoption. They are of French and Spanish origin, coming from the provinces on either side the Pyrenees, speak an idiom unlike any other South American tongue, and adhere to their native customs, whatever be their surroundings. Their bent is domestic and in their pursuits they are much given to agriculture and the dairy. Although very strong, at times fanatical, in their religious faith, they are fond of recreation, and play ball admirably in the national game, for which special courts (*canchas*) are erected. When impressed into service, reluctantly taking part in revolutions, they prove excellent soldiers; but their natural inclination is peaceable, and the highest ambition of their lives is the possession of a modest *quinta* (garden) where they can earn a liveli-

hood by patient and unrelenting labor. Yet many of the more intelligent class acquire wealth in business, and are among the most patriotic citizens of the land, though, as is generally the case with foreigners, seldom elected to office.

A considerable portion of the rural population, throughout the country, is composed of *mestizos*—the offspring of aliens and natives—a "mixed" race, as the name implies, yet frequently occupying social and political stations of importance.

Each nation contributing to form the great family of South American republics has its peculiar traits, manners, and amusements. Among the latter should be specially mentioned dancing, in which all people, from the peon to his master, excel. Many graceful and fascinating exhibitions of the art might be cited to show the universality of the taste: the *samacueca* and *cachuca* of the west coast, the airy steps brought from Southern Spain, the *pericon* of the *gaucho*, and the figures witnessed at any evening party. They seem to acquire the art instinctively, as they do perfection of horsemanship; yet it would be hard to find a dancing or riding school south of the Equator.

One diversion of quite another order may be noticed here, the game of *pelotilla*. As the name implies, it is played with pellets of soft bread rolled lightly, and shot between the finger-nail and ball of the thumb. The dinner-table is usually the scene of this singular sport, and it is not unusual to find one's soup rapidly filling with the unpleasant missiles, rebounding from nose and eyes, to the great delight of the company. Between courses ensues a general bombardment and cross-fire the length of the board, leaving the floor and table strewn with ammunition. It is etiquette to avoid a lady's eyes, and temper the blow, but the gentlemen do not fare so well—and a strongly directed pellet may break a pane of glass. The custom is scarcely in vogue in metropolitan society, yet in the rural districts and in the charming country seats of the wealthy it is not uncommon.

These country houses, by the way, are among the choicest summer resorts to be found in America. The general design closely resembles the villa of the later Roman period: comprising a succession of courts,



MESTIZO WOMAN.



provided with awnings to exclude the heat, and ornamented with classic colonnades, tasteful fountains, and a profusion of rare flowers ranged about the open space or trailed upon the walls. In these cool retreats assemble the households with their guests and friends, sipping *malé*, chatting, and dancing, or perhaps enjoying a *comida al fresco*, when the dinner is served in one of these fragrant and delightful areas. It is not difficult, enjoying the hospitality of so elegant an abode, to recall Bulwer's description of Pompeian luxury.

Tilting at the ring, horse-racing, fire-works, by day as well as night, and theatrical displays serve to divert the people on almost any of the two hundred feast-days known to the Spanish calendar. With all classes, however, gambling is general, and in its attraction vies with the cock-pit and the bull-ring, although the latter diversion is far less common and always less brutal than in Spain. Throughout the land the frolic of the carnival forms the merriest event of the year. But it is generally played here with scented water, not the *confetti* of Europe. In towns and villages in the interior the sport often becomes violent, but in the cities, save at the masked balls, all is decorously conducted, though the streets are densely packed with pleasure-seekers of all nations. The parades, grotesque and attractive, the music and endless rillery, taken in good part even from strangers, make the season one of national pastime, and woe to him who is not perfectly willing to be derided, drenched, and pelted through the long carnival afternoon and evening.

To a foreigner, it may be added, not the least exciting of country sports is chasing ostriches, which in the southern portions of the Gran Chaco and the region lying between the rivers Parana and Uruguay exist in great numbers. In the province of Entrerios they are quite tame, having been carefully protected by the late General Urquiza. Yet even here they retain their natural instinct far enough to afford the fleetest horseman an excellent run in overtaking them, if, indeed, he come up with them at all. The admirable grace and ease with which they pass from a mod-



COUNTRY HOUSE NEAR BUENOS AYRES.

erate amble to the swiftest pace, dropping their wings and swerving to right and left as they triumphantly vanish over the crest of a distant hill, make the average locomotion of animals seem clumsy. Yet they are easily captured by strategy, a simple cloth covering the head enabling one to draw near enough to dupe their curiosity. Their feathers are much used in the manufacture of rugs and blankets, and a single egg furnishes a very large and not unpalatable omelette. They are but one genus in a long list of South American fauna peculiar to the country which have engaged the attention of naturalists. Nor is the flora of this wonderful region less remarkable, the queen of water-lilies finding here its natural home—the great *Victoria Regia*, whose leaves measure six feet in diameter and flowers nearly a sixth as large. Upon its huge pods serpents and aquatic animals rest at night, and a forest lagoon dotted with its bright blossoms and surrounded by the luxuriance of tropical scenery is a sight long to be remembered by the traveler. The wilderness known as the *Gran Chaco* still awaits careful exploration, yet the knowledge of it gained by casual visits shows that it is a region of the rarest interest to the commercial world no less than to botanical science.

The most serious obstacle to the development of the South American countries lies in the instability of governments and the revolutionary character of the people. The periodic convulsions which distract society and retard business enterprise arise from the simplest motives. Selfishness and greed are the primary causes of revolt. To an eye-witness they afford a spectacle of wholesale robbery and murder under the guise of patriotism. A *caudillo*, or chief, perceives the opportunity of advancing his interests, invariably accusing the party in power of ruinous fraud and corruption—which he secretly longs to continue in his own behalf. The restless population of the rural towns is incited by skillful emissaries; promise of booty is given, and, when a sufficient number of adherents is assured, violent proclamations follow, in which the imminent danger of

the country is set forth in flaming language. Finally, with the pomp and assertion of a generalissimo, the *caudillo* assumes command of his mongrel "army"—perhaps a few hundred followers, including cut-throats and hired mercenaries—scours the country-side in search of plunder and forage, and with occasional distant glimpses of the enemy, at times resulting in actual combat, reduces his province to speedy penury. The commotion may last a twelve-month, and the issue depends very largely upon the fidelity or treachery of the government party. If

successful, the heroic usurper is duly installed in power; if he fails, assassination or banishment, with appropriation of his estates, is the reward of his temerity. Serious uprisings occur, accompanied by great bloodshed, yet as a rule the loss of life is insignificant, owing to the want of skill in the use of firearms. Private murder and rapine, however, render a South American petty revolution sufficiently disastrous.

It seems an anomaly that a country like this should at the same time produce types like the early patriots, and in later years philosophers like Pablo Vijil of Peru, publicists like the Bellos of Chile, poets like those of Ecuador, eminent jurists throughout the land, and, as the crown of its civilization, a character like that of Francisco Bilbao, the friend of Quinet and the eloquent apostle of liberty, free thought, and republican federation during his brief yet brilliant career. With many obstacles to their intellectual and social advancement, one can not but feel that, allowing for the inherent pride and independence of the Spanish-American mind and its reluctance to adopt the benefits of higher civilization, the day will yet arrive when, through the agency of wise legislation and the benign influences of general education, the South American nations will assume in the eyes of the world a nobler position than they have hitherto attained.

Proofs of advancement are not wanting, especially in the increasing wealth and population of the large capitals. The city of Rio Janeiro, possessing one of the finest harbors in the world, has long controlled the coffee trade of the western hemisphere. Buenos Ayres and Montevideo are of immense importance to commerce, and are yearly growing in affluence, largely derived from judicious schemes of colonization and liberal treatment of aliens; while on the west coast the city of Valparaiso, favorably located, and, through its large foreign population, reflecting much of European manners and enterprise, has attained prominence among the foremost commercial nations.



GIRL FROM CAPE HORN.



CAPE HORN.



**EUROPE.** The continent of Europe—geographically an assemblage of peninsulas—embraces the political divisions Great Britain and Ireland, Spain and Portugal, France, Belgium and the Netherlands, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Russia, together with a few smaller duchies and principalities, and the diminutive semi-republics San Marino and Andorra. The width from Cape St. Vincent, Portugal, to the Sea of Kara, Russia, is 3,430, the length from the North Cape to Cape Matapan 2,420 miles. Although, with the exception of Oceania, the smallest continent of the world's great divisions, Europe is surpassed only by Asia in point of population—its total area being 3,797,410 square miles, with an aggregate of 357,851,580 inhabitants in 1890, an average density of a trifle over ninety-four people to the square mile.

While in natural resources less favored than the New World, the continent where so much of the world's recorded history was enacted still maintains its leadership in commercial and financial importance, its varied and skillful development of arts and industries, and the high attainment of its civilization; even though in our day political vicissitudes have led the nations of Europe into that desperate struggle for military supremacy which, called by their rulers "preparing for war during peace," is wasting their substance and can not last much longer. Its sovereignty extends to every quarter of the globe, even its smaller states having enlarged their dominions by colonial enterprises of great magnitude as well as of permanent interest to international commerce. Only the insatiate greed of monarchical ambition, heedless of popular desires, can bring calamity and ruin upon so fair a land.

**GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.** In the sixth century of our era the French inhabitants of Brittany gave to the large island opposite their shores the name of "Great Britain," as distinguished from their own smaller territory, "Little Britain" (Bretagne). It was not, however, until the legislative union of England and Scotland, in 1607, that the style was officially retained, the full title to-day being "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

The present population of the country is the result of various conquests and tides of immigration. The Roman invaders, 54 B. C., found mingled with the ancient Celts an earlier aboriginal people of non-Aryan stock, and upon the retirement of the imperial legions the island was overrun by Germanic tribes, followed by invasions of Danes and Scandinavians, and lastly Normans, until the Celtic element was confined to Wales and the Scottish Highlands, the mass of the inhabitants being sprung from a mixture of Teutonic with original Celtic blood.

That the Angles and Saxons should have conquered the native Britons is due to the lack of cohesion in the latter rather than superior strength and skill on the part of the invaders. Even the Roman historians have borne testimony to the courage of the Celtic warriors, their knowl-

edge of cavalry maneuvers, and the impetuosity of their charge. Indeed, they were never wholly subdued by Caesar's hosts, being, as Tacitus says, "reduced to obedience, though not to bondage." It was this indomitable spirit which, at a later period, compelled the enemies of the Picts and Scots to construct lines of armed fortifications and heavy walls as a barrier against the constant incursions of these sturdy Caledonians, the re-



A HIGHLAND LASSIE.

mains of these works being still visible along the Scottish border.

The Celts as a nation have long since disappeared, yet fragments of their once powerful though scattered dominion are found in the two great sections of the race: The Gaelic, comprising the Erse of Ireland, the Gaels of the Scottish Highlands, and the Manx of the Isle of Man; and, secondly, the Welsh, the Armorians of Brittany, and the Cornish Celts, whose language is extinct. Archæological remains, tradition, and

folk-lore attest the degree of culture attained by the early Britons, while in England and Ireland to-day—at Stonehenge, at Killala, Monasterboice, and other places—sculptured monuments and well-built strongholds bespeak a knowledge of the arts allied to civilization.

Such, in brief, were the progenitors of a race destined to wield a profound influence in the development of modern thought and politics, establishing in Europe the most beneficent empire, and in America, through its descendants, the most enlightened democracy recorded in history.

It is in accordance with geographical conditions that the rugged climate and physical features of Scotland should have produced a hardy race, tenacious in its character, thrifty in its habits, and destined to win recognition alike in government and society. This is notably true in America, where citizens of Scotch or Scotch-Irish descent are among the most prosperous and influential members of the community, assimilating republican ideas more readily than the English, and, by their frugality, intelligence, and capacity for labor, invaluable in the body-politic.

The Irish are even more loyal to democratic ideas than the Scotch, eagerly adopting American citizenship and asserting themselves actively in public affairs. The spirit of O'Connell seems sleepless in its influence upon their love of liberty, and the systematic and prolonged severity visited upon them by England's purblind policy has culminated in a united effort to obtain for themselves the blessings of home rule in Ireland. Under the spirited and powerful leadership of Mr. Gladstone the parliamentary advocates of this measure have gathered renewed hope and courage, and the ultimate triumph of their cause appears to admit of little doubt. With the entire island as prosperous and contented as the northern section, a happier era will ensue.



ROUND TOWER, KILLALA, IRELAND.



WELSH WOMAN.

The vast extent of Great Britain's scattered domain is apparent from the fact that the area of the entire United Kingdom—including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland—is little more than one-fifteenth of the single possession British India, the population of the mother-country being scarcely one-seventh that of the eastern empire. In almost every quarter of the globe her Saxon courage and enterprise have pushed their conquests, her foreign territories varying in size from Gibraltar, occupying less than two square miles, to the Dominion of Canada, covering nearly two and a half million. Colonial population and revenue are not as yet commensurate with the extent of territorial acquisitions; yet in 1891 the total exports to Great Britain from India and the colonies were valued at almost \$500,000,000, the aggregate number of inhabitants being upward of 300,000,000.

It may be reasonably claimed that, if in its methods of imperial aggrandizement the policy of Great Britain has too often ignored the dictates of humanity, the ultimate results of her supremacy have proved beneficial to mankind. Famines have been stayed, deplorable conflicts between petty rulers suppressed, ancient monuments rescued from vandalism, and Christianizing influences, practically exerted, have served to ameliorate the condition of the natives. Indeed, it must be confessed that in the face of theories prompted by a spirit of humanitarianism, the histories of America and India are a stern yet wholesome commentary upon denial of the "right of conquest."

Under the favorable auspices of general peace, combined with a wise system of fiscal affairs, the commercial prosperity of Great Britain has placed her in this respect first among nations. In manufactures, moreover, as well as in the arts and sciences, the country has made sig-



nificant progress, while mines of precious metals and coal deposits of incalculable value continue to augment the natural resources of the kingdom, notwithstanding occasional predictions of exhaustion. On the other hand, the supply of breadstuffs in the United Kingdom is insufficient to meet the natural demand. This is not surprising when we consider that the number of land-owners is smaller in proportion to the population than in any other country in Europe, large tracts being either sparingly cultivated or, as private demesnes, unavailable for purposes of agriculture.

A pastime which in England has acquired the character of a national sport is horse-racing. The improvement in native breeds is traced to the



ENGLISH THOROUGHBRED

days of William the Conqueror and the Crusades, and the care of centuries has resulted in the development, from the original Arab stock, of a thoroughbred horse that has no equal in racing qualities. To win the blue ribbon of the Derby has been the ambition of many a proud lord of the realm. That great event on the green turf of Epsom marks the height of the London season for the upper classes, and it is the dream of hundreds of thousands

that have no season to find their pounds or shillings placed on the right horse. The Oaks, St. Leger, and Cesarewitch are less notable sporting events only by comparison.

Of the cities of Great Britain, London is by far the most important, the interests which center in its enormous area being in fact shared by the civilized world. Containing within the limits of registration nearly four and one-quarter millions of inhabitants, it easily ranks first among the capitals of the globe, even Paris, next in population, being but a distant second. In the Bank of England lie the monetary issues of all nations, it being the privilege of this institution to set the price of gold, and its stability and good faith controlling the financial transactions of



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON.

European commerce. Many stately edifices, luxuriant parks and gardens, and charming suburbs render London attractive—especially noteworthy being St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and the new Houses of Parliament—while its countless shops are stored with objects of value to almost every class of purchasers. Notwithstanding the proverbial dampness, fog, and soot, with their attendant discomfort, the huge metropolis is by many travelers regarded the most desirable residence in Europe.

## SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

With the Iberian Peninsula are associated some of the most stirring and romantic events of history. The early Phœnician colonies were followed by the Carthaginian invasion, which, with the Second Punic War, yielded to the Roman occupation and four centuries of peace as a Latin province. Then came the incursions of Germanic tribes, resulting in three centuries of supremacy by the northern hosts. Lastly occurred the memorable invasion of the Saracens, who brought with them, together with much misery and bloodshed, a milder, more enlightened rule, introduced arts and sciences hitherto unknown, and left upon the country the indelible impress of their genius. The Moslem power, however, was not destined to endure, and, with the formation of the kingdoms of Aragon, Castile, and Leon, the Christian

sway once more prevailed. This was the epoch of the redoubtable Cid Campeador and the countless exploits of Spanish chivalry. A long struggle ensued, lasting centuries, but in 1492 the conquest of Granada sealed the fate of the Moorish power in Spain.

Considering the various political changes thus briefly outlined, it is not surprising that the population of the country to-day should represent races of diverse manners, languages, and character. Even in physical traits may still be discerned traces of remote



SPANISH PEASANT.

ancestry, as in the northern provinces where the Celtic-Iberian type is preserved, a notable instance of heredity being also found among the Maragatos of Astorga, where the Berber type is manifest. Everywhere, however, the Latin element largely prevails, and it is from the Roman tongue that the noble Castilian idiom has been mainly derived, although many words which enrich its vocabulary are pure Arabic.

Of the many peoples inhabiting the peninsula none equal in interest the Basques—the sturdy race which from time immemorial has dwelt upon the slopes of the Pyrenees, preserving their language and traditions intact amid the vicissitudes of Spanish history. It may be almost said that they have never been subdued, and it was this people which wrung



SPANISH LADY.

from the early kings the *fueros*, or privileges, granted to them and their descendants, in accordance with which they paid no taxes, though incorporated in the Castilian monarchy, and throughout Spain were favored by exemptions accorded to no others save the nobility.

But this warrior race in the present generation has become docile, delights in dancing, plays ball, and devotes its surplus energy to the





ROYAL PALACE, MADRID.

dairy and the amenities of modern life. As immigrants, chiefly in the Argentine Republic, they surpass all others in orderly living and the pursuits of agriculture. Yet their native characteristics are revealed in their passionate love of freedom and resentment of every assault upon the liberties regarded as their lawful heritage.

Adjoining the Basque territory, far up among the Pyrenean heights, lies the semi-republic of Andorra, scarcely exceeding 150 miles in extent and numbering but 6,000 inhabitants in its entire population. Being granted the right of self-government by Charlemagne, notwithstanding a joint suzerainty to France and the Bishop of Urgel, the autonomy of the state remains practically undisturbed. They speak the Catalan dialect of Spanish, but are so reticent that silence, in the local parlance, is said to be "playing the Andorran."

In no country in the world are individual types more distinctly marked than in Spain. The dull but trustworthy character of the Gallegos and Asturians; the capacity for patient toil observable in the Aragonese; the intelligence and commercial enterprise shown by the Provençal race in Catalonia and Valencia; the grace and wit, combined with half-oriental languor peculiar to the Andalusians; the gentleness and humanity of the Basques, contrasted with the cruel nature of the Castilians—all indicate a wide diversity of thought and habit, resulting partly from the combined influences of climate and descent. In the southern provinces a considerable Moorish element survives, and in Granada and the region of the Pyrenees the gypsies of early tradition still roam from town to town. Lastly, as a class, should be distinguished the smugglers developed by the commercial policy of Spain.

Speaking generally, the Spanish character presents a medley of contradictory traits, including the highest gentility and refinement of feeling, blended with an insensibility which within a century has degraded the nobler pastime of former days to the brutal and revolting spectacle of the bull-ring as it is now conducted. The typical Castilian boasts loudly of his honor, calling upon the saints to witness his probity; yet to-day his country is adjudged bankrupt and the national treasury is depleted through systematic corruption in office. Intellectually keen and active, his inherent love of procrastination has become a lasting reproach, impairing both public and private credit and reducing the nation from the prestige of earlier centuries and a controlling voice in continental affairs to the humble position of a second-rate power. It remains to be seen how far a broader knowledge of the art of good government, toward which mankind is constantly tending, shall react upon the stolid conservatism of the peninsula, rousing it from its present lethargy and bidding it assume once more the rank which, previous to the disastrous reign of Ferdinand VII., it could justly claim.

The Balearic Isles, opposite the coast of Valencia, once formed a separate kingdom, but are now a Spanish province. The inhabitants, numbering over one quarter of a million, are chiefly engaged in fruit-growing. Port Mahon, in Minorca, is one of the finest harbors in Europe.

However allied to Spain by community of origin or similarity of language and manners, the kingdom of Portugal forms an entirely separate nationality. There was a period in its history when the country might have been incorporated in the Castilian monarchy, but the development of genius within its own borders stimulated a desire for independence, and the memory of the "sixty years' captivity" (1580-1640) which marked the domination of Spain was not readily erased by overtures from the kings of Leon and Castile.

It is easy to see that the political separation of Spain from a country so intimately related by geographical lines is a serious detriment to her

commercial interests. Her great rivers flowing westward, the benefit of these fluvial highways is wholly lost and a natural system of transport barred by the interposition of Portugal, which deprives her of the finest Atlantic ports. It may be added that the possession of Gibraltar by the English only increases the poverty of her maritime resources.

The advantages lost to Spain, however, are fully enjoyed by Portugal, and have contributed largely to create the race of navigators and explorers who have brought wealth and honor to the kingdom. It is especially to her credit that from one of her royal lines sprung the most humane and enlightened monarch of modern times, Dom Pedro II. of Brazil, who, had he been permitted to reign in the mother-country, must have left the impress of his superior character upon her institutions and later history.

Compared with her position under the government of her greatest kings, Portugal, like Spain, occupies to-day but an indifferent place among the nations of Europe. Still there are signs of progress in her liberal constitution, her attention to educational demands, and the patriotic zeal to restore the glory of her palmier days which has united in a common desire men of all political opinions. The new settlements in Africa point to a revival of the spirit which was once the pride of Portuguese adventurers, which conquered the East and by the voyages of Vasco de Gama added luster to the annals of discovery.

Like the Spaniards, the Portuguese are slow to acknowledge their indebtedness to the Moorish occupation, although traces of Arab culture and art are everywhere visible—in architecture and in household decoration no less than in the language itself and many customs derived unquestionably from the Moors or from their mixed descendants. It is even claimed that the guitar is a modification of a Saracenic instrument and that the serenade of the troubadours is of oriental origin. Scarcely less apparent than the Arab influence is that of the Jews, who in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries fled to Portugal to escape persecution elsewhere. They found ample scope for talents and energy in professional callings and in commerce, established an academy in Lisbon, and became noted in various departments of science and literature; indeed it is said that the first book printed in Portugal bears the imprint of a Jew. Among other elements contributing to the Portuguese nation of to-day may be cited, as of special interest, the fishermen among the rivers and estuaries near Oporto and Aveira, possibly of Greek or Phœnician origin; the gypsies of the interior, and the negroes and Galicians who



PEASANTS, BALEARIC ISLES.

form a considerable part of the population in the districts nearest the Mediterranean.

It is worthy of remark that, whereas the Spaniard is by nature quick to anger and in his treatment of dumb animals incredibly brutal, the



Portuguese is more pacific and humane. The difference of temperaments is seen in the national pastime, the bull-ring, which, while in Spain accompanied by cruelties to which the people are insensible, in Portugal is tempered by safeguards against injury of a more serious nature. "Strip a Spaniard of every virtue and you have a Portuguese" is a

trenchant adage which, like many others, is devoid of veracity, and merely signifies the inveterate hatred existing between the two nations; the more deplorable since it postpones indefinitely the union upon which their social and political welfare so largely depends.

Among many interesting features of the peninsula, none is more noteworthy than the towering fortress of Gibraltar, commanding the approaches to the Mediterranean. This outpost of Great Britain is a mass of solid rock, rising nearly 1,500 feet above the sea, bristling with



HARBOR OF MALAGA.

cannon and manned by 7,000 troops, and, as France and Spain have had occasion to know, well-nigh impregnable.

Of the principal cities Madrid, the capital of Spain, with its historical associations, its population, representing every province, its fine edifices, and famous library of the Escorial, is most remarkable.

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, still bearing traces of the terrible earthquake of 1755, when 40,000 people perished, is noted for the excellence of its port and its valuable commerce, as well as for the luxuriance of its gardens and the beauty of its promenades.

Malaga is of considerable commercial importance, being finely situated and enjoying a mild and very healthy climate. Thesa-coast, it may be observed, is here receding, the Alameda, now within the city limits, having been submerged during the last century.

**FRANCE.** France, the most westerly state of Central Europe, is divided into eighty-seven departments. In respect to population, it may be said that the loss of provinces in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 has been more than compensated by the natural increase. The country is well watered by the Seine, Loire, Garonne, Rhone, and their tributaries. Forest-lands abound in the districts of Fontainebleau, Ardennes, Orléans, and Compiègne, and horticulture is profitably pursued in various departments of the south and west. Chief among articles of commerce is the wine product, the soil of France being specially adapted to viticulture. Curiously enough, however, the value of the imports of wine exceeds that of the exports by about one million francs.

The French nation is mainly of Latin origin, the admixture of Celtic stock prevailing in certain sections of the north, while along the slopes of the Pyrenees the Basque race forms a considerable element of the population. As in Spain, the varieties of type suggest a composite ancestry. In Brittany the Celtic stock predominates; in the neighborhood of Savoy the inhabitants partake of Italian characteristics, and on the Belgian frontier still another modification of the original Latin stock is manifest.

Few nations present a more varied and tempestuous history than that of France. From the period of the dynasties which attained greatest splendor under Charlemagne to the latest conflict with Germany, the vicissitudes of kingdom, empire, and

teenth and eighteenth centuries, until the fourteenth Louis, the first and proudest monarch of his time, could say: "*l'état c'est moi.*" The reigns of a vicious successor, and his weak if well-meaning son, led to the doom of a power that seemed established beyond danger. The fearful revolution of 1789, and the Reign of Terror which ensued, swept aside in wrath and carnage the proudest traditions of monarchy, never to be fully restored. The blessings of ampler freedom and the final partition of titled estates, together with benefits then unforeseen, were indeed secured; but these blessings were disguised in all the horrors of bloodshed and crimes that humanity shudders to contemplate—a terrible lesson to kings. The name of La Fayette, familiar to all Americans, closely links the outbreak of an outraged people with our own struggle for independence.

The era of the great Napoleon remains the admiration and despair of the political student. His commanding intellect, the fascination of his personality, and the unparalleled brilliancy of his military achievements combine to disarm criticism. Perhaps the moral of deepest import to be drawn from his extraordinary career is that, higher than patriotism itself is the welfare of mankind. Few men will deny that Bonaparte lived for his country, or that he hesitated in behalf of her aggrandizement to sacrifice the peace and happiness of a continent. Contrast with that loyal—possibly

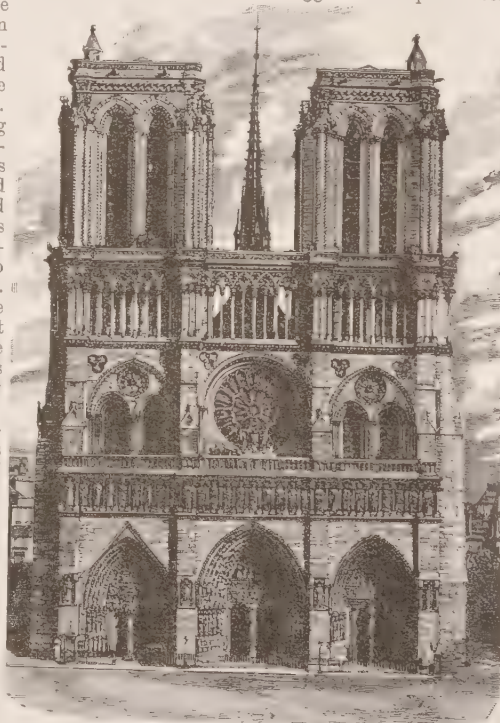
selfish—yet narrow ambition the principles of universal liberty immortalized in the self-devotion, the loftiness of purpose, and ardent yet serene love of native land which distinguished Washington.

It is scarcely necessary to dwell upon the adventurous reign of "Napoleon le Petit," and the fatuity which led to the crowning disaster at Sedan. To-day the French republic, born amid the throes of deadly strife, gains strength and stability with each succeeding decade of peace;



BRETON PEASANT.

republic have been almost incessant: the recuperative power of the nation being best witnessed by its advancement and prosperity under the most unfavorable conditions, occasioned by foreign wars and internecine discord. No state has offered to mankind the example of more kingly reigns, more knightly courtesy, and more affluent taste. The Bourbons, guided by such masters of statecraft as Richelieu and Mazarin, steadily strengthened and centralized the power of the crown during the seven-



CATHEDRAL OF "NOTRE DAME," PARIS.





CITY OF PARIS.

nor does it appear reasonable to believe that monarchical intrigue can avail to subvert its sovereignty.

The French people, in its entirety, is homogeneous so far as national traits are concerned. Above all, France is the land of *petite culture*, of small proprietors, possessing their own acres, and in frugality and capacity for patient labor preëminent among European agriculturists. This economical trait pervades all classes of the rural population dependent upon daily toil, and has marvelously increased the national wealth and self-reliance. Add to this popular thrift, this *savoir faire*, a refined classical taste, and a knowledge of art and letters diffused among the people, and it will cease to be matter of wonder that France should serve as a model of financial skill and the chosen realm of culture, art, and fashion.

Paris, with about 2,500,000 inhabitants, is the second largest city in the world, London only surpassing it in point of population. For centuries the beautiful city on the Seine has been the center of France—politically, commercially, and, above all, socially—in a more distinct sense than any other capital represents its country and nation. Repeatedly, and for extended periods, the predominance of France in international politics made its capital emphatically the political center of Europe. Paris, attractive and luxurious, remains the favorite residence of wealthy foreigners, while its claim to universal leadership in the world of fashion is hardly contested.

Scores of magnificent structures adorn the city, one of which, the Cathedral of Notre Dame, situated upon an island in the River

Seine, is among the most beautiful in Europe. Its noble proportions and harmony of details admirably illustrate the architectural genius of the early Gothic style—transept, nave, choir, and chancel being marked by exquisite grace of design. Other prominent edifices of Paris are the famous residences of the Bourbons and Bonapartes: the Palais Royal, Louvre, Luxembourg, and the Tuileries—the first now largely given over to shops and restaurants, while in the others are stored some of the finest art treasures of the world.

A charming feature of Parisian life consists in the facilities for holiday enjoyment provided by the municipal authorities as well as by private enterprise. The system of parks and drives is elaborate and liberal, the Bois de Boulogne; the Champs Elysées, and numerous boulevards affording rare opportunities for recreation. It is this readiness to avail themselves of every effort on the part of the government to augment the happiness of the people, or appeal to their civic pride and instinctive love of art, which blinded the populace to the occult policy of Napoleon III., who, while beautifying Paris, cleared the way for his artillery, thereby fortifying the Tuileries in case of revolution. Nor was the praise bestowed upon the crafty emperor limited to Parisian society.

Marseilles, famous for its silk industries, Lyons, Bordeaux, and other centers of trade vie with each other in importance. Many smaller towns are noted for excellence of municipal government, cleanliness, and beauty of public edifices, while the rural districts are noteworthy for the simplicity and contentment of their inhabitants and the salubrity of their climate.

Nice, long known as a health-resort, is among the most charming spots in Europe. Lying upon the Mediterranean, half inclosed by an amphitheater of maritime Alps, its situation is incomparable for beauty, sharing in the attractions which render this and the more easterly shore of the Mediterranean, by common consent, the fairest locality of Southern Europe. There is little worthy of note in the town, its chief feature being the grand terrace bordering the sea, thronged with sojourners of various nationalities in search of health or the rare delight of living in this perfect atmosphere.



PROMENADE DES ANGLAIS, NICE.

**BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS.** Belgium was formerly united with the Netherlands, becoming an independent kingdom in 1830 by act of a provisional government, arising from general revolt. Upon the accession of Prince Leopold as reigning sovereign, the neutrality of the territory was guaranteed by Austria, Russia, Great Britain, and Prussia, the new kingdom being formally recognized in Europe upon the signing of the Treaty of London in 1839. The inhabitants are descended from the ancient Belgæ, a Celtic-speaking German tribe, and the aboriginal population known to the Romans. The official language, as well as that of the upper classes, is French, but Flemish is also used, and is permitted in judicial proceedings, predominating as the spoken idiom in Flanders and Brabant.

The Belgians are eminently a manufacturing people, and although agricultural pursuits are followed industriously, the native products are incapable of supplying the demands of the population, a large share of the food, as in England, being imported from various countries. Special industries are identified with certain towns: Fire-arms with Liège; glass with Charleroi; cottons and linens with Ghent, and laces with Brussels and Mechlin. Exports, exclusive of transit trade, amount annually to \$300,000,000, including, among other articles, butter, eggs, vegetables, and rabbits. Belgium includes within its nine departments upward of 6,000,000 inhabitants, being, with an average density of over 535 inhabitants to the square mile, the most thickly populated country in the world. This unnatural congestion, combined with the preponderance of the manufacturing interests, has given special prominence to the

relations of labor and capital in recent years, the agitations among workmen, with their accompaniment of strikes and riotous disturbances, having reached a critical stage. When it is considered that, according to the census of 1880, 42 per cent of the population over fifteen years of age was unable to read or write, it will be seen that illiteracy is an added menace to social and industrial prosperity and contentment. Yet ample provision is made for higher learning in five universities, and there is a famous school of art in Antwerp, besides conservatories of music, in Brussels, Ghent, and Liège, and numerous technical institutions.

Brussels, the capital, has long been the center of important industries. Antwerp, the chief port of the kingdom, is the most populous city, containing among many objects of interest a number of fine churches, the most notable being that of Notre Dame, commonly called a cathedral, though there is no bishop. Many masterpieces of Rubens and Van Dyck enrich the artistic collections of the city, and public monuments of rare architectural beauty are everywhere mingled with quaint surroundings, reflecting the early Flemish taste. Ghent and Liège are populous and interesting towns, the former noted for its belfry, 375 feet high, wherein hung the famous bell "Roland" during the Middle Ages.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg adjoins the Belgian frontier, having an area of about 1,000 square miles. Having been for half a century—1815–66—a member of the dissolved German Confederation, it was declared neutral territory by the Treaty of London, 1867, under the sovereignty of the king of the Netherlands, although still included in the German Zollverein. The capital, Luxemburg, is a dismantled fortress, with a population of about 19,000. The principality is rich in iron ore.





DUTCH GIRL.

The kingdom of the Netherlands contains eleven provinces, each having its own representative body, and under certain royal limitations intrusted with the management of its internal affairs.

The name Holland, frequently applied to the Netherlands, or "Low Countries," is now properly given to the maritime provinces, so called, the former kingdom having long since been incorporated in the present realm. The Dutch are of Germanic origin, yet in language and customs they differ essentially from their Teutonic neighbors. The spirit of commercial enter-

prise and colonial development which marked the accession of the House of Orange under William I., and speedily enriched the realm, has raised the kingdom of the Netherlands to a respectable rank among nations. The growth of her commerce appears in the volume of exports and imports during the past twenty years, wherein the former have been quadrupled and the latter doubled, the Indian possessions alone being a source of large and increasing revenue.

The influence of Holland during the early development of the American colonies was both baneful and salutary. It was a Dutch man-of-war which, in 1619, sold to the planters of Virginia the first cargo of African slaves brought to the country. On the other hand, in New York and Pennsylvania the courage and energy of these sturdy colonists were of the highest importance in the persistent struggles attending the first settlements of the land, as well as invaluable to the progress acquired through the discovery of new territory. It may be observed that their descendants have lost little of ancestral character and commercial ability.

Of the principal cities, Amsterdam ranks highest in importance, its vast commerce and monetary prestige rendering it one of the most influential cities in Europe. Here, as in other large centers of trade, industry, and general activity, the intelligence of the Dutch is manifest, the nation as a whole being highly civilized and distinguished alike by its educational attainment and its mercantile preëminence.

A characteristic enterprise of the Dutch has been the construction of innumerable canals intersecting every portion of the low countries and affording ample waterways for inland traffic. One of these allows the largest ships to pass between Amsterdam and the Helder, a distance of forty miles, avoiding the intricate navigation of the Zuider Zee. The Dutch canals are all navigable, and the slowness of the *Trekschuyts*, or boats, is compensated in some measure by their punctuality. In winter their frozen surface offers convenient roads to skaters and a means of rapid intercourse between towns and villages.

## GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

From the dismemberment of the Carolingian Empire and its partition among the weak descendants of the great ruler, the history of Germany has been one of almost continuous warfare, both foreign and domestic. During the four centuries following, under the rulers of the Saxon and Franconian houses and the Hohenstaufens, there was a German empire, but its territorial extent, its strength and unity, depended largely upon the individuality of the ruler; at times, with hardly any power left to the monarch, it was little more than an empty name, until, during the second half of the thirteenth century, the crown of the Roman-German emperor went a-begging among petty native and foreign princes. Not until the middle of the fifteenth century did it become hereditary in the House of Habsburg, and so remained for nearly 400 years.

In the crushing disaster brought upon him by the victorious armies of the great Corsic, Francis II. abdicated as Emperor of Germany—to remain Emperor of Austria only—in 1806, over ten centuries after Charlemagne had been crowned by the Pope. For nearly sixty-five years there was no German empire.

From the downfall of Bonaparte to the year 1866 Germany, in a political sense, comprised all the states belonging to the German Confederation, including, and under the leadership of, the Austrian Empire.

The master-mind of Bismarck, one of the most successful statesmen of all times, early conceived the possibility, first, of Prussian supremacy in Germany, and, secondly, of a reunited empire; a possibility largely due to the wise and sober rule of the House of Hohenzollern. In 1866 the German Union was essentially modified, with the help of Italy, by the forcible ejection of Austria, the absorption of Hanover, together with other minor states, and the establishment of the North German Confederation under the guidance of Prussia. The dangers of a French attack, in 1870, had the immediate effect of rallying the hitherto recalcitrant southern states around Prussia. In the greatest war of modern times, the German armies, led by the masterly strategy of Moltke, compelled France to pay dearly for her unrighteous onslaught, and the dynasty of the Bonapartes met its ignominious end. The tradition connected with



SWABIANS.

the memory of Frederick Redbeard, the Hohenstaufen, came true, after seven centuries, when—in the hall of mirrors at Versailles, on the 18th of January, 1871, the 107th anniversary of his ancestor's coronation as first king—the German princes proclaimed the King of Prussia: William I., German Emperor; reëstablishing the old empire, now become a stronger and mightier power among the nations of the earth than ever.

Thus constituted, Germany may be said to include that portion of Central Europe in which the mass of the people are Teutonic in race and language. Parts of Switzerland, Austria, and Russia are in this sense German, although the name generally assumes a more restricted application. The inhabitants, including that part of Austria nationally detached, spring from two principal stocks—Teutonic, or German proper, and Slavs. The latter, who originally entered the country from the East, are found chiefly in Poland; along the northern, northwestern, and southwestern boundary of Hungary; in Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia; in parts of Styria, Carinthia and Carniola, and along the shores of Pomerania. Although of a common origin, they are known in different districts as Poles, Ruthenians, Czechs, Croats, Slovaks, Wends, etc. In Alsace and Lorraine, the "Reichsland," retaken after nearly two centuries from France, in 1871, a considerable portion of the

French inhabitants remain still reluctant to admit the logic of events and become loyal citizens of Germany; while in Istria and Southern Tyrol the Italian populace are chafing under Austrian rule, and awaiting an opportunity to join their kin under the flag of a united Italy; but with hardly another exception the German race occupies in one solid body all the balance of Germany and Austria proper. In Hungary the Magyars occupy the central part of the country, almost surrounded by Slavs and scattered German settlers; only to the southeast, and in the eastern and southern part of Transylvania the Roumanians dwell in more or less compact bodies. Bosnians, Herzegovinians, Servians, Turks, and some Albanians in Bosnia and the Herzegovina; Armenians, principally in the Bukovina and Northern Transylvania; the Szeklers and Saxon settlers in Transylvania; Gypsies, mostly in Hungary; a few Greeks in Dalmatia and elsewhere, and, finally, Jews scattered over the whole of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, most numerous in Galicia, complete the mosaic of races in the dual empire.

The language of the people is as diverse as its origin. German is spoken in numerous dialects, but may be divided into two great branches, High and Low German. The latter has a literature only in the *Platt-Deutsch* idiom. Otherwise the former is the only printed and written



ALSATIAN WOMAN.



language, and is spoken, with slight modifications of accent, by all the educated classes. The differences between the dialects of the common people are great. The purest High German is spoken in Hanover; the Pomeranian peasant, the Swabian farmer, the Bavarian or Tyrolean mountaineer, the cabman in Berlin or Vienna understands it, although it sounds hardly like his own tongue. The idioms of the Slavs are more sharply divided into different languages, besides several dialects; all,

however, are closely related to each other, and, though using Roman characters, to Russian. They may be divided into a northern and southern group, Polish and Czech being most prominent among the former, Servian and Croatian among the latter. Roumanian is a Latin language. Hungarian is a Mongolian idiom, bearing closer kinship to Asiatic tongues than to any spoken in Europe, with the exception of Turkish and Finnish, the only other languages on the continent not belonging to the Indo-German group, the great western branch of Sanskrit.

Much as the consolidation under one central power of the four kingdoms, six grand duchies, five duchies, seven principalities, and three free cities which, with the Reichsland, compose the German Empire, has magnified its prestige among nations, the stupendous armies deemed necessary to the assurance of peace, their consequent drain

upon the energies and purse-strings of the people, and the inevitable demoralization of agricultural and industrial pursuits attendant upon so vast a military equipment, augur ill for the future prosperity of the land, even in the event of political supremacy. Never were the intellectual traits of this remarkable people more strikingly displayed than at present when—as in the fields of art, literature, music, and science—the strength and genius once reserved to the gifted few have become disseminated throughout the country, as the records of universities and gymnasia attest. Shall it be peace or war with them?

It deserves mention that since 1871 Germany, which formerly had no foreign possessions, has begun to show a decided awakening of that colonizing spirit which has for centuries so largely influenced the foreign polity of nearly all other European nations, having succeeded, within a few years, in bringing under her control, or protectorate, considerable, and commercially important, portions of Africa and Oceania.

Among the many types worthy of note to be found in the united empire, may be mentioned the inhabitants of Würtemberg—a simple, picturesquely quaint people, strongly characterized by frugal habits and great industry—the Swabians, a hardy peasantry, proud of their descent and of ancient Stuttgart; Alsatians, and special features of life and thought common to Bavaria and the Tyrol.



BOSNIAN.

its fifteen, and of Hungary, with four, minor political sub-divisions, called provinces; also, the former Turkish provinces of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, put under Austrian administration by the treaty of Berlin,

but theoretically not yet an integral part of the empire. The two great parts of the monarchy, entirely independent of each other in all internal affairs, each one having its own parliament and cabinet, are united only in the person of the monarch—Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary—the army and navy, foreign representation, and that part of the financial administration affected by these two joint branches of the government.

United by wars and peaceful unions—"tu felix Austria nube"—under the House of Habsburg, and held together through centuries of internal vicissitudes and external attacks, the country has been true to its

monarchical traditions. Yet the imperial hauteure peculiarly marked in the Habsburg line has been largely compensated by episodes of generosity and liberal-mindedness on the part of the sovereign. The "divine right of kings" is still a pleasing fiction with the ruler of this as of other European states, but the intelligence of the people may be trusted in the direction of a progress in keeping with modern ideas, and through the liberties granted by a constitutional monarchy, may hope to achieve by parlia-



HUNGARIANS.

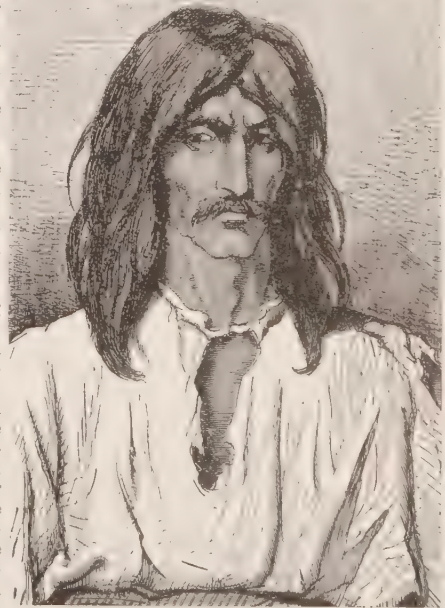
mentary means what has too often been gained only by revolution and bloodshed.

The Kingdom of Hungary has been called "Europe in miniature," on account of the great number of different nations included in its population, no fewer than fifteen types being represented within its borders. Its foremost people have, in common with other aspirants after democracy in Europe, been tried by all the vicissitudes of a struggle for freedom in the face of royal dissent; yet their courage has risen with defeat,

and, like the ancient Britons, they have been overcome rather than subjugated. Though crushed by the aid of a Russian army in 1848-49, Hungary, under the leadership of Kossuth, displayed in that desperate revolution the national strength and spirit which secured for her peace and internal freedom in 1867.

Of the many profoundly interesting subjects of ethnological study comprised in this complex nationality, none has provoked more critical controversy than the Gypsies, those mysterious nomads found in almost every quarter of the globe. The Hungarian type presents the general grace and animation elsewhere known, but in the particular of musical taste and acquire-

ments the Gypsies of the eastern provinces surpass those of Western Europe, eminent composers having deemed their folk-songs no unworthy themes of more elaborate treatment. The Magyars constitute the prevailing population—that remarkable race composing most of the Hungarian nobility as well as the shepherds, soldiers, and laborers, descendants of the brave Magyar warriors who, ten centuries ago, arrived, sword in hand, from the Asiatic steppes.



HUNGARIAN GIPSY.



Bohemia occupies a unique place among the Austrian provinces. Formerly a fief of Germany, it was raised from a duchy to a kingdom under the redoubtable Barbarossa, finally falling to the House of Austria, under the Archduke Ferdinand. Its people are mainly of Czech origin, passionately fond of music and generally brave and intelligent. Their present aim is to gain internal independence under a political arrangement similar to that which Hungary has secured for herself. Their claim for home rule is not the only feature that reminds the student of ethnology and sociology of the Irish race, vastly different as the origin and history of the two peoples are. The Jewish records recur to the first century of the Christian era, showing an early occupation of the country. Prague, the principal city, venerable and crowded with historical associations, derives special interest from its being the cradle of the Reformation and the grave of Tycho Brahe the astronomer.

**SWITZERLAND.** The Swiss nation began life with heroic resistance to oppression. As early as 105 B. C. it defeated a Roman army, slaying its leader, the Consul Lucius Cassius. In 1315 at Morgarten, and 1386 at Sempach, the Austrian legions were routed, and a century later the proud German armies were humbled by these hardy mountaineers. The peace and prosperity of the present confederation have in truth been won by a patriotism and valor seldom equaled in history.

Comprising twenty-two cantons, this small republic has become notable for the excellence of its administrative council, its tranquil devotion to the cause of education and popular advancement,



SWISS HARVESTER.

and the thrift and activity of its inhabitants. Doubtless the physical and geographical conditions of the country have contributed in no small degree to the maintenance of peace at home and abroad; yet the true secret of Switzerland's enviable position among the nations of Europe lies in the general intelligence, courage, and steadfast loyalty of her people. Surrounded by monarchical institutions, with the exception of France, her admirable diplomacy has enabled her to avoid foreign entanglements, while offering an asylum to the oppressed of all nations. Assailed by no foe, she rejoices in the happy state of stable equilibrium among the opposing forces pressing on every side.

The industry of the Swiss people is proverbial. Like the Scotch Highlanders and the agricultural peasantry of China, they suffer no spot of available land to withhold its increase. In a country so diversified with lofty mountain ranges and almost inaccessible heights, the labor of harvesting is often accompanied by perils which, save to the Alpine peasant, are unknown in Europe.

It is not within the scope of this work to dwell upon the grandeur of Swiss scenery, wherein nature seems to have exhausted her store of material loveliness in her endowment of this favored land, attaining ideal beauty and grandeur in Chamounix, Lake Leman, the Bernese Oberland, and the eternal snows that crown the summit of Mont Blanc—the loftiest in Europe, being 15,780 feet in height and visible at a distance of 130 miles.

Somewhat, perchance, of the sublimity of their abode has inspired their lives, creating in them the simple love of nature which, since the days of the Dorian shepherd, has well-nigh vanished among men. Certain is it that in education, finances foreign and domestic policy, and the happiness derived from the peaceful arts of husbandry, the Swiss Confederation has attained an enviable, though unpretentious, position among the nations of the world.

The capital, Berne, is one of the handsomest cities of Europe, built entirely of freestone, and remarkable for the arcades formed by many of its houses and for its numerous fountains, many of which are ornamented with curious sculpture.

which banished the Bourbon dynasty, recouped the disasters due to civil wars, and finally, under the inspiration of Mazzini's fiery eloquence, Garibaldi's sword, Cavour's address, and Victor Emanuel's patriotic devotion, restricted the papal power, silenced Austria, and created the united Italy of to-day.

In the present kingdom are included the large peninsula known as Italy proper, the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, and Elba—the scene of Bonaparte's first banishment—and upward of sixty minor islands: the latter of comparative unimportance. Notwithstanding the evident desire of the government to extend the limit of its dependencies, the efforts thus far made in this direction have met with indifferent success, colonial possessions being confined to the barren coast of the Afer, or Danakil, country on the Red Sea, and a few stations north of Bab el Mandel. Massowah, it may be added, chief port of Abyssinia, is, by permission of European powers, garrisoned by Italian troops.



MONT BLANC.



DANTE ALIGHIERI.

**ITALY.** The early history of Italy is that of Rome. With the decline of the great empire which had exerted so powerful an influence upon the Western world, came the barbaric invasions of the fifth century, destroying the last vestige of Latin supremacy. Then followed a period of Byzantine rule, in turn succeeded by an irruption of Lombards, who introduced Germanic feudal institutions and ushered in a period of strife covering many centuries. Meanwhile the spread of Christianity had exalted the prestige of the papal hierarchy, introducing a new element of discord in the adjustment of Italian politics and

diplomacy. Separate principalities were created—the source of endless intrigue and factional dispute—until the sack of Rome, in 1527, led to the Spanish-Austrian ascendancy; so that from 1530 to 1796 the Italians had no history of their own. Yet it was during these crucial epochs of her national life that Italy's imperishable love of art and letters found expression in the Renaissance. The autocratic sway of the first Napoleon ended with the victory of the allies, and the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, while failing to promote Italian unity, prepared the people for the later triumphs



NAPOLEON'S HOUSE, ELBA.



MICHAEL ANGELO BUONARROTI.





ITALIAN TYPES.

It may reasonably be maintained that the traveler who visits Italy in the expectation of finding the ancient Romans faithfully represented in the lineage of the present generation, will be speedily disenchanted. Powerful causes resulting in the repression of higher development, combined with a native indolence, aptly expressed in the characteristic *dolce*

*far niente* of the peninsula, have gone far to obliterate the virile type which once founded a colossal empire, compassed the known world with its conquests, and left to posterity an example of patriotism and civic virtue—and an art and literature as well—which have served as models for mankind. “We follow our fathers, but with lagging steps” (*sequimur patres, haud passibus æquis*), as Italy’s own poet sadly confesses of the degeneracy which even at the beginning of our era was apparent.

It must not be supposed, however, that, with the foregoing admission in deference to truth, the actual status of the Italian nation is wanting in progressive thought and action. Guided by the counsels of liberal statesmen, parliamentary reforms of moment to the national welfare have been achieved; public education and charitable enterprises have been sedulously encouraged, and the freedom and unity of the state secured by royal decree as well as by legislative enactment. The army and navy, moreover, have been placed upon a more available footing, although the burdens of taxation have thereby been greatly increased, and the imperial budget deficit assumed unfavorable proportions.

The physical and geographical features of the country are such that well-nigh every climate is embraced within its limits. In the northern

section elevated Alpine ranges furnish abundant watersheds for the irrigation of the fertile valleys traversed by the Po, the Adige, and their tributaries. A little farther south the Arno, fed by the numerous streams having their rise in the wooded Apennines, waters the plains of Tuscany, and from the same range, forming a central “divide” throughout the peninsula, innumerable currents descend, to find their way through flourishing towns and hamlets to the Adriatic and the Mediterranean.

These climatic resources, so varied in their influence, are especially favorable to the cultivation of cereals and the husbandry embracing viticulture and the production of fruit and vegetables. It was from the slopes of these sunny hills that the choicest wines of the Romans were supplied, and the fame of their olive-groves and gardens has not diminished with years. And here the rural life of the Italian peasantry is best seen and studied: an untroubled, happy existence, tranquil in its surroundings and full of simple content. Ignorant, it is true, are these picturesque *contadini*, superstitious in their customs and narrow in their religious faith; yet few features of an ideal peasant-life are wanting to complete the unaffected luxury of living.

In the proud record of Italy’s devotion to art, whether of literature, music, or sculpture, the northern provinces have founded a special title to supremacy. It was in Tuscan Italian that Dante composed the “Divine Comedy”—“that medieval miracle of song,” as Longfellow styles the poem; and in the schools of the great art center, Rome, and the beautiful capitals of the north, were reared those masters of painting whose genius is without a rival. In this region of Italy, too, in Milan, Florence, Venice, and many a town of less repute, the music of Italy has attained its highest culture and most signal triumphs. Yet the love of art may be said to be inherent in the Italian race; nor could the early Greek colonization produce other result. The almost unceasing broils and petty ambitions, and the antagonisms between state and church, or between signorial dignity and pontifical edicts, which have distressed the country, are evident in traces of popular unions and secret organizations—adopted also by clerical orders, as in the Tuscan Brothers of Misericordia—many of which exist, in a moribund state, at the present day.

The southern provinces, particularly the Neapolitan and Sicilian regions, have always been noted for their ardent love of liberty: not always tempered by reason, it is true, but of incalculable benefit to the ultimate unification of Italy. Multitudes of *lazzaroni* swarm in the larger cities, as in Naples and Syracuse, and the aspect of the people is far from encouraging; yet in times of trial this forbidding populace has more than once proved an effective bulwark against alien aggression, and from their ranks Garibaldi and Mazzini drew many of their most loyal followers.

Some indication of the proverbial indolence attributed to the Italian character is found in the national game of *mora*, in which the players are simply required to call out instantly the number of fingers displayed by the adversary as he rapidly extends them to match or complete a certain number. It is impossible to imagine a pastime requiring less exercise of brain and muscle. Yet this may be termed the national sport, being found wherever the peasantry congregate; and in the heat of this childish contest passions are often aroused which only a sanguinary issue can allay. A game almost as universal is *la boccia*, or bowls, frequent at wayside taverns and in suburban gardens during the long Sunday afternoons, when the Italian populace, like their Latin brethren in France and Spain, seek rest in happy recreation. Most diversions, however, are of a festive, holiday nature, the buoyancy and *insouciance* of the national life culminating in the gay carnival revels, enthusiastically celebrated throughout the land, especially in Rome, Venice, and Naples.



BROTHER OF MISERICORDIA.



SARDINIAN WOMAN.



To the steadfast loyalty of the House of Savoy the present kingdom of Italy largely owes its origin and stability. The Island of Sardinia



YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE FROM PIRRI, SARDINIA.

was the cradle of the monarchy, which speedily absorbed the duchies of the mainland and the principalities of Piedmont, known as the Sardinian States. The island inhabitants are a hardy race, of medium height and dark complexion, generally indolent, yet possessing many amiable traits, being of a lively disposition, hospitable, and strong in their family attachments—the latter feature connected with the serious blot in their character, the *vendetta*, according to which, as in Corsica, an imputation upon name or honor must be effaced in blood. Fortunately this barbarous custom is becoming obsolete. Interesting types of peasantry are found in the neighborhood of Cagliari (Pirri), Oristano, and Sassari, but as a rule the inhabitants are ignorant and inactive; and although excellent crops are produced here and there, the numerous miasmatic regions render the soil and climate unfavorable to agriculture.

Far different is the northern shore of Italy, once included in the kingdom of Sardinia. This is the famous Riviera, a narrow strip bordering the Gulf of Genoa, extending from Nice to Spezia, which, with the background of picturesque mountain heights and a marine view of unequalled loveliness, forms a succession of landscapes of surpassing charm, shared, even in this land of beauty, only by the Bay of Naples.

In this neighborhood lies the diminutive principality of Monaco, occupying a few square miles, possessing, in brief, the most perfect climate in Western Europe (celebrated by the Latin poet Lucan), a patron saint (Dexaut), and, in its gaming-tables, facilities for more human misery than can elsewhere be found upon the continent. It is fortunate that since the closing of gambling-places in Germany in 1872, especially at Baden-Baden, Monte Carlo, the famous resort of Monaco, remains the only licensed spot of corruption in Europe.

It is difficult to speak briefly of Italian cities—many of them crowded with historical and artistic associations. "All roads lead to Rome,"

whose centuries of glory survive in innumerable monuments, whose gigantic cathedral draws to its marvelous aisles pilgrims of all creeds and races to witness this crown of architectural genius and see in its splendid dome the work of the great Angelo and the flower of the Italian Renaissance.

Northward lies Florence, traversed by the River Arno and set in an amphitheater of lovely hills. Here lived and wrought many of those Italian masters who have left in palaces and galleries the enduring records of their achievement, and whose fame has made their country preëminent among nations in the realm of art. The campanile of the Duomo, or principal cathedral, affords a fine panorama of the city and its environs; in the Uffizi and the gallery of the Pitti Palace are compositions by Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, Correggio, Guido, and other masters; the Cathedral of Santa Croce contains the dust of Buonarroti, Galileo, Machiavelli, and Alfieri, and in every quarter of the city exquisite gardens embellish the chief palaces and a lavish use of ornament adorns the public buildings, all contributing to render Florence beautiful beyond other Tuscan, if not Italian, cities.

Venice, rising from her hundred isles, is unique among European capitals in that there are in place of streets innumerable canals—the only available thoroughfares. Here, too, art has reigned for centuries



ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL, ROME.

supreme, and everywhere the visitor discerns some shape of beauty to delight the eye and imagination.

"Lotteries," authorized and indeed supervised by the government, as in Spain, prove an irresistible attraction to the Italians, all classes of society being infected with the mania for gambling; and it may be said that, whatever be the moral aspect of the institution, these enterprises are at least free from fraud.

Altogether, the Italian people, effusive and ardent in their love of liberty, gracious in their hospitality, artistic above all in their tastes and habits of life, present an attractive picture to the unprejudiced observer. To forecast the results of policies such as the participation in the recent triple alliance, for instance, is extremely hazardous; nor is it at all clear how far the present restrictions upon the papal authority will endure. Yet Italy is advancing by degrees—*appur si muove*—and much may be expected of the government and people in the way of political and educational progress.

It is strange indeed that among the vine-clad hills on the eastern slope of the Apennines, where the soft influences of nature and climate invited only languid repose, there should have arisen centuries ago a diminutive state sprung from an exceptionally vigorous and aggressive



VENICE, FROM THE CAMPANILE.



desire for freedom. This singular community, the Republic of San Marino, comprising 8,000 inhabitants, occupying an area of scarcely thirty square miles, throughout the most turbulent periods of Italian history has happily escaped the covetousness of kings and emperors or bravely defied their encroachments. Issuing triumphant from the petty feuds and intrigues accompanying the medieval wars of the kingdom, in 1740 the democratic form of the government was securely guaranteed against further assault.

Malta, although subject to England, may properly be mentioned here as a neighbor to Italy. The chief port, Valetta, is of interest to travelers, and the people, although uncomfortably crowded and averse to British rule, show traces of enlightenment. The strategic importance of the island is manifest.



HARBOR OF VALETTA, MALTA.

**GREECE.** The geographical divisions of Greece include the Northern Provinces, Peloponnesus, the islands of the Ægean and Ionian seas, and the larger part of Thessaly. The country is exceedingly rugged, and the coast-line, being broken by numerous gulfs and inlets, is of great extent. The mountainous regions, containing summits varying from 3,000 feet to 8,000 feet in height, are of considerable length, and the valleys are well watered, though comparatively unproductive.

The ancient history of Greece is involved in obscurity, notwithstanding the profound researches of scholars and the remarkable erudition brought to the question of its origin and early development. The primitive inhabitants, classed under the common name of Pelasgi, appear to have been expelled by a people from the east, the Hellenes of historians, the date of their incursion being placed at 1384 B. C. Until the period of the Trojan War, two centuries later, we discover no record of this "Heroic Age." Only in the Homeric poems commemorating the siege of Troy do

we find the mythical character of these oriental invaders more clearly portrayed. Several centuries later Greece assumes importance as a collection of independent states, in all of which, save Sparta, a republican form of government was established.

To the American who peruses thoughtfully the masterly papers included in the "Federalist," especially those of Hamilton, the period which ensued, 490-336 B. C., is of peculiar interest, the arguments respecting the dangers no less than the advantages of democracy being frequently drawn from this brilliant and instructive epoch of Grecian history. Preyed upon by internal dissensions, the republics were soon plunged in almost incessant warfare, until the Persian invasion compelled them to unite against the common enemy. The courage and patriotism beginning with Marathon and ending with the complete repulsion of the Persian armies



GREEK TYPE.

secured to Greece the freedom and repose which for a brief century or so was attended by the richest development of art and literature the world has seen—the age of Pericles, the patron of all that has inspired mankind to view with admiration the Greek attainment in letters, oratory, sculpture, and architecture. Athens, of all Greek cities, became the pride and glory of the land; and to her fostering care of the arts was due their supremacy at this remarkable period, while the highest achievements in political, intellectual, and social life were reflected in her splendid civilization.

The league formed against a foreign foe, however, was to dissolve amid the luxurious ease engendered by victory; and the process of degeneracy, once begun, advanced by imperceptible stages, yet with fatal celerity. The Peloponnesian War and the Spartan and Theban ascendancies revealed anew the weakness which threatened the state. A tendency to disintegration was followed by open rivalries between the states and unscrupulous means of individual aggrandizement, even so far as an appeal to foreign aid. Meanwhile, upon the outskirts of the country, Philip of Macedon was maturing plans for the destruction of Hellenic nationality, and a brief interval only elapsed ere his son Alexander had possessed himself of the distracted land, maintaining sway till the Roman conquest, 146 B. C. The spirit of independence which had animated the people was at last hopelessly broken, and they were ready to be handed

over from master to master without the semblance of a struggle. Succeeding the Roman subjugation, Venetians and Turks fought for possession of the country, and in 1718 the highest honor Greece could claim was that of being a Turkish province.

With the year 1821, when, through Ottoman misrule, the condition of Greece had reached its lowest limit of degradation, came the regenerating spirit of independence which, encouraged by European powers, resulted in the formation of the present kingdom.

In recent years much light has been thrown upon the earlier history of Greece by the indefatigable labors of the archæologist Dr. Heinrich Schliemann, whose researches among the sites of the most memorable events of the Homeric Epics have revealed ruins of an ancient city at Hissarlik, plausibly claimed as ancient Troy, besides innumerable evidences of a civilization covering neolithic and bronze periods; while, as the excavations reached a still greater depth, traces of still earlier settlements indicated an epoch marked by higher culture and a knowledge of the arts closely analogous to recognized monuments of Grecian antiquity. At Mycenæ, Tiryns, and other points Dr. Schliemann's investigations have proved equally interesting, disputed details of history being elucidated by many revelations made within the area of his explorations. It must be borne in mind in this connection



ALBANIAN WOMAN.





THE ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS.

## TURKEY IN EUROPE AND THE BALKAN STATES.

A clear understanding of the political status affecting the Danubian principalities and the smaller divisions of territory once embraced in the Ottoman Empire is essential to an intelligent study of oriental geography. In accordance with the stipulations embodied in the treaty of Berlin, 1878, guaranteed by the powers, Turkey waived all claim to suzerainty over Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, and Thessaly; Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro acquired their independence; while Bosnia and Herzegovina were committed to the administration of Austria, and the island of Cyprus was ceded to England. There remain, then, of Turkish dominions in Europe little more than 60,000 square miles, comprising the

provinces of Albania, Monastir, and Salonika, the latter containing within its limits the seat of Ottoman government, Constantinople—a circumstance which, bringing European Turkey into more immediate relation with continental interests, renders this portion of the empire by far the most important.

The complicated system of mountain chains and rivers, which marks the physical nature of the country, results in great productivity of the soil. For the cultivation of ordinary cereals no part of the world is more admirably adapted, although the actual tillage bears a slight proportion to the capacities of the land. The

truth is, the Ottoman Empire is, as it has been for centuries, oppressed with the burden of political intrigue, corruption, and misgovernment, which allows small scope for the material development of the land, and has brought upon the nation an ineffaceable odium, expressed in Gortchakoff's appellation of the sultan, "the sick man of the East," and the withering contempt of another statesman, "the unspeakable Turk."



TURKISH LADY.

The history of the Ottoman race is one of constant struggle with adversity. From the remotest periods they appear scattered over certain extensive tracts of Asia, composed of several tribes, among which the Osmanlis are regarded the precursors of the present stock. Mongols and Byzantine Greek enemies were overthrown, and, journeying westward, the victorious Orkhan was soon master of Asia Minor, assuming the title of Padishah and naming the gate of his palace the "High and Sublime Porte." In 1453 Mohammed II. took Constantinople, and later Selim I. conquered Egypt, Syria, and Palestine, securing Mecca, thereby enlarging and consolidating the empire, which under his son, Soliman the

Magnificent, attained its greatest splendor. Then came the period of decadence, accompanied by Russian aggressions, resulting in the status of sufferance, in which to-day Turkey may be said to exist rather by the resultant forces of European jealousies and mutual toleration than by inherent power. The chronic desire of Russia for the possession of Constantinople received a severe check in the Crimean war, but the efforts of foreign powers to bolster up the moribund empire have been counterbalanced by a series of disastrous reigns, the final result of which it is not impossible to foresee.

The various elements of Turkish population present none of the kindred features contributing to form a national character. The Osmanli Turks, the dominant race, seldom engage in agriculture, although proprietors of the greater part of the soil, preferring to fill the civil and military offices. Replenishing their harems from other races, they form



ALBANIAN.

that many of the most important discoveries of archaeological moment in the annals of Greece and Italy have occurred within a comparatively modern period.

The population of Greece remains largely Hellenic, and the common language, Romaic, resembles the ancient tongue. The manners and customs of the people are readily traceable to those of their distinguished ancestry, modified only by centuries of bondage which has left its deplorable impress upon the character of the race. Among foreign elements the Albanians form the larger and more important portion, being in courage equal to the Greeks and in many traits their superiors—as, for example, in open-heartedness and candor as opposed to the Greek cunning and duplicity. In their haughty disdain of women they are far below the civilization of those who made Minerva the tutelary goddess of Athens, and throughout later generations have been characterized by that deference to the sex which is of itself a criterion of moral and intellectual advancement. The single instance of heroism displayed by Greek women during the siege of Missolonghi in 1826 justifies the position accorded to them at the present day.

It is impossible here to dwell upon the wonders of Grecian art, which, whether in sculpture or architectural design, seemed almost to exhaust the expression of the noble and beautiful. Among the countless monuments, whose ruins even reveal the exquisite grace and symmetry of the original creation, mention should be made of the Acropolis of Athens, the citadel dedicated to Pallas Athene, which, in dismantled loveliness, stands without a rival in classic architecture. It was a peculiarity of the Greek mind that it loved beauty in art or nature for its own sake, the esthetic faculty of the imagination being cultivated through association with the purest models in the drama and in lyric poetry—inspired by a pastoral simplicity of life and a refined sensibility to natural impressions. If in later times Alexandria became the fountain-head of intellectual life, during the period of artistic preëminence Attica and its neighborhood were the source of the highest ideals and the most perfect performance. In a sense, indeed, it may be asserted that modern Greece lives in the grandeur and supremacy of the past.



at present a heterogeneous mixture with little of the ancient stock in its composition, the masses, however, being still distinguished by fanaticism, ferocity, and Asiatic indolence, as well as by good nature, frankness, and hospitality. From the temperance of the Turk, it should be said, the Christian world might well derive a salutary lesson: the highest enjoyment of effeminacy being limited to baths and coffee-rooms, with the accessories of moderate opium and tobacco. Although of phlegmatic temperament, they are ardent and demonstrative in their love of children, and the domestic affections are strikingly portrayed in their touching regard for the dead and the care bestowed upon their resting-places.

In view of the prevailing effeminacy of civil life, the valor of the Turkish soldiery is remarkable. This was strikingly displayed during the Russo-Turkish war of 1876, especially at the siege of Plevna, where the Russian forces threw themselves ineffectually upon the sultan's battalions. Doubtless this obstinate courage, amounting to temerity, is largely due to Moslem fanaticism and the fatalistic reliance upon the Supreme Being which characterize that faith. Allied to this is the adventurous daring of the Albanians, and a natural hardihood derived from their mountain residence, and the hazardous yet frequent occupation of highway robbery, shared by their Hellenic neighbors and the brigands of Italy.



MOSQUE OF ST. SOPHIA, CONSTANTINOPLE.

The city of Constantinople is among the most stately and interesting of Continental capitals. The streets swarm with representatives of all nations, and here the oriental languor and luxury pervade all classes of the people. Of the many public and private edifices, the palace of the sultan and the Mosque of Saint Sophia are the most imposing. The latter is the oldest Christian church in existence, having been converted into a mosque only about the middle of the sixteenth century. Its interior is very beautiful, being richly ornamented with mosaics and arabesques of exquisite design together with varied Mohammedan devices. It seems a trivial fact to add that this magnificent city is the paradise of dogs, which, as public scavengers, are here protected by the community, their litters being never destroyed. By an invidious and by no means complimentary distinction Christians are denied the shelter accorded to these unsightly brutes.

The Dardanelles, or ancient Hellespont, the narrow channel connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Grecian Archipelago, is of great importance politically, being strongly fortified both on the European and Asiatic shores. The strait is but a mile in width and the current is extremely rapid. From a point near Abydos, Leander, of poetic fame, is said to have crossed to visit Hero—a swimming feat repeated in modern times by Lord Byron. Here also occurred the memorable passages of Xerxes and Alexander, during their invasions of Greece and Persia. The spot is of immediate and absorbing interest in its relation to the possibility of a Russian fleet emerging from the Black Sea, and has been the subject of frequent protocols and diplomatic consideration.

By decree proclaimed at Bucharest, in 1861, the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia were united in the kingdom of Roumania. In 1877 the people declared independence from Turkey—an act sanctioned by the Congress of Berlin, in 1878. The form of government is liberal, all persons of age paying taxes enjoying the electoral franchise. The language of the country is a Latin dialect, mingled with a Slavonic ele-

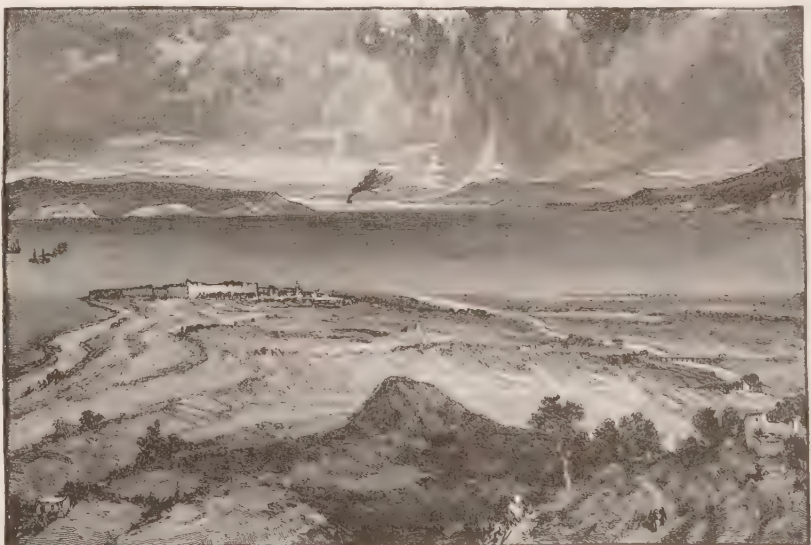
ment, and was introduced by the Roman colonists in the time of the emperor Trajan. The inhabitants, though composed of many nationalities, are more or less homogeneous. Of the total population of Roumania 70 per cent are employed in agriculture. The vine is extensively cultivated; a few unimportant industries supply a meager revenue, and the navigation of the Danube, under certain restrictions, aids in the prosperity of the country. The natives are a lively, intelligent, and hospitable people, but, being easily impressed, are difficult to rule. The women are remarkably handsome; yet society is not advanced, the provision for public education being wholly inadequate. Bucharest, the capital, is a poorly regulated town, scarcely meriting the Roumanian title, "City of Pleasure." The reign of Prince Charles, however, has been accompanied by a luxury and ostentation rather in keeping with Western tastes, the higher classes affecting the manners and gay life of the French capital.

The kingdom of Servia is about the size of Switzerland, and occupies the region between the Western Balkans and the Illyrian Mountains. The struggle to throw off the Turkish yoke lasted from 1815 to 1829, the independence of the nation forming an article of the treaty of Berlin. Scenes of violence and bloodshed have attended the accession of reigning sovereigns, and there is little in the character of the people to engage the interest of the civilized world. Agriculture and manual labor being distasteful to the masses, it follows that barely one-sixth of the productive soil is under cultivation. The exports consist mainly of swine, immense herds of which roam the forests covering the mountainous region. Cotton and flax are spun by hand and woven in domestic looms; the mineral resources of the kingdom have never been properly developed, and only recently have even tolerable means of transport been established. The capital, Belgrade, the only town of importance, was long the object of desire and contention on the part of Turks and Austrians.

By the treaty of Berlin, in 1878, Bulgaria was created a principality, owing suzerainty to the Sublime Porte. In 1886 Eastern Roumelia was included, subject to the conditions established by the aforesaid congress. The Bulgarians are a mixed race, indolent, and barely beginning to progress under the influences of civilization. The land is capable of growing large quantities of wheat and maize, besides being suitable for extensive pasturage. The character of the people, however, makes development of natural resources exceedingly slow. Sophia, the capital, contains about 30,000 inhabitants, and there are several minor communities.

The Roumelians are of gentler character, more given to agriculture and specially devoted to cultivating the rose fields of the Balkan base, from the produce of which the famous "attar" is made. Philippopolis, founded by Philip of Macedon, is a flourishing town; Burgas, on the Black Sea, being the principal Roumelian port. The autonomy of the country is somewhat more limited than that of Bulgaria.

Montenegro, using the Venetian title, was the first portion of the Balkans to acquire independence of Turkish rule. Although accessions were gained through the Berlin treaty, the population of the entire country numbers scarcely one-quarter of a million. Like Bulgaria, the principality is subject to conditions of freedom imposed by the powers. The people are semi-barbarous, extremely warlike, and influenced at times by ungovernable passions. The government resides in the comparatively unlimited will of the reigning prince, who inhabits the only slightly structure of the small capital, Cetinje. As a remuneration for services rendered during the Crimean war, the Russian government contributes the sum of 48,000 rubles annually to the national treasury. The general condition of the country is best defined by negation—there are no banks; no official returns of revenue and expenditure; there exists no standing army, though all men capable of bearing arms are soldiers; there is no poor-relief and no judicial statistics, crime being rare; finally, there is no commerce, and barely sufficient agriculture to support life.



THE DARDANELLES.



**RUSSIA.** A succinct idea of the extent of Russia's domain may be gathered from the statement that her aggregate possessions comprise one-seventh of the land surface of the globe, the total population being estimated at 124,000,000 inhabitants. This vast empire includes the grand divisions European Russia, Poland, Finland, Caucasus, Central Asia, and Siberia, all subject to the absolute will of the reigning monarch, the only organic limits to whose authority relate to the succession—hereditary, with preference to the male line—and the faith of the royal family, which must be that of the orthodox Greek Church. A form of government so closely resembling an absolute despotism is an anomaly among the civilized nations of the world; and it is with a view to extort from the czar the privileges of a written constitution or the unwritten law of a limited monarchy that the secret power of nihilism has assumed organization and force. Such a spirit of revolution, though far more temperate in its methods, wrung from King John of England the inestimable benefits of Magna Charta; and wherever the rights of the people have been abrogated by monarchical authority, the reaction of popular sentiment, expressed either through legislative action or open revolt, has generally proved favorable to enlarged liberties and promotion of the public weal.

Previous to the middle of the ninth century the annals of Russia are largely traditional. At that time the Baltic freebooter, Rurik, acquired the country about Novgorod, repelling the barbarous tribes who had hitherto possessed the land. Somewhat more than a century later Vladimir the Great, embracing Christianity, assumed the title of grand duke—afterward replaced by that of czar—and with his reign commenced a remarkably prosperous era. His death, however, was the signal for internal feuds, resulting in the subjection of the country to the sway of Tartar khans and two centuries and a half of humiliating bondage. Novgorod alone, during this disastrous period, retained its republican independence, attaining signal importance by its extensive commerce, its prestige being illustrated by the Russian proverb, "Who can gainsay the gods and the great Novgorod?" To this day the annual fairs for which the city is noted perpetuate its mercantile wealth.

The victories of Ivan, near the close of the fifteenth century, ended the Tartar domination. This able monarch added to the national territory, defeating the Poles and Lithuanians and capturing Novgorod and its enormous treasure. Despotism in internal affairs, his splendid exploits in behalf of the nation entitle him to be regarded as the founder of the Russian Empire. With the opening of the seventeenth century begins the rule of the Romanoff dynasty and the further aggrandizement of national domain. Peter the Great followed—a man of extraordinary genius and power, under whose control the discordant elements of national life were molded to the will of the sovereign; conquests of great importance consolidated the realm and widened its influence among nations, and the founding of the city of St. Petersburg gave to Russia a western seaport as well as a stately capital. Scarcely less brilliant in its military record was the epoch which ensued, conspicuous in its annals being the intriguing yet astute Catherine II. Wars and disaster became frequent, entanglements with foreign nations crippled the national resources, while each succeeding monarch sought to extend his dominions at every cost—a hereditary policy never abandoned, and which the reverses of the Crimea and the Russo-Turkish conflict have been powerless to subdue. One noble act, the emancipation of the serfs, in 1861, belongs

to the later Russian epoch. It is a sad commentary upon the fanaticism of regicides that the wise and gentle Alexander II. should have been their victim.

The Russian population is heterogeneous alike in character and origin. The preponderating element is Aryan, of which 81 per cent is Slav.

Forty languages or dialects are spoken in the country, French being chosen as the medium of court and diplomatic relations.

It is scarcely possible to imagine a more rigid classification of society than that which marks the distinctions between the established grades of Russian population, for the perpetuity of which elaborate laws provide.

The chief divisions comprise, in order of precedence, the clergy, nobility, merchants, and peasants—*moujiks*.

Each of these is governed by stringent conditions—the clergy being divided into regular and secular; the nobility classified according to birth, or civil and military service, the rank

extending to the lowest army grade; the merchants or burghers forming separate guilds, and the peasantry, subject to the most rigorous surveillance, and, notwithstanding the provision for freeholders accomplished by the late Alexander's emancipation act, little raised above the lot of serfs, the results of enfranchisement having been far from satisfactory in their economical aspect, while unquestionably mitigating the severity of a terrible bondage.

The ethnographical division of the people, generally speaking, may be said to include two great branches, the Caucasian and the Mongolian. The former is represented by the Slavs, Germans, Finns, Greeks, and Jews; the latter by the Tartars and Kalmucks, occupying the south-east steppes, but having lost many of their distinctive features through intermarriage with Caucasian varieties. A subdivision of the Slavic population embraces Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, Lettes, etc., of which the Russians proper—Great, Little, and White—constitute the body of the people, or about 40,000,000.

Notwithstanding the absolutism of the government, religious toleration in Russia exists in a marked degree. The state church naturally predominates, and is characterized by imposing ceremonials and stated feasts, in which the czar and the higher nobility participate. The monasteries are immensely wealthy, occupying nearly 3,000 square miles of land, and possessing an annual revenue of 9,000,000 rubles. The archimandrite, or abbot, is an august personage of great importance in the management of ecclesiastical affairs, and wielding almost exclusive control over the laity committed to his care. The recent persecution of Jews in Russia, of which the great Hebrew bankers of Europe have taken significant cognizance in monetary reprisals, arose not so much from aversion to their religious faith as from economical causes—like the treatment of prisoners in Siberia, concerning which much has been said and written of late, it is difficult to form a correct opinion from the data, often prejudiced or insufficient, relating to the subject. Yet the story of Siberia has been too often related by eye-witnesses not to leave an enormous balance of cruelty and injustice righteously laid to the government's account. Exaggerated and discolored statements aside, this systematic scorn of an equitable administration of justice is sufficient to stamp Russia not only as the most despotic, but most barbarous, of civilized nations.



ARCHIMANDRITE.



RUSSIAN MOUJIKS.



A sketch of Russia should include the dark chapter of its history, recording the dismemberment and final absorption of Poland. First

raised to the rank of a kingdom by the Emperor of Germany in 1025, this unhappy country encountered its primary disaster in the futile policy which impaired the unity of the kingdom by royal division of its territory among several heirs. Internal dissensions further embarrassed the realm until in 1308 the discordant elements were fused, through the address of a monarch whose merits were eclipsed only by those of his son Casimir. Later, a desire to inaugurate a new line of succession in the person of Hedwig, daughter of Louis of Hungary, led to the propitiatory, yet fatal, measure of investing the nobility with powers well-nigh coequal with sovereign prerogatives. Upon the extinction of the dynasty thus founded, the gentry, relying upon the privileges improvidently accorded to them, assembled, with a host of armed followers, in Warsaw, and forcibly compelled the candidate to the throne to sign the constitution, *pacta conventa*, an instrument skillfully devised to confirm the pretensions of the privileged class. Not only was the crown elective by them, but no law could be enacted in the parliament of nobles if one single member exercised his right of veto against it.

From this moment the fate of Poland was sealed. The most brilliant sovereign who ascended the throne under the vicious system now firmly established was John Sobieski, whose timely aid saved Vienna from falling into the hands of the Turks, in 1683, rendering an inestimable service to Christian civilization; yet even before his accession schemes of dismemberment were rife, and the enemies of the realm availed themselves of the opportunities offered to them by the anarchy which ensued with each new election.

The first partition took place in 1772, depriving Poland of one-third of her territory, which was divided among Russia, Austria, and Prussia. In 1792 Russia and Prussia seized additional portions of the dismembered empire, and in 1793, after the heroic struggle for independence under the leadership of Kosciuszko had been crushed, Poland ceased to exist.

Then followed the despair of the people, lightened for a moment by the illusory hope of Bonaparte's aid, the new subjects of the Czar finding a much harder master than those that came under the rule of the neighboring powers.

With each struggle for liberty Russia tightened her grasp, until the revolution of 1830 resulted in the abolishment of some remaining national privileges, putting Russian Poland on the footing of a province of the great empire of the North. Under such iron rule the Poles in Russia are chafing to-day, the position of their brethren in Germany and, still more, in Austria, being, comparatively, an enviable one.

The causes of the decline and ruin of Poland were inherent; yet never were the aspirations of a brave, though deluded, people more ruthlessly crushed than in the subjugation which blotted from the map of Europe the last traces of Polish independence.



COSSACK.

Among the many Russian types, none is more marked than the Cossack. This formidable horseman has been known for centuries as a light-armed trooper whose wonderful quickness of ear, agility, and intelligence have combined to render him a redoubtable enemy in the field. The first Napoleon experienced his skill and prowess during the fatal retreat from Moscow, and as frontier guardsmen the service of Cossack cavalry is invaluable to the empire.

Finland is remarkable physically in being more abundantly supplied with water than any other country in the world, its lakes occupying about 12 per cent and its marshes 20 per cent of the total area. The country was probably settled near the close of the seventh century; and previous to the introduction of Christianity, about 1150, there is little worth noting in its history, the people being pagans, whose only religion was a mythological deification of nature. During the twelfth century the warlike and restless character of the nation became manifest in frequent incursions into Sweden, finally repressed only by force of arms and the formal incorporation of the country in the Swedish kingdom. The struggles for possession against Russian and Danish cupidity gradually led to the crisis in which Peter the Great accomplished the absorption of Finland in the Russian Empire, notwithstanding the heroic resistance of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. The Finns have always been noted for agricultural pursuits, the country being regarded by Sweden its most important granary. Prominent among the resources of the land are its valuable quarries, especially of granite, one monolith from the latter, 12 feet in diameter and 84 feet long, forming the obelisk erected in memory of Alexander I. at St. Petersburg.

The Russian people in their highest development exhibit the qualities of a gifted race. In almost every department of the arts and sciences they have risen to distinction—in literature, music, painting, sculpture, astronomy, and chemistry, and in industries requiring rare technical knowledge, such as the working of gold and silver. The wealth and luxury of the upper classes tend to encourage esthetic talent, and through the patronage of the nobility the guild of artisans has acquired respect and importance.

Of the many important cities of the empire, St. Petersburg, the capital, founded by Peter the Great in the eighteenth century, is by far the most notable. The general plan of this brilliant metropolis, the extensive promenades which line the Neva, the splendor of its Winter Palace and other edifices of public interest, and the animation of its fashionable thoroughfares form an engaging picture of the brighter side of imperial life and manners. History shows that the shadows of the scene—the corruption of court circles and the under-current of popular discontent, expressed in inebriated despair, nihilism, and murder—are dismal enough.

Moscow, the ancient capital of the realm, is remarkable for its monuments of antiquity, especially the Kremlin, or citadel, a vast inclosure containing, among other objects of note, the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, where lie the remains of the early czars; the Church of the Annunciation, the floor of which is paved with jaspers, agates, and carnelians; the gilded tower of Ivan Veliki; the *Czar Kolokol*, "king of bells," the largest bell in the world, besides several palaces, and an arsenal surrounded by the magnificent trophy of 850 cannon taken from the French.

Who can forecast the development of Russia? With a total war-footing of more than two and one-half million troops, an irresponsible monarch, a discontented populace, and the dogma of hereditary aggression as a ruling motive of imperial action, dare we augur peace?



THE KREMLIN, MOSCOW.



**SWEDEN AND NORWAY, AND DENMARK.** By the treaty of Kiel, 1814, Denmark ceded Norway to the King of Sweden. The cession, not being acceptable to the Norwegians, was boldly resisted, until the force of Swedish arms and the moral suasion of the foreign powers compelled the ratification of the union, formally promulgated



NORWEGIANS.

in 1815, with the charter proviso that the separate governments, constitutions, and legal codes of the two nations should receive due recognition.

Thus constituted under one sovereign as a dual monarchy, the only one besides Austria-Hungary, Sweden and Norway embrace the entire northwestern peninsula of Europe, often termed Scandinavia, bounded by the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia on the east, and the North Sea and Arctic Ocean on the west. The former possession of the Island of St. Bartholomew, West Indies, terminated, in 1875, by its sale to France.

The earliest records of Scandinavian life are shrouded in mystery or embodied in fragmentary *sagas*, a series of epic poems, derived partly from historical sources, but oftener from legendary folk-lore transmitted through many generations. The probability is that two great peoples, Swedes and Goths, both of Teutonic origin, first inhabited the land, being, in part, of the same race which participated in the disruption of the Roman Empire. The chronicle of the exploits performed by the doughty Vikings is of thrilling interest, and connects the epochs of Biorn with the more authentic history of Eric and Olaf and the English missionary Siegfried.

Early in the fourteenth century a powerful character appeared in the person of Margaret II., the "Semiramis of the North," whose reign was marked by signal victories of arms and extension of political power. A long period of warfare ensued, with the usual vicissitudes attending the development of European nations, the highest successes of Swedish diplomacy and arms being achieved during the remarkable career of Gustavus Adolphus, during the first half of the seventeenth century.

Later, Charles XII. revived the military glory of his foremost predecessors, although his exceeding ambition ended disastrously for the realm. Peace came at last, however, and having been rewarded for her assistance in overthrowing the first Napoleon by the concession of Norway, the united countries have steadily progressed in the arts, sciences, commerce,

and many industries peculiar to the kingdom, while their colonists, especially in the United States, have prospered and added material wealth to the land of their adoption.

The climate of Northern Europe generally, owing to a number of meteorological influences, is much milder than that of the corresponding latitudes of the Western Hemisphere. This applies very notably to the Scandinavian peninsula, particularly to Norway, the tempering influence of the Gulf Stream making itself directly felt along the coast.

In the more southerly portions the enchanting scenery afforded by fertile valleys surrounded by snow-capped summits, and the peaceful aspect of pastoral life, recall the charm of Switzerland. The grandeur of the fiords, especially in Norway, and the gorgeous sunset tints and prismatic effects of glacier and iceberg, render a visit to this far region strangely impressive. Thousands of tourists, not a few of them Americans, yearly extend their summer trip to the North Cape, the northernmost point of the continent, to witness from its summit the grandeur of a midnight sun.

Many other celestial and meteorological phenomena of the far North are of surpassing beauty and interest. Here the *aurora borealis* attains a breadth and splendor unknown in southern regions, and here, during the inland journeys, the magical effects of *mirage* present pictures of reindeer feeding in some remote valley or near the coast, or on warm, sunny days vessels, actually below the horizon, appear floating in mid-air by the strong refraction of the atmosphere.

With the Norsemen is identified a momentous interest to Americans in the probable discovery of their country by these brave adventurers as early as the beginning of the eleventh century, when Lief, son of Eric, it is claimed, landed upon the shores of New England. The history of the country prior to and during the Revolution, including the settlements of Delaware and Pennsylvania, instance the energy of Swedish colonial enterprise—a spirit of industry and patriotism being prominent traits of this desirable immigration.

In their native country the Scandinavians present a variety of peasant types, exhibiting unusual intelligence, so that, it has been authoritatively stated, out of a thousand Swedes it would be difficult to find one who can not read. The number of schools is very large in proportion to the population, and in all public institutions and universities education is free. In the field of science the nation has taken high rank, and proficiency in mechanical arts is remarkable among all classes of people. The titular nobility is considerable, and there is in official society a pronounced aristocratic element; yet the habits and manners of the general people are simple and democratic, the most serious defect in their daily lives being an inordinate and widely diffused indulgence in spirituous liquors, a failing common, together with its attendant crimes, to the Russian and Norwegian peasantry as well.

Although assimilating closely in many characteristics, there are points of difference between the Swedish and Norwegian peoples, sufficiently obvious to an attentive student of national life. The latter, for example, are to-day, as they have ever been, eminently a sea-faring race, making excellent sailors and proving themselves worthy descendants of those who under their famous sea-kings equipped powerful fleets and spread the terror of their name over all the shores of northern Europe. The fisheries, especially in the neighborhood of Finmark and off the Lofoden Islands, are of great importance, the annual catch of cod reaching nearly 30,000,000, being second only to that of mackerel near the Norwegian coast. Extensive shark fisheries, moreover, are carried on in the Arctic



MIRAGE.



Ocean, besides the pursuit of walrus and seal, the aggregate profit amounting to a considerable sum.

Turning to the Swedes, we perceive a higher intellectual life, a salient feature of which is devotion to science, especially botany, in which study the nation has taken the highest rank, the system of Linnaeus, notwithstanding its superseding by modern classification, having laid the foundation of true botanical knowledge, its nomenclature being scarcely changed since his day and the scene of his labors, the University of Upsal, maintaining its fame as a seat of learning.

The Lapps and Finns are, ethnologically, among the most puzzling races of the globe, Caucasian and Mongolian being mingled in their features and character. The former inhabit a most forbidding region, consisting either of rugged mountains covered with perpetual snow, or vast, monotonous tracts of moorland waste. Yet, confined as they are almost within the Arctic Circle, they manifest the traits of civilization, being intelligent, kind-hearted, and hospitable, though, like the Finns and other northern peoples, they, too, betray a weakness for ardent spirits.



A DWELLING NEAR THE NORTH CAPE.

It seems impossible that under any conditions human life should be supportable in these high latitudes. Yet at North Cape, situated on the precipitous island of Magerøe, 71° 11' N. lat., a few Norwegian and Lappish families maintain a forlorn existence. In the half-frozen, boggy soil scarcely a product can be cultivated; the sea, however, abounds in fish, and amid the surrounding sterility marks of vegetation suddenly appear—a few stunted trees, and in the clefts of the precipices forget-me-nots and wild geraniums in bloom.

The Norwegian language, which is sometimes represented as merely a Danish dialect, justly claims for itself a more venerable origin, being radically identical with the Icelandic, which still bears to it so close a relation that in some parts of Norway the inhabitants find no difficulty in reading Icelandic literature. In other districts, subjected to Danish or Swedish influences, the language has become so corrupted as to well-nigh lose its original character.

Of the cities of Sweden and Norway, the capitals, Stockholm and Christiania, are by far the most important. The former is picturesquely situated, presenting an imposing appearance from the Baltic approach. Of the principal edifices the royal palace, famous for its architecture, library, and artistic collections, is preëminent. Christiania stands at the head of a noble fiord, and enjoys one of the finest northern climates in Europe.

An agitation in favor of republicanism by the champions of Norwegian liberty, prominent among whom was Björnstjerne Björnson, encountered a reaction on the part of Swedish Monarchists and Conservatives, and resulted, in 1884, in a practical defeat of the Radical programme. The vigorous discussion which arose in 1891 in the Norwegian Storting, or Parliament, upon a Liberal proposition demanding for the country greater independence in diplomatic relations, was largely the outcome of that earlier movement. The resolution was stoutly opposed by the government, but was carried by a narrow majority through a coalition of Moderate Liberals and Radicals. The ground of complaint is serious, so far as it affects Norway, nearly all consular and diplomatic agents of the kingdom being appointed at present with undue preference to Swedish interests, foreign intercourse, moreover, being conducted through the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In conclusion it may be confidently asserted that the Scandinavians have steadily grown in the estimation of nations, and to travelers have become interesting objects of study. Kindly, intelligent, and engaging as they are, with simple yet lively manners and an exquisite sense of the beautiful in nature, art, and music, the visitor in their tasteful homes experiences an unexpected admiration and genuine regard.

The Kingdom of Denmark comprises the Peninsula of Jutland and an extensive archipelago, including two principal groups in the vicinity of

Zealand and Funen—the largest and most important islands. Besides these possessions there are subject to Danish rule the Farøe Islands, Greenland, Iceland, and several members of the West Indian archipelago, notable among them being St. Thomas. Former establishments in Guinea, Africa, and Coromandel, India, were long since sold to Great Britain.

The inhabitants of ancient Scandinavia, including the Danes, were fierce by nature and predatory in instinct. How much modern civilization owes to those Norman (Northmen) warriors, especially to the contingent of Danish pirates, a moment's reflection will show. In 832 they invaded England, having already plundered the continent upon the decline of the Roman Empire, yet bearing with their conquest the germs of future supremacy and more enlightened rule. Two centuries later followed the complete subjugation of England by Canute, King of Denmark, together with the successful invasion of Scotland and the establishment of Christianity in the new dominions.

This martial character of the Danes has been manifest throughout their history. Still the people in general are of a gentle, domestic disposition in civil affairs, and in the departments of literature and science, as well as in sculpture, have produced works of the rarest merit. It may be mentioned as somewhat remarkable that the royal family of Denmark should be represented in other imperial households by personages so exalted as the Czarina of Russia, the Princess of Wales, and King George of Greece.

Copenhagen, the capital, is noted for its admirable location, its many schools and university, and the memorial of Thorwaldsen, the celebrated Danish sculptor.

The Farøe Islands are twenty-two in number, seven of which are inhabited, the total area being 510 square miles, with a population of nearly eleven thousand. Notwithstanding the high latitude, the climate is comparatively mild, frost seldom lasting more than one month and the harbors being rarely ice-bound. Thorshaven, the chief town of the islands, with about 600 inhabitants, is the seat of government, containing a castle, hospital, and library. The houses are built of wood, roofed with birch bark, and covered with turf, the latter rendering the town at a little distance scarcely distinguishable from the surrounding fields.

Sheep-raising and coast fisheries are the chief sources of revenue, the soil being ill-adapted to agriculture. The islands were originally settled by Norwegians, and in the Farøese of to-day are discernible the hardihood and courage of their ancestry.

The character of the people is generally marked by great simplicity of manners, kindness of heart, and generous hospitality. They are well-fed and clothed, and statistics show that longevity among them exceeds that of the mother country, the average length of life among the islands being forty-four years, while in Denmark it is but thirty-six.

Iceland is, perhaps, one of the most desolate countries known to man—a bleak, ice-bound, inhospitable interior being bordered by a coast line consisting of countless fiords and promontories, which, while forming a wildly picturesque outline, offer little to attract the visitor. Hecla and the great geysers are better known to the world than the inhabitants of the island. The latter are nevertheless an interesting people, skilled in domestic arts and endowed with no ordinary intelligence, as the ancient *eddas* attest. Various learned societies exist at Reykjavik, the capital and only town, and an acquaintance with English classics and Latin has been claimed for the better educated among them.

Greenland bids fair to prove an island, should the explorations of future explorers corroborate the latest researches of Lieutenant Peary and others. The Moravian settlements on the west coast have been much praised for their hospitality, and it is not impossible that the establishment of new stations farther northward may extend their influence among the Eskimos, which has hitherto been highly beneficial.



FAROE FISHERMAN.



**ASIA.** The vast continent of Asia, the largest of the globe, includes the following political groups and divisions: Asiatic Russia, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, British India, the Chinese Empire with its dependencies, Korea, Japan, and, finally, the independent or semi-independent native states and the foreign possessions in India, Farther India, and Malaysia.

In its greatest length, from the Dardanelles to Bering Strait, this enormous area extends about 7,500 miles; its extreme breadth, from Cape Sever, in Siberia, to Cape Romania, in the Malay Peninsula, being 5,160 miles. The population is estimated at nearly 826,000,000, considerably more than half that of the whole globe, averaging in an area of over 17,000,000 square miles 48 inhabitants to the square mile.

The physical features of the continent are of striking importance geologically, its immense plateaus and stupendous mountain ranges clearly exhibiting the upheavals and depressions of the earth's surface during the initial process of cooling.

Of even greater moment is Asia ethnologically considered; for here tradition and research have assigned the cradle of the human race and of all great religious movements—the pantheism and Buddhism of the Hindoos, Hebrew monotheism and Persian dualism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity. Here flourished for ages the ancient dynasties of the Chinese Empire, and the Aryan civilization produced Zoroaster and the Vedas, and reared the gigantic monuments of Hindostan. This, too, was the seat of those powerful monarchies which, long before the Christian era, had transmitted their influence to the Western World through great migrations and extensive colonization.

In the larger view of historic evolution Greece, Rome, Germany, England, and America represent but successive steps in the development of human thought and achievement, whose origin may be traced, however dimly, to the quickening impulse of Asiatic life and character called into action by many a splendid conquest in the fields of art, literature, and science.

**ASIATIC RUSSIA.** Asiatic Russia comprises Siberia, the Kirghiz Steppes and Turkestan, and the Transcaucasian provinces. Of these, Siberia, covering an area of about 5,500,000 square miles, is the largest division, being known to the world mainly through the explorations of travelers and the Russian convict system practiced within its borders. Climatically, the country is interesting, from the fact that, notwithstanding its northern, even arctic, latitude, the cold is by no means so intense as is commonly supposed. In Yakutsk, for example, there are 128 days in the year without frost, the temperature in the month of July averaging 66° F., and occasionally rising to 77° in the shade, while cereals ripen and produce fifteen-fold in the alluvial soils under cultivation. Suggested by this summer heat is the established paleontological discovery, attested by scientific examination of the remains of extinct mammalia, that in a period inconceivably remote the land was covered with tropical vegetation—the abode of herbivorous mammoths, whose only congeners now frequent the depths of equatorial forests.

Of the numerous races inhabiting this huge territory, one class, the Eskimos, dwelling along the Asiatic border of Bering Strait, affords the only example of an aboriginal tribe common to the Old and the New World. Other peoples deserving casual mention are: The Samoyedes of the northwest, erroneously confounded by the Russians with the Laplanders, probably of southern origin, nomadic in their habits, and subsisting mainly by fishing and raising of reindeer, and the Tunguzes, the most widely dispersed of native tribes, inhabiting the shores of the Arctic Ocean. The latter are of fine physique, excellent horsemen, and so skilled in the working of iron that they manufacture their own firearms. Among their favorite amusements are cards and chess, their chessmen being elaborately wrought of fossil mammoths' teeth. The Yakutes are devoted to the rearing of horses and cattle and the produce of



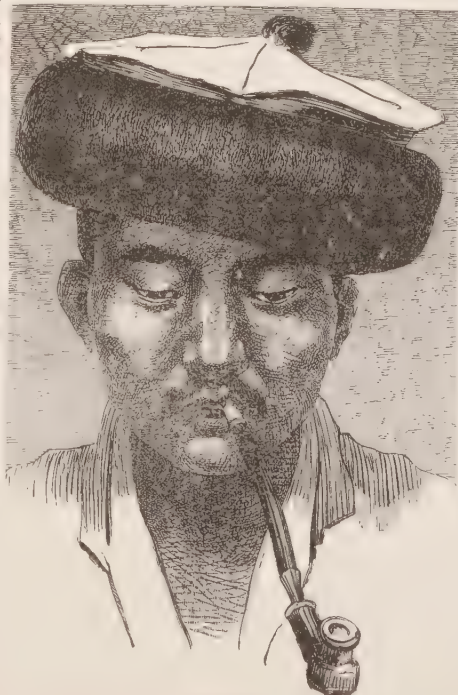
ESKIMOS.

the dairy, their herds numbering at times several thousand head. These are of Tartar origin, and exhibit some degree of civilization, educate their children, and have become nominal converts to Christianity. Besides the foregoing may be named the Tchuktches, of the far north, speaking the Eskimo language, and so jealous of their independence that they can scarcely be regarded as Russian subjects. In the south, among the Altai Mountains, the Kalmucks predominate, but have discarded many peculiarities of their race. They display some skill in the arts, and even manufacture gunpowder, yet their general life is semi-savage, and they are strongly addicted to the use of an intoxicating liquor called *kumyss*, extracted from mare's milk, a somewhat milder beverage than the fiery *vodka* of the Russian peasantry. Finally, the Buriats, the most numerous of the Siberian tribes, are found in the vicinity of Lake Baikal, being of Mongol origin, and closely allied in language and customs to the natives of Northern China.

With respect to the penal settlements in Siberia, associated with the gloomiest chapter of Russia's history, distinction should be made between the criminal classes legitimately amenable to the convict method of correction, and those whose offense is of a political nature. It is estimated that since the beginning of the nineteenth century no fewer than 600,000 exiles have been transported to the country, exclusive of 50,000 Poles sent thither after the insurrection of 1863 and many thousands of women and children. The sufferings of the exiles have of late been graphically portrayed by an eye-witness, and there seems little question, judging impartially, that the wrongs and cruelty of the Inquisition find some parallel in the lot of those condemned to work in the mines. The transportations, exceeding 20,000 exiles yearly, will be facilitated by the construction of the Trans-Siberian railway, to be completed in 1905, and traversing the entire distance from Ufa, on the western slope of the Ural Mountains, to Vladivostok, on the Pacific Ocean. The fate of political offenders, who generally become colonists, is described by competent authorities as far from onerous, and the society of people of rank and education in the larger towns has offset the deteriorating influence of association with criminal exiles. Isolated as it is from the world, the productivity of its soil, the wealth of its forests and mines, and the almost unexampled facilities of fluvial communication predict for Siberia a future development of extraordinary interest.

The Kirghiz Steppes, in Northern Turkestan, consist chiefly of barren plains abounding in salt-lakes, the region being as unproductive as the *tundras*, or moss-covered heaths of Arctic Siberia. The natives are of Mongol origin, about 2,000,000 in number, being engaged chiefly in herding cattle and the rearing of horses, camels, and sheep. These Cossack tribesmen are extremely rude, and are, moreover, credited by travelers with vindictiveness and treachery, their country having been styled preëminently the headquarters of barbarism in Asia.

The Kalmucks, previously mentioned, are of Mongolian origin, and, at one time, during the seventeenth century, rose to power, pushing their conquests to the Volgan Steppes, and harassing the Russian settlements. During the reign of the Empress Catherine, their aggressions resulted in a disastrous defeat and the exodus of 120,000 of their number under the fierce onslaught of Cossacks and Kirghiz. About the same



KALMUCK.



proportion is still subject to Russian rule—of little advantage to the empire, their habits partaking of savage, nomadic life, and their intractable natures removing them from the influences of civilization.



KHIVAN TYPES.

The nominally independent Khanate of Khiva, to the south of the Aral Sea, forms part of Turkestan, the surface of the country being almost wholly a sandy desert, although in the neighborhood of its many canals cereals flourish, and the vine occasionally grows. In these sections agriculture is the principal occupation of the people, fruits and vegetables being raised in abundance. The government of the country is a relentless despotism, under which no small portion of the people are slaves rather than subjects. A remarkable feature of Khiva is the prevalence of sunshine, seldom obscured save in the months of January and December.

Turkestan, or Central Asia, is a term applied to the vast region lying east of the Caspian, between Siberia and the northern provinces of Persia. The names Russian and West Turkestan are also applied to the country. The climate is variable, and the fertility of the soil, which in one portion allows the cultivation of grain and produces grapes, almonds, figs, and pomegranates, is wholly absent in others, presenting an arid waste. The country has been the scene of so many migrations and political changes that the present population is largely composed of mixed races. Aryans and Mongols here commingle; the former in settled communities, the latter nomadic. The Tajaks, claiming an Arabian descent, are noted for their intelligence, and are the chief owners of arable land. Persians, Gypsies, Russian Cossacks, and peasants, and several semi-independent tribes are included in the remaining population. A curious problem is presented to the Russians in governing a people many of whom, as followers of Mohammed, deny the right of property in land, a principle which European civilization has borrowed from Roman law.

Armenia, partitioned between Turkey, Persia, and Russia, presents a far higher type of civilization than the scattered tribes above mentioned. Embracing Christianity in the fourth century, they have steadily adhered to their faith, becoming subject to its enlightened influences, and manifesting an unusual degree of intelligence, especially in mercantile affairs, which, as in the case with the Jews, enlist well-nigh their whole attention. The Russian portion of Armenia extends south to the Aras—Kars and Ardahan having been ceded to Russia by the treaty of San Stefano, at the close of the Russo-Turkish war, 1877-8—included in the government of Erivan, the population of the entire province somewhat exceeding one million, and the chief towns embracing Alexandropol and Erivan.

The inhabitants are mainly of genuine Armenian stock; yet in the course of its eventful history the race has received various accessions, among them Turcomans, Turks, Kurds, Georgians, Greeks, Jews, and Gypsies. Physically, the Armenians represent the finest development of the Indo-Germanic race. Six centuries of pitiless oppression have exerted a profound influence upon their native strength of character; still, in their literature, and in their rare commercial capacity—actively exercised throughout the world—they evince the intellectual traits which have raised them to universal recognition. The women of the lower classes, be it said, are not distinguished for comeliness, but in the higher ranks of society they are remarkable for delicacy and regularity of feature, enhanced by an exceedingly picturesque costume, and the liveliness of disposition characteristic of the race.

The Armenian hierarchy differs little from that of the Greek church. The Monastery of Echmiadzin, seat of the *catholicos*, or chief patriarch, situated in the valley of the Aras, near Erivan, was founded A. D. 524, being constructed more after the manner of a fortress than a temple of worship. Here the monks have facilities for printing, a library and seminary, and accumulated treasures, although ignorance and superstition are not uncommon among Armenian ascetics.

The region of the Caucasus is of great interest both to students of ethnology and on account of its geological features, the immense range of mountains stretching from the Black Sea to the Caspian having been the subject of much discussion among savants, Humboldt declaring them to be of comparatively recent origin. The highest elevation is nearly 20,000 feet above sea-level, the only access of Russia to her trans-Caucasian dominions being by way of the celebrated Eng Pass, at an altitude of several thousand feet. Many peculiarities of fauna and flora are associated with the lofty range, an almost endless variety of flowers decking the lower plains, while cereals flourish at a height of 7,000 feet. Wild animals abound, and the hares of the Caucasus have been the theme of praise among ancient Roman epicures.

The inhabitants include a great variety of tribes, the principal of which are the Tcherkesses or Circassians, Georgians, Ossetes, Lesghians, and Abkhassians. The first of these peoples acquires special interest from the general admission that it exhibits man in his finest physical form, being the original stock from which the races now dominant in the civilized world were derived. Inquiry into their history is hindered by the diversity of dialects (seventy-two) spoken among them, rendering communication extremely difficult. To add to this perplexity, none of these idioms have a written character, the pronunciation, moreover, being marked by uncouth guttural sounds, which Europeans vainly endeavor to articulate. Like other races of the Caucasus, they are distinguished by one noble quality—an almost inextinguishable love of

freedom, a trait which commands the attention of the Caucasian world.

The Georgians, as well as the Circassians, have been much praised for the athletic frames of the men and the beauty of the women. These qualities have in times past created an extraordinary demand for the former as soldiers and for the latter as inmates of Turkish harems, the

nobles, previous to the restraining influence of Russian rule, possessing the power of life and death over the lower classes—a privilege now abolished. The heights of Tiflis, capital of the Caucasian provinces, perhaps, furnish the finest type of this unfortunate yet interesting people.

Baku, on the western shore of the Caspian Sea, possesses one of the safest ports on the sea, and is remarkable for the large number of naphtha and petroleum wells in its vicinity. Here, formerly, the fire-worshippers congregated, attracted by the glare of inflammable gases issuing from the earth—a worship still extant in the neighboring Fire-Temple of Atesh-Gar, where Parsee devotees are wont to pass entire days in penitential observances so severe as not infrequently to imperil their lives.



ARMENIAN WOMAN AND CHILD.

These wells contribute largely to the revenues of the government, the product aggregating nearly half a million tons.





PHILIP SHOWING CHURCH TREASURES AT ILORI, CAUCASUS.

## ASIATIC TURKEY, ARABIA, PERSIA, ETC.

Compared with Turkey in Europe, the Asiatic possessions of the Ottoman Empire occupy nearly seven times the area of the former, with more than double the population. These provinces, or vilayets, directly controlled by the Porte, comprise the geographically distinct regions of the Anatolian plateau (Asia Minor), the Armenian and Kurdish highlands, the Mesopotamian lowlands, the hilly and partly mountainous



CHALDEAN WOMAN, FROM BAGDAD.



JEWISH WOMAN, FROM BAGDAD.

country of Syria and Palestine, and the coastlands of West and Northeast Arabia. The changes occasioned by the Russo-Turkish war of 1878 were the cession to Persia of a small district on the eastern frontier, and to Russia of Kars and Batoum on the northwest, to England being assured the military occupation of Cyprus. The marine frontage of the country includes coast lines upon the Euxine, Ægean, Mediterranean, and Red Seas, the Indian Ocean, and the Persian Gulf. The climate of Turkey in Asia varies greatly, owing to diversity of elevations and physical aspect of the land, presenting every range of temperature, from the summer heat of the valleys to the intense cold of the loftier heights exposed to bitter winds from the Russian steppes.

Asia Minor, a modern term for Anatolia, is inhabited mainly by Ottoman Turks, who form about nine-tenths of its population, being the original branch of the race, and preserving through centuries the characteristics of the primitive type. Many thousands, however, of so-called Turks are in reality descended from Greek ancestors. These are engaged chiefly in business occupations in the towns, as is the case with the Armenians, the Ottoman element being devoted to agriculture—a pursuit shunned by them in European Turkey. The Armenians, although forming no considerable portion of the inhabitants, have acquired influence through their intelligence, refinement of manners, and capacity for mercantile pursuits. Besides the foregoing, an important ingredient of the population consists of nomad tribes of Turcomans, Kurds, and Yourouks, whose almost exclusive care is that of the numerous flocks and herds pastured in the remote highlands or in the vicinity of Angora—famous for its fleece. The Kurds, of all pastoral races in the peninsula, betray an alien origin, and are of strictly nomadic habits, throughout the year dwelling in tents made of black goats' hair.

The Black Sea—formerly called by the prosperous Greek colonists settled along its shores, Euxinus, or Hospitable—is remarkable for the

Tiflis, above mentioned, is noted for its warm baths, said to be quite beneficial to invalids resorting to them. The city is imposing in general appearance, the site being a commanding one and many of the buildings both spacious and stately. Elizabetopol is situated in an agricultural district, its rural population being reputed as cultivators of the soil and in horticulture, the care of bees and silk-worms, and the product of the vineyard excelling other peoples of Trans-Caucasia. Kutais is one of the oldest towns in the country, being mentioned by early Christian writers as a place of importance. Persians, Mongolians, Turks, and Russians have successively stormed its citadel; yet to-day its industries are flourishing, and the agreeable climate has drawn to it a growing population. Its chief edifice—a ruined cathedral of the eleventh century—is a fine example of Georgian architecture.

The Abkhassians, dwelling near the Black Sea, are nominally Mohammedans, having long since renounced Christianity, to which, under the Roman Emperor Justinian, they became converts. Practically their religion is a barbarous mixture of Christian, Moslem, and heathen notions and usages.

It may be remarked that in some localities, as at Ilori, near the southern limit of the province, on the Black Sea, the native churches have amassed stores of curious and costly treasures, exhibited to the traveler as relics of the power acquired by former hierarchies and perpetuated in the priesthood of to-day.

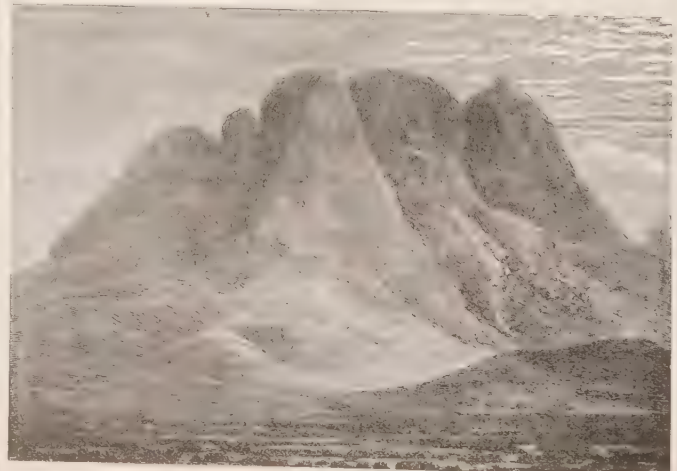
prevailing serenity of its waters, there being no tides or rocks to prevent excellent anchorage, although few harbors exist. Its northern division, the sea of Azov, contains, it is said, more fish than any other body of water of equal area. A curious fact connected with the Black Sea is that, while draining an area of nearly one million square miles and receiving some of the largest rivers in Europe, its waters are brackish. No less strange, perhaps, is the mystery of its level, the outlet of the Bosphorus and the loss by evaporation being incomparable with the immense and constant supply.

The former Pashalic of Cyprus, originally settled by the Phœnicians, and among the Greeks sacred to the Paphian Venus, is notable for the wildness of its scenery, the mountain escarpments forming at times series of battlemented pinnacles, as in the *Youz Bir Euv*, or Hundred and One Houses. The women of the island are tall and graceful, suggesting in feature and proportion the sculpture of the later Greek period. In the towns and villages they are skillful in the manufacture of delicate embroidery and silk work, rivaling the finest European lace.

The valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris are associated with the earliest seats of civilization, the splendor of the Chaldean, Assyrian, and Babylonian empires, and the traditions of a terrestrial paradise. The explorations of Rawlinson, Layard, and others have familiarized the antiquities of Babylon and Nineveh, and more recently the study and deciphering of brick (cuneiform) inscriptions have revealed much of history antedating the Christian era from two to three centuries.

The general aspect of towns of importance is insignificant compared with the magnificence witnessed in the more ancient ruins of kingly temples and palaces. Bagdad, however, contains many handsome mosques and household interiors, which, in their vaulted ceilings, rich moldings, inlaid mirrors, and massive gilding, recall to the traveler the palmy days of the famous caliphates and the luxurious abode of Haroun-al-Raschid. In the types of the present inhabitants, especially among the women, are visible a refinement of expression traceable to Chaldean and cultivated Jewish origin. It is like an anachronism to state that the time-worn capital is now one of the chief stations of the Anglo-Indian telegraph.

Palestine, in Hebrew the land of the Philistines, is but a fragment of the Turkish dominions, its interest lying naturally in the momentous events of which its hills and valleys have been the theater, and the scenes and incidents forever sacred to the Christian world.



MOUNT SINAI.





HEBREW HOUSEHOLD IMAGE.

The name Palestine is not scriptural; the ancient title of the country being Canaan, derived from the descent of its inhabitants, traced to the grandson of Noah. In the time of Moses, and later under Joshua, the land was portioned among various tribes, the work of conquest being completed by Solomon, who included the entire territory in his kingdom. Subsequent misrule led to the disruption of the country, until finally the Babylonian captivity resulted in the separation of tribal states, the successive conquests by Persians and Macedonians, and ultimate ascendancy of the Roman power in the time of our Saviour. The sway of Constantine invested the land with new and deeper interest, culminating in the Crusades and the fervor awakened by the invasion of Islamism under the Saracens. The triumph of Mohammedanism and subjection of Palestine to the Porte are matters of comparatively recent history.

Its mountains—Hermon, Carmel, Gilead, Zion, Moriah, and the Mount of Olives—together with the waters of Jordan and the Dead Sea, and the Lake of Tiberias, or Sea of Galilee, the scene of numerous

miracles in the life of our Lord, are the objects of constant pilgrimages; and not far distant, in Arabia Petraea, looms the mass of Mount Sinai, the highest peaks of which are between eight and nine thousand feet above sea-level, whence the Law was

promulgated. Nazareth, tenderly associated with the youth of our Saviour, is a charming spot situated in a little dell surrounded by hills.

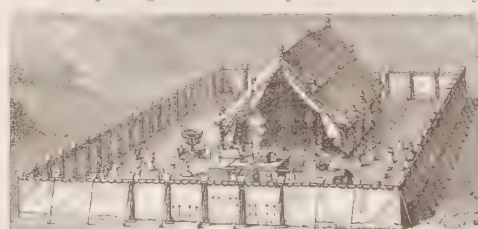
Jerusalem, now connected with Jaffa by rail, naturally claims the reverent attention of tourists, presenting innumerable points of solemn historic interest. A distant view of the city, like that presented in the accompanying illustration, is full of interest not unassociated with beauty at certain hours of the day when the rugged outlines of the landscape are softened by a favorable atmosphere. Especially worthy of attention are the so-called Holy Places, designating the group of sacred precincts of which the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is the center, and which are supposed to include sites of the Saviour's passion, death, and burial, Gethsemane, the scene of the Last Supper, the Church of the Ascension, the Tomb of the Virgin, etc. The church first named is approached by the Via Dolorosa, the presumed route of our Lord from the Judgment Hall to Calvary. The edifice is of Byzantine architecture, inclosed within a spacious court, beneath the great dome of which stands the Holy Sepulchre, of an oblong form, surmounted by a rich ceiling decorated with gold, silver, and precious marbles. Around the circular hall are oratories for the Syrians, Copts, and Maronites, and above is a series of



SEA OF GALILEE.

galleries similarly appropriated. In the body of the church are the chapels of the Greek, Latin, and Armenian Christians, and near the entrance of the inclosure are commemorative scenes connected with the Crucifixion.

Prominent among temples is the great Jewish Tabernacle, erected upon the site of Solomon's ancient structure and surrounded by beautiful gardens, the interior being richly decorated, somewhat after the original design. Other Jewish temples, guarded from public observation by



JEWISH TABERNACLE.

screen-like inclosures, are to be found in the city, their awnings giving them the appearance of temporary pilgrimages. In Jerusalem, in fact, Mohammedan, Jewish, and Christian temples are commingled,

bringing vividly to mind the violent struggles for supremacy awakened by the desire to possess this shrine of contending faiths; yet the memory of the Crusades and the martyrdom of early apostles, whatever be the political occupation of Jerusalem, but serve to intensify the hallowed feelings with which it must ever be regarded by the most civilized nations of mankind.

The celebrated Golden Gate, or, according to tradition, the Beautiful Gate of the Temple, associated with the lives of Peter and John, is one of the closed portals of the city, although at the time of the Crusades it was open for a few hours on Palm Sundays. Through this gate our Saviour is said to have entered Jerusalem on His triumphal procession on that blessed morn, and the Moslem belief that in reëntering it our Lord will destroy their faith has led to the sealing of the portal.

Modern excavations in the vicinity of this sacred spot, where for centuries no Christian foot had dared to tread, have revealed objects of profound archaeological interest. Among the most impressive of these are the cyclopean walls unearthed in the neighborhood of the Temple attributed to Herod. Rubbish and debris covered every inch of ground excavated, great labor being required to lay bare the ancient masonry, the proportions of which may be inferred from the dimensions of one stone, seventy-five feet above the foundation, which measured thirty-eight feet long, about four feet high, and seven feet wide.

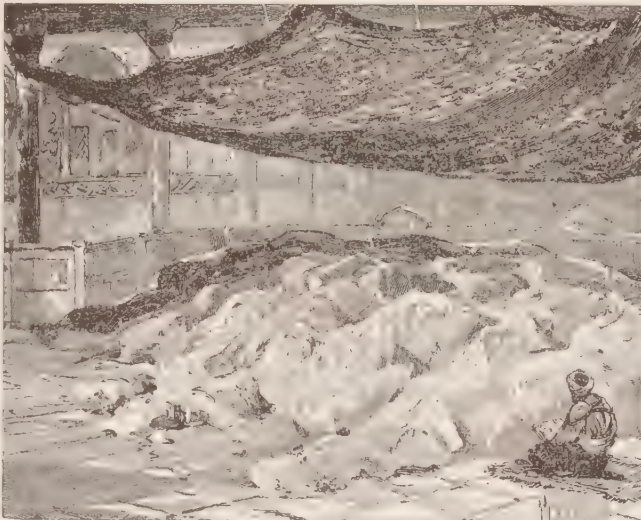
Moreover, in the arch connecting the Temple with the city of Zion are fragments projecting from the walls measuring from twenty to twenty-five feet in length, the distance spanned by the bridge being 350 feet. Other important works of exploration have been carried on and discoveries made which show the wonderful system of drainage existing in the ancient city, as well as masses of rock of immense bulk, honeycombed with cisterns and aqueducts displaying the ingenuity and are expended upon public works.

These explorations, be it added, have been conducted in the face of Moslem prejudice, and doubtless other secrets, long buried in oblivion by the fate of war and the vicissitudes of factional struggles for supremacy, await the revelation destined to reward the labors of scientific research.



VIEW OF JERUSALEM.





HUMP OF ROCKS.

An exceptionally curious relic found within the Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem is the so-called Hump of Rocks, supposed to be a fragment from the top of Mount Moriah, which bore the Prophet, as in a chariot, to Paradise, the imprint of the guiding angel being still indicated. Such, at least, is the tradition among Mohammedans, and upon this sacred memento of the religion the costliest tributes of their reverence are lavished, including a rich canopy, carefully screening the treasure from injury, and a wealth of glittering accessories. The rock is fifty-four feet long by five feet high.

The famous Mountains of Lebanon consist of two nearly parallel ranges, one of which, especially referred to in biblical history, is not far distant from the Mediterranean, and reaches an elevation of about 10,000 feet. Though under the limit of perpetual snow, ice remains throughout the year in the deep ravines below its summit, presenting a striking appearance when viewed at a distance. The loftiest portions of the range are marked by precipitous walls of limestone and deep gorges devoid of vegetation; but at a lower elevation verdant pastures enliven the landscape, while by means of artificial terraces cultivation is possible, where the rugged slopes are made to yield a profitable harvest. The forests of cedar for which Lebanon was anciently celebrated have almost disappeared, save from some of the more inaccessible crags, where several hundred trees remain, a few of gigantic size and immemorial age. Of the original inhabitants of the land little or nothing is known. Of the Roman period, however, traces remain, especially in Hermon, where small temples in fair preservation are visible.

Of the many subjects, we may add, connected with the earlier history of Palestine, the unquestionable traces of Phœnician colonization have received studious attention. The splendors of Tyre and Sidon have passed away; yet in the visible records of these august kingdoms the student of history finds much to illustrate the Homeric poems and the Hebrew chronicle.

Explorations in Arabia have been attended with almost insurmountable obstacles. We know, however, that the country is for the most part an arid, scorching wilderness, occasionally diversified by strips of verdure corresponding to the oases of the Sahara. The land is replete with historic associations, bearing directly upon the early

development of Judaism in Palestine and the events which led to the transference of the Mahometan sanctuary from Jerusalem to Mecca. A strange episode in the brilliant rise of the prophet and the rapid extension of Islamism is the isolation of the tribes of Asia in Southern Arabia, and their reluctance to abide implicitly by the dictates of the Koran, adhering rather to the influences of Judaism and Christianity, long established in this region.

The Ishmaelites exerted little influence in the world until the fiery genius of Mahomet united the scattered Bedouin tribes, rousing them to take arms in defense of the new faith. A succession of unparalleled victories ensued; and within a few generations Arab dynasties were established from Central Asia and the frontiers of India, in Samarcand and Kabool, to the shores of the Atlantic, in Morocco and Spain. During the flourishing era of the sumptuous caliphates it was not unusual for merchants to visit China,

Africa, the Baltic frontiers, and Siberia, their commerce embracing nearly the whole of the Old World. This power finally succumbed to Ottoman intrigue and military skill, while the trade of the country was entirely supplanted by western nations. Bagdad, Cairo, and Grenada, it is true, became centers of civilization; yet the Arab race derived little benefit from their prestige, and in the final struggle against Turkish encroachment, early in the present century, the proud sectaries of Hejaz and



ARAB.

Yemen became tributary to the Pasha of Egypt. Of the more commanding position once held by this remarkably intelligent people few traces remain, although the imperiousness and dignity of the Arab character survives, and in Cairo, at least, the better educated among them have assimilated many habits of refinement derived from contact with European society.

The prevailing form of government among the Arabs is patriarchal, the chief power being vested in a sheik, whose authority resembles that of a head of a family, resting more on the habits and sentiments of the community than on organized means of control. The title is usually hereditary, though contests for the succession have now and then occurred. The real strength of this chieftain lies in his ability to sway the minds of the multitude and command their passions by the ready use of his tongue and sword. If through tyranny or incapacity he forfeits his claim to popularity, he is ordinarily deposed by some ambitious kinsman.

It is believed that in early ages the chief objects of adoration in South Arabia were the sun and moon; but there were certainly other deities of a more popular character. The northern tribes seem to have borrowed from all pantheistic nations with whom they mingled, and the Kaaba is said to have contained at one time 3,000 idols.

To-day this holy shrine constitutes, in the eyes of Mahomet's followers, the great feature of Arabia, and to Mecca, the capital, where it stands, tends the annual host of countless pilgrims. The Kaaba is the sole public edifice in the city of special note, being an unsymmetrical pile of ancient fragments, with no approach to unity of style, inclosing within an open court the famous Kaaba-cube, which at the time of the mighty pilgrimage is entirely draped in the veil of rich black silk—*keswa*—the movement of which suggests to the worshipers the rustle of angels' wings, rousing the simple-minded devotees to a frenzy of religious enthusiasm.

At two points only are the solemn curtains drawn aside, one revealing the gray stone of the Kaaba, to touch which confers the favor of Allah; the other displaying the black stone, to kiss which is the primary object of the long and tedious journey to Mecca, this holy relic symbolizing the angel whose office it shall be, at the last day, to identify those who, having performed certain stipulated rites, have become purged of earthly sin. The



UNVEILED ARAB WOMAN.



THE MOUNTAINS OF LEBANON, FROM THE SEA.

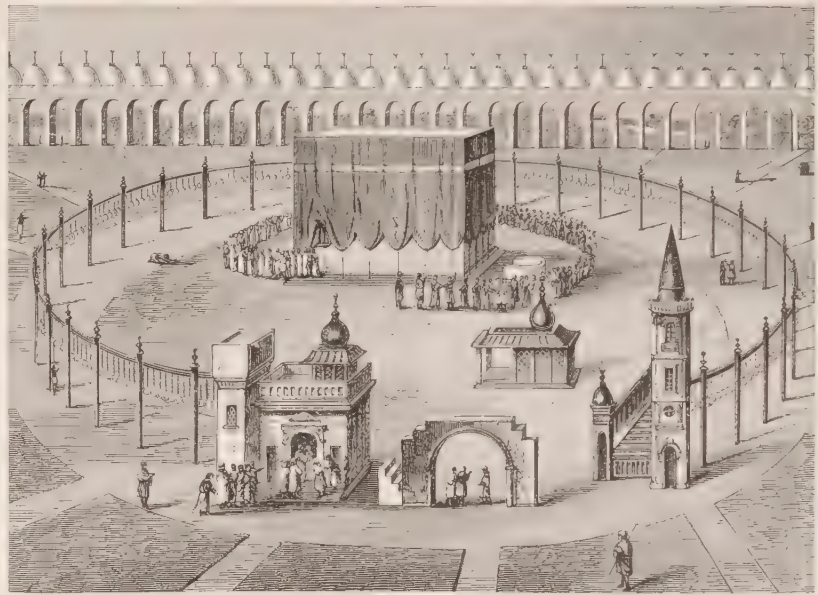


sacred stone, worn smooth by the lips of countless pilgrims, is now reduced to a few inches in diameter.

Seldom has history exhibited a more striking example of the vicissitudes of political development than is illustrated in the earlier splendor of the Persian Empire contrasted with the weak, vacillating, and corrupt monarchy of to-day. The ancient reigns, graphically described by the Greek historians, together with a barbarian luxury, brought distinction and power to the realm and executed marvelous works designed to foster internal commerce by means of interlacing waterways, the ruins of which bear witness to architectural skill and persistent industry. An idea of the actual condition of the country may be gathered from the fact that in all its extent there are but six miles of railway in operation and two carriageable roads, while the prevailing neglect is visible in mud houses everywhere, although the interiors of the abodes belonging to the wealthier class are often marvels of luxury and elegance, and exquisite gardens relieve the unsightliness of many a common dwelling. Under the present government, an unqualified despotism more absolute than that of Russia, little hope of advancement exists, and the principal interest in the country belongs to England, to which power the attitude of Persia in connection with a possible Russian encroachment upon her Indian possessions, is of vital importance.

As a rule it may be said that the rural population of the country is contented, even happy, in their exalted opinion of Persian superiority over all other nations. Long oppression and the extortions of tax-gatherers have rendered them insensible to privation; and all classes of the peasantry, especially the women, seem resigned to an aimless existence. The riches of the land, the mines of fabulous wealth teeming with precious stones, and the pearl fisheries of the Persian Gulf, the product of which is rated at one million pounds sterling annually, give employment to thousands of natives, and contribute largely to the private treasury of the state, containing a collection of gems which dwarfs the acquisitions of western monarchs.

Afghanistan has of late years acquired importance rather through its relation to territorial disputes between England and Russia respecting



THE KAABA, MECCA.

the "strategic frontier," than from special interest attaching to its government, people, or commerce. It lies, unfortunately for its integrity and independence, within a region coveted by two powerful empires, where stupendous mountain barriers obstruct the progress of armed forces, the passes of the Hindu-Koosh and more westerly ranges alone affording transit. It was in one of these precipitous defiles that a British army was annihilated in 1842, the massacre revealing their strategic value, which neither England nor Russia has been slow to recognize. The perpetual rivalries and violence which have marked the nation's history during the last century, have in fact so discredited Afghanistan that the question of its autonomy creates little concern in the civilized world. Meanwhile at Kabool, Herat, and Candahar the influence of British gold and Russian intrigue are likely to be felt indefinitely, or until peace shall be broken or a *modus vivendi* firmly established.

Baluchistan, although formerly belonging to Persia, is by its modern relations connected rather with India. The soil is unproductive save in a few well-watered valleys, the country sparsely settled, and the inhabitants indolent tribesmen of various types, dwelling in tents of felt or camels' hair and devoted to pastoral labors. The chief interest in the nation centers in Kelat, the capital, 6,000 feet above the sea, strongly fortified, though possessing few if any buildings of note, save a huge fortress dominating the Candahar gate. Like the Ameer of Afghanistan, the Khan rules with the uncertain sway incident to English and Russian diplomatic influence and the precarious tenure of power occasioned by native rivalries and intrigue.



PERSIAN TYPES.



A PERSIAN BEAUTY.

**INDIA.** Approaching India from the northwest we reach, upon the border of the Thibeto-Himalayan plateau, the region known as the Pamir, which, from its general characteristics, has received the Russian designation steppe. This great table-land is, perhaps, one of the least known regions of the earth, being, as described long since by Marco Polo, a bleak, cheerless waste, its high level rendering respiration difficult, even moderate muscular exertion being attended with a distressing reaction. As a consequence of this obstacle to settlement only a few Kirghis families inhabit the grassy slopes adjoining the desolate plain to graze their herds during the summer months.

Southward, winding toward the sources of the Brahmapootra, rises the stupendous barrier of the Himalayas, transcending in height, if we except

Mount Hercules in New Guinea, all other known elevations of the earth's surface. On a line of less than 150 miles in length are here collected six enormous snowy groups, with five great rivers flowing between them, all connected with the main watershed by ridges covered with perpetual snow; one of the principal peaks (Everest) falling little short of 30,000 feet in height; Kinchington and Dhawalagiri being over 29,000 feet; many summits measuring upward of 25,000 feet, and the aggregate altitude of a dozen prominent elevations exceeding fifty miles.

These gigantic ranges are visible at a distance of 200 miles, forming a mighty wall, which viewed from the south ascends abruptly above the plain, impressing the traveler with indescribable awe. Nor is majesty the only characteristic of these lofty elevations. Far up amid these slopes



stretches a forest-growth teeming with objects of interest, a fauna of remarkable variety, and a flora unequalled in luxuriance, together with rare and costly woods of every description, the richness and variety of the vegetation contrasting strangely with the ice-bound pinnacles towering beyond. Here gayly-colored birds and butterflies frequent the heights abloom with rhododendron and daphne, while in the lower elevations air-plants and begonias bespeak an almost tropical temperature, the range of heat and cold embracing every climate.

The ethnic associations with this marvelous region—in Sanscrit “the abode of snow”—are of deep interest in connection with the mythical lore of the Hindus, whose *Puranas* declare that “he who thinks on Himāschal (Himalaya), although he should not behold him, is greater than he who performs all worship at Kāshi (Benares).” One of these colossal ranges was called the center of the world; while thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India still seek salvation in the sacred waters of the Ganges and at its distant sources in the Himalayan ravines. Venerable shrines are reared beside the glaciers, and the remains of Buddhist monasteries are not infrequent along the upper Indus, while temples dedicated to Vishnu and Siva clearly indicate Brahman worship.



BROCPAS TYPES.

The population of the Himalayan country presents few traits worthy of special remark, the principal types being of Hindu caste, including many of the hill-tribes, the Brocpas, Khasyas, and others. In the foothills of the Middle Himalayas occur descendants of the Tamuls, whose ancestors sought refuge from the Aryan invasion, and a considerable portion of the inhabitants dwelling among the plains are of the tribe of Bhotias, hardy mountaineers of Mongolian origin. Yet, notwithstanding the vast extent of the inhabited Himalayan region, and the warlike habits of many of its tribes, the country is politically weak, comprising a number of petty independencies, separately strong in defense, but incapable of cohesive action.

To the south and southwest of the Himalayas lies the great empire of India, comprising twelve provinces and about one hundred and fifty feudatory states and principalities, all acknowledging the sovereignty of the British crown. The whole empire embraces nearly one million five hundred thousand square miles, with a population of 287,000,000, an average of 150 inhabitants to the square mile.

The physical geography of the country may be said to include three principal regions—the Himalayan ranges and their southern spurs; the wide plains watered by the immense river-systems having their rise in these mountain chains; and, thirdly, the table-land covering the southern or peninsular portion of India, formerly known as the Deccan. Of these the first region, although properly beyond the British frontier, supplies the key to the ethnology and history of India; the second is identified with racial migrations; while the third, quite distinct in character, is marked by an individual development, including the extensive commerce of Madras and Bombay.

It should be understood that the foregoing territory, although acknowledging British sway, embraces many minor states owing only nominal allegiance, it having been the policy of the English government to respect the rights of native chiefs whose rule has been peaceful and beneficent. The subjects under immediate control of these lesser sovereignties constitute more than one-fifth of the Indian people.

The earliest records of India disclose two races struggling for the soil—the one a fair-skinned people who had penetrated the northwestern passes, of Aryan, or “noble,” lineage; the other representing an aboriginal and inferior population, retreating before the invaders and either finally subjected by them or finding refuge in the rugged shelter of the Himalayas. Of the Aryan sojourn in the region of the Punjab the epic chronicle embodied in the *Vedas* partially narrates the history. Modern interest in this marvelous people, however, culminates in their migrations westward, and the civilized energy that

founded the Persian kingdom, built Athens and Lacedæmon, pushed its conquests into Italy and Spain, and in the north became the progenitors of the ancient Britons. The history of India is but the record of a branch of the same stock which spread over the plains, and as Brahmans and Rajputs impressed upon the land the philosophic religions still indelible after the lapse of many centuries, nearly one-half the human race being bound to the faiths of Brahmanism and Buddhism.

Modern India is naturally more or less identified with British rule; yet throughout the country the perpetuity of native customs has been maintained, subject only to such modifications as were inevitable under contact with European civilization. The hill-tribes of the Himalayas, for instance, formerly addicted to the predatory habits of semi-barbarism, have been brought within the salutary influences of Saxon order and progress, and the disastrous scenes of earlier decades yielded to more peaceful pursuits. Parliamentary action has repeatedly insured the interests of the people, the policy of the home government being to enlist the loyalty of its Indian subjects while preserving the dignity of the crown.

It has been hinted that in her methods of conquest England has not infrequently resorted to drastic measures at variance with the dictates of humanity. Yet, if the rights of superior races are ever to be defended, the intrigues of an inimical power and the barbarism of native rebellion have been such as left little occasion for the exercise of milder remedies. Still the fundamental design of both parliament and viceroys has been conciliatory.

A few ancient features of society and religion, repugnant in their



INDIAN FAKIR WITH IRON COLLAR.



SNAKE CHARMER.



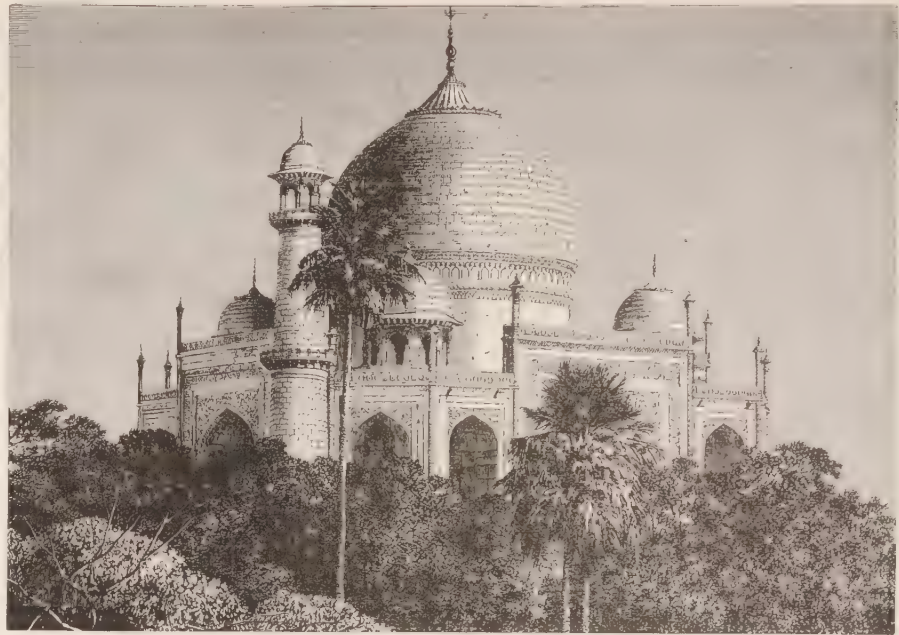
aspects and influence, survive, among them the strange fanaticism of the Fakirs—a religious exaltation often resulting in or allied to epilepsy, and accompanied by such penances as welding heavy iron collars about the necks of devotees, driving spikes into the living flesh, and other inconceivable tortures—and in certain portions of the extreme north the habits of the non-Aryan tribes reflect only a primitive development. The Andaman islanders of the Bay of Bengal represent almost the lowest type of mankind; the Puliars and Mundavars of the Madras coast reject all approach, live on mice, and worship demons; the Kaders file the front teeth as a marriage ceremony, and the Nairs of Southwestern India practice polyandry. Other rude tribes have been rendered amenable to civilizing rule, such as the Juangs of the north-east, who, however, use flint weapons, being a remnant of the Stone Age, their huts, measuring 6x8 feet, being among the smallest dwellings ever constructed by man.

To these should be added the Kandhs of Orissa, who, until the practice was abolished by the British government, preserved their tribal ritual of human sacrifice, and the Santals, a powerful yet rude example of non-Aryan tribes, although, as is narrated of them and cited in Wallace's "Natural Selection," these latter traveled hundreds of miles on foot, after having risen in rebellion, to pay tribute to the government rather than break their word. Compare with this, by the way, and other instances of what might be termed the ethics of barbarism the existence of a tribe inhabiting the interior of Ceylon, among whom falsehood is unknown.

It is impossible here to treat of the many monuments of India recalling the mighty faiths of an earlier epoch, or symbolizing the actual worship of its various creeds, together forming an archaeological and current history of oriental religions closely related with the origin and growth of civilization. Impressive as are these relics of antiquity and temples of modern thought, they fail to awaken the interest and wonder of the traveler when compared with one sacred edifice embodying less a theistic than a human idea—the famous Taj Mahal at Agra, the mausoleum reared by Shah Jehan in memory of his favorite wife, and regarded with universal accord the most beautiful structure on earth. This

"dream in marble" stands upon the banks of the Jumna, within a spacious inclosure adorned with fountains and graceful shrubbery, the angles of the central mosque being relieved by lofty minarets of exquisite design, while the interior, containing the tombs of the departed pair, is marked by a luxury of mosaic ornament and incrustated gems, as well as a delicacy of pure marble fretwork and marvelously wrought tracery, such as bewilder the imagination by their affluence.

The system of caste in India has received the sanction of usage too long to be affected by Christian enlightenment. Of all classes the Pariahs occupy the most degrading condition, being shunned by Brahmans and Christians alike and constituting the lowest element of the population, the name being synonymous with complete ostracism. It may be remarked that British rule has not sought to ameliorate



THE TAJ MAHAL AT AGRA

throughout the country have gone far to alleviate the distresses of sickness and famine, and the native respect for an alien control once proudly resisted has steadily grown with increasing wealth and prosperity.

The salutary effects of Saxon rule may be inferred from official statistics relating to the country, showing that since the year 1835 its commerce has increased fourteen-fold, or at the rate of over 20 per cent annually. The chief native industry having always been agriculture, the government has devoted especial care to the increase of crops, each province having a department designed for a liberal dissemination of agricultural knowledge and the encouragement of native industry. Immense systems of irrigation have aided materially in the improvement of the soil, four of which combined affect upward of 2,000,000 acres, the total area of India under cultivation being nearly 139,000,000 acres. Industrial pursuits, moreover, have received a marked impetus in recent years, the number of cotton mills in the empire being 127, with nearly 25,000 looms and more than 2,500,000 spindles. Contrast with these items, which but partly express the beneficence of British domination, the condition of India but a few generations ago.

India has been called an epitome of the world, and certainly within its borders the history of the human race is compassed in the great diversity of types and the multifarious customs of its people. To a stranger many details of daily life are of peculiar interest—the various dances which characterize certain localities, especially those of the famous *Nautch* girls, the wandering jugglers, magicians, and snake-charmers. The latter usually extract the fangs of the poisonous serpents handled with impunity; yet this is not always the case, as many fatal accidents attest. The loss of life in India from snake-bites, by the way, is appalling, no fewer than 16,777 deaths from this cause having occurred within a single year, notwithstanding the destruction of more than 127,000 reptiles.

To the extended possessions of the British Empire in India above named, must be added that portion of Burmah comprising the lower valley of the Irrawaddy, together with the strip of territory bordering the eastern waters of the Bay of Bengal. The inhabitants of this strange country are of Indo-Chinese stock; worship Gautama, an incarnation of Buddha, and are somewhat noted for their skill in certain crafts, such as the casting of bells, in which they are especially adept, although their method is exceedingly rude. Under British rule the prosperity of the country has surpassed that of any other Indian province, a conclusive proof of the amelioration incident to foreign conquest.

A curious feature of Burmese industry is the use of elephants in transporting and stowing teak-logs, in which there is an extensive traffic. The sagacity and strength displayed by these animals in so arduous an occupation are surprising, timbers defying the combined efforts of forty coolies, we are told, being lifted upon their tusks, borne steadily across the lumber-yard, and laid away with admirable precision.

The Island of Ceylon completes the list of British-Indian dependencies, in some respects one of the most interesting spots in Asia. The scenery of the interior is both picturesque and impressive, a tropical luxuriance of foliage and flowers being blended with mountain heights of exceeding grandeur. Of the latter, Mount Adam is the shrine of religious worshippers of various sects, being the scene of constant pilgrimages.

The Singhalese are an industrious people, generally speaking, although simple in their habits and mode of living. It has been said of the Ceylon peasant that "a cocoanut grove around his house is to him an independ-



HINDU FAKIR.

the social status of the inferior castes, being naturally aristocratic in its tendencies. At the same time the schools and missions established





NAUCH-GIRL IN THE EGG-DANCE.

**THE CHINESE EMPIRE.** China, as it is now known, embraces within its boundaries the dependencies of Manchouria, Mongolia, and Thibet, to which may be added the smaller province of Jungaria and East Turkestan. The population of the entire country has been variously estimated, but can not fall far short of 400,000,000, which, with an area of somewhat over 1,300,000 square miles, gives an average of nearly 300 inhabitants to the square mile, in some provinces the proportion reaching 400 and 500. It will be seen by these figures that, although the Chinese Empire in its entirety is not the most thickly settled country in the world, being surpassed by Belgium, the Netherlands, and Great Britain, in certain portions of its territory the population is dangerously congested; a fact which, taken in connection with the extreme conservatism of the Mongolian character and an unreasoning aversion to scientific progress, explains in part the pestilence and famine which at intervals desolate the land.

The Mongols proper, including the inhabitants of Eastern Mongolia—the Tshakhar, Kalkas, and Sunnet nations—claim descent from the famous Ghenghis Khan, and form the principal stock of a race widely diffused over the plateaus of Central Asia, its western division comprising the Kalmucks. In stature and physiognomy they represent the general characteristics of a type visible throughout the region dominated by its influence. Their mode of life indicates inferiority—polygamy being common, and subsistence upon the coarsest fare, not omitting the use of horse-flesh and too frequent excess of koumiss, allying them rather to Russian than Chinese civilization.

The Mongol and Tartar types, although assimilating in some respects, are diverse in others. The former, representing best the Mongolian type among the five principal races of mankind, are strictly nomadic in their proper character, and in their constant migrations a single camel is made to bear the family and entire household effects. The raising of sheep also is a distinctive Mongol industry.

The Tartars, on the other hand, often confounded with the Manchus, are a more mixed race,

ence. It furnishes all he requires for food, clothing, drink, and timber; and, after having lived sumptuously all the days of his life on the nuts and sap, the trunk, hollowed out, makes a very comfortable coffin." Like the Burmese, the Singhalese employ elephants in many departments of labor, especially in agriculture. One of the chief sources of revenue is found in the extensive pearl fisheries for which the island is famous.

The population of the island includes Tamils, Moors—descendants of the Arab settlers—Malays, and other Asiatics, together with many Europeans and half-castes. The Singhalese, be it said, are not barbarians, among them a high civilization having long existed, although the effects of the Portuguese, Dutch, and British occupations successively have tended to repress the development of native art and literature. The prevailing tongue is allied to Pali, the sacred language of Buddhism, which, together with Sanskrit, forms the remnant of the ancient Aryan idiom.

It may be well here to state that, besides British possessions, India includes the French settlements Pondicherry, Karikal, Yanaon, Mahé, and Chandernagore, embracing a total of 200 square miles; and the Portuguese colonies Goa, Daman, and Diu—in all, 1,500 square miles.

The list of important cities in India includes many of commercial importance, others remarkable for antiquities, others still conspicuous as centers of special industries or learning. Among the principal of these may be named: Calcutta, the capital, in Bengal; Bombay, the chief seaport on the west coast; Benares, the holy city of the Hindoos, on the banks of the Ganges; Patna, noted for its trade in opium; Allahabad, at the junction of the Jumna and Ganges; Lucknow, of historic fame, capital of Oude; Delhi, metropolis of the Mohammedan empire in India; Lahore, in the Punjab; Baroda, in Guzerat; Poonah, in the territory of Bombay; Nagpore, in Central India; and Hyderabad, capital of the Nizam's dominions.

The independent states of Nepal and Bhotan are inhabited by races allied to the Tartars and Chinese in general character and habits, the former mainly professing Brahmanism, the latter Buddhism.

In dismissing the subject of India it may be of interest to note that the Pamir question affects intimately the future of England's limits of jurisdiction, if not the maintenance of the British Indian Empire. In accordance with the agreement of 1873, both Russia and Great Britain were pledged to abide by stipulated details touching the boundaries of a neutral territory mutually accepted. Meanwhile, connivance with either power on the part of the petty chiefs of the Himalayan and Pamir frontiers, the defection of native *maharajahs*, or the infringement of the above protocol, under the present strained relations of these rival aspirants to Indian possession, may precipitate a conflict, the issues whereof it is difficult to foresee.

resembling in their earlier history the aboriginal Indians of the New World, being given more to the chase than to pastoral pursuits, and in their tribal character more gregarious than either Mongols or Manchus, the latter being given to fishing and agriculture as well as hunting. The region of China, then, is not necessarily the country of the Mongols, this ethnological term, like the name "Tartar," being loosely applied to a heterogeneous people constituting about half the human race, the Mongolian nomads proper forming a degenerate posterity of once powerful tribes long supreme in the land.



MONGOL TYPES, THIBET.



The people dwelling in Manchooria are more advanced, being devoted to various profitable industries, and especially noted as the descendants

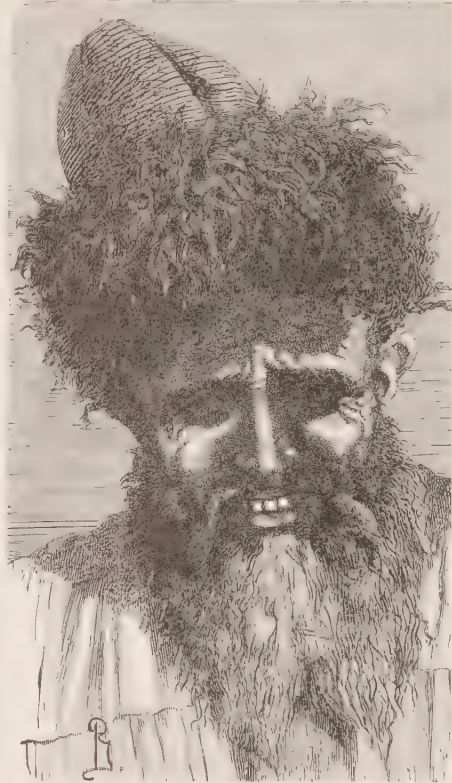
of those who, about the middle of the seventeenth century, founded the Manchu dynasty, of which the present Emperor of China is the ninth in the succession; their idiom, moreover, being the established medium of court and official communication.

The elevated barren plateau, coterminous with the Himalayan region, forming the Thibetan country is but one of a series of upland table-lands from which the giant ranges ascend. The country is as yet but partially explored, being, like portions of Mongolia, or the neighboring desert of Gobi, inaccessible to ordinary travel, only an occasional camel-train crossing the desolate waste. These measureless tracts of Central Asia are in reality but the beds of ancient seas, the shores of which are discernible in outlying ridges and in the foot-hills of the higher elevations.

The great Thibetan plain is still a mysterious region, the Chinese exclusiveness being here pronounced, and the reticence of its inhabitants well-nigh insuperable. Occasionally travelers have penetrated the region, but with great difficulty and comparatively slight accession to our knowledge of the people. Although Thibet proper, however, has been imperfectly explored, the tribes of Middle Thibet—Ladak, Zanskar, etc.—are tolerably well known.

These latter annually visit the Kangra and other Indo-Himalayan valleys, disposing of their wares as petty traders, and camping along the roadsides after the manner of gypsies. They are, like most of the Thibetans, a well-disposed, cheerful people, though in dress and habits far from prepossessing. The various types present an interesting study.

The country is so isolated from the world that, as might be expected, the Thibetans have made little progress in the arts and commerce. Rich mines abound, yet the absence of fuel renders this natural wealth of little value. Gold mines are worked, being jealously guarded by the Chinese, while deposits of salt, borax, sulphur, and niter are partially developed. The trade of the region is conducted chiefly by means of caravans, the beast of burden generally used being the yak. This strange yet most valuable animal resembles the bison in some respects, although zoölog-



TARTAR.



THIBETAN NOBLE.



THIBETAN TYPES.

ically related to the common ox. It is found wild on the lofty plateau between the Altai and Himalaya mountains, frequenting an altitude of 20,000 feet—higher, it is said, than the habitat of any other animal—finding a scanty sustenance in the coarse, wiry grass comprising almost the entire vegetation of these desolate elevations. They supply the natives with milk, food, and raiment when domesticated, besides being used in agriculture and for purposes of transportation. The yak-drivers of Thibet are a peculiar type of the indigenous population, strong and

muscular, and capable of withstanding great exertion and rigor of climate. In their long journeys from town to town they are the sole guides of their caravans, in which camels as well as yaks are used.



CAMEL-TRAIN ON THE PLATEAU OF THIBET.

A singular instrument for recording prayers—the “prayer-mill” pictured on the next page—is used near the Indian frontier.

Among the numerous symbols of Buddhist worship visible along the confines of Indo-China, one of the most remarkable is the idol of Da-Fou-Jan, found among the “thousand caverns.” The figure is more than seventy-six feet high, the feet being eighteen and one-half feet long and the distance between them thirty-seven feet. It is one of the subaltern gods dedicated by the native faith to the commemoration of Buddha and the perpetuity of the mighty religion which Christianity as yet has but slightly affected.



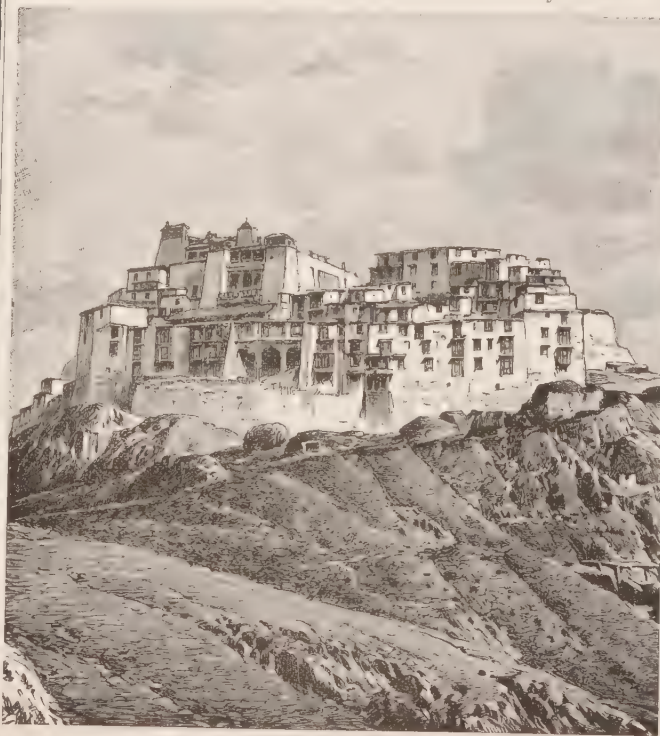
IMAGE OF DA-FOU-JAN.





OLD THIBETAN WITH PRAYER-MILL.

It may be noted that the contemplative philosophy and spiritual exaltation of the religion expressed in Brahmanism and Buddhism have been the theme of admiration as well as of study among Christian scholars, many of the tenets embodied in their practical essence reflecting, together with much that to modern ideas is purely fanciful, a moral sublimity scarcely conceived by those unfamiliar with the sacred writings of the East. A striking instance of mysticism and ascetic meditation upon Buddha, combined with active exercise of priestly control, is found in the secluded monasteries (Lamaseries) of Thibet, where the devotees of Lamaism constitute a hierarchy of no little influence, even in affairs of ordinary importance: strengthened by imposing ceremonials and a studied display of power, to which the popular mind is readily susceptible. In a passive form the occultism of modern theosophy, whose western high priestess was the late Madame Blavatsky, bears some resemblance to the human element of Buddhism, although its speculative constructions of the Divine nature differ essentially from the incarnations of oriental mysticism.



LAMASERY OF SO, THIBET.

Coming to China proper, it is of interest to recall the fact that Cathay, the earlier title given to the country, was the land sought by Columbus in his first voyage, when his imagination was strongly impressed with the dream of the Great Khan's conversion and the profound, though erroneous, conviction of Asia's extreme easterly extent. Doubtless the latter conjecture was drawn largely from the narrative of Marco Polo, that remarkable explorer of whom it has been said: "When in the long series of ages we search for three men who, by the grandeur and influence of their discoveries, have contributed most to the progress of geography or our knowledge of the globe, the modest name of the Venetian traveler presents itself in the same line with those of Alexander the Great and Christopher Columbus."

In considering the Chinese it is essential that the foreigner, dwelling in his own country, divest his mind of such impressions as casual or unfavorable immigration may convey, transporting himself in fancy to the native land of this perplexing yet marvelous people, whose industry, skill, and intelligence have for



CHINESE TYPES.

centuries been the wonder of those familiarized with their character through residence among or commercial relations with them. So much affecting their history, literature, lives, and customs is comparatively unknown to the outer world that it is difficult to form an adequate estimate of their true status among civilized nations. The lofty indifference, we must add, with which the favored mortals dwelling in a "Celestial empire" regard the rest of mankind precludes the familiar intercourse conducive to a proper knowledge of our fellow-men, although this exasperating self-complacency has at times been compelled to yield either to American address or British bombardments.

A glance at the government of the empire reveals various features which may well arrest the attention of western monarchs. The system is, briefly, a patriarchal despotism, in which the interests and welfare of the sovereign and his subjects are reciprocal, the emperor being theoretically the father of the people, whose happiness is his first care and whose preservation from harm his paramount solicitude. This paternal principle is derived alike from the teachings of Confucius and those of the Mencian philosophy—the latter even asserting the rights of rebellion and penalty of death should the monarch prove recreant to his obligations as "a minister of God for good."

The mandarins form an influential element of official life in China, being divided into nine grades or orders, each distinguished by certain insignia worn upon the breast or cap, or clasp of the girdle.

These magnates possess considerable power, especially in the provinces under their control. A curious fact in relation to their office lies in their obligation to accuse themselves, when remiss, requesting punishment.



CHINESE MANDARIN.



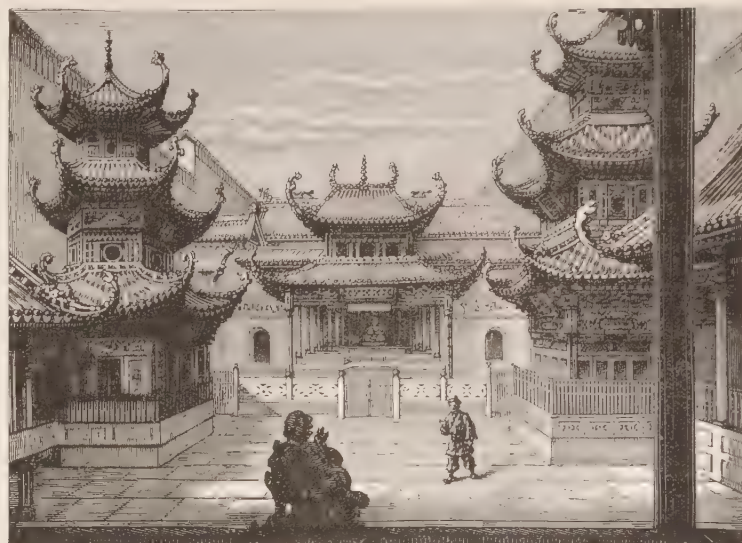
The mandarins, however, have mainly a provincial jurisdiction, apart from central power or influence, the supreme direction being vested in a council, cabinet, and lesser authorities, whose solemn trust is to guard against infringement of the written law. A yet further safeguard of popular prerogative is the existence of forty or fifty public censors, any one of whom is privileged to present a remonstrance to the sovereign. That this primitive form of Chinese imperialism should have survived the vicissitudes of so many centuries is due chiefly to the instinctive reverence for the writings of the great apostle of paternalism, Confucius, pervading all classes of the people. It must be confessed, however, that, excellent as is the precept inculcated in the foregoing scheme of government, its practice in many of the provinces is notoriously deficient.

The various types of the Chinese, taken in the aggregate, exhibit a diversity of manners and customs; yet in China proper there is less variation of habits, the inhabitants forming essentially one element of the Mongolo-Tartar stock. Certain traits of character are distinctive among them, as, for example, the extreme regard paid to superiors, and the exaggerated and often absurd stress laid upon etiquette—the ceremonial usages of the empire having been estimated at 3,000, the "Board of Rites" at Peking being charged with their interpretation, a task from which ordinary officials might justifiably recoil. The tyranny of these elaborate observances is universal and perpetuated by an irrevocable code.

An impartial judgment of the moral qualities of the Chinese is difficult to attain, the accounts of travelers differing widely. They have been charged with cowardice and materialism, and again extolled as brave and devout. Dissimulation among them is certainly raised to the rank of a fine art; nor is it possible to divine from their address the secret thoughts concealed by a polite demeanor. In many of the details of life and method they are the reverse of other nations—wearing white for mourning, using sails in land vehicles, reading and writing in inverted order; while the bridegroom first sees the face of his bride at the conclusion of the marriage ceremony, men braid the hair, and women wear male costume. The latter, by the way, are subjected in infancy to the barbarous process of folding the toes against the sole of the foot, the ultimate adhesion of the parts producing the fashionable deformity adapted to a shoe  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long—a custom unknown among the Tartar women, although in most respects they adhere to the customs of their Mongolian ancestry.

This same inscrutable Mongol is arrayed in immaculate linen; yet his abomination of water approaches hydrophobia; and in his diet he intermingles sharks' fins, birds' nests, bats and mice, placing the guest of honor at his left hand, and expressing bewilderment by scratching not his head, but his feet, and satisfaction by uncouth sounds apparently indicative of bodily distress.

It seems an anachronism to find, together with so many anomalies of daily life, an elaborate system of competitive examinations included in the



A CHINESE MERCHANTS' CLUB.

general plan of government. These apply particularly to the mandarins—numbering in all 35,000—yet here again the contradictions of Chinese character are manifest, titles being often purchased at will, and the tenure of office purposely limited to three years in native provinces.

The language of the country, embracing that of Korea, Cochinchina, Burmah, and Thibet, is a monosyllabic tongue of archaic form, without inflections, conjugations, or alphabet, being expressed on paper in thousands of distinct symbols, the spoken idiom differing widely from the written records, which no phonetic method can reproduce. In this ancient and primitive guise the earliest literature of the empire is reverently preserved, its antiquity by far exceeding that of western writings, the date 1150 B. C. being assigned to one of the oldest published works.

Agriculture has always been held in the highest respect in China. The emperor himself, to do it honor, annually repairs to an appointed spot, in company with a body of royal princes and husbandmen, and taking the plow draws a furrow and sows the first seed. The internal navigation of the country, moreover, is liberally promoted by governmental schemes of improvement, immense canals being constructed for the transportation of inland produce. The ingenuity and diligence with which in certain sections every available foot of soil is made to yield its harvest, display a thrift surpassed by no agricultural people. In business this practical sagacity is shown in the success attending commercial enterprises, many of the Chinese merchants acquiring great wealth and influence, and in their household appointments and mode of living displaying remarkable luxury and taste.

Perhaps no single monument of Chinese industry is so remarkable as the great wall, twenty feet high and twenty-five feet wide, extending along the northern border of the country for upward of 1,250 miles, spanning the highest hills and the deepest valleys—a huge marvel of masonry unequalled in proportions.

The domestic life of the Chinese presents a picture of filial piety and affectionate devotion from which Christian nations might well draw a salutary moral. The duty of children to parents is imperatively enjoined by the Chinese religion, the patriarchal system of family relations—in accord with the theory of state government—being endeared through vital association with unbroken peace and happiness. The possession of children, as among the Jews of old, is accounted the chief blessing of life, and to their fidelity parents look in the hour of death for the performance of those posthumous rites upon which the repose of the soul depends.

Contrasted with the amenities of social and domestic character is the inhuman rigor attending the enforcement of the criminal code, sanctioning the direst tortures and the repulsive resort to decapitation as a final penalty. Trivial offenses are frequently the occasion of cruel, even barbarous, chastisements, and so stoical has the Chinese nature become



CHINESE AND TARTAR LADIES.



A CHINESE EXECUTION.



through long familiarity with injustice that bodily pain and death are accepted without a murmur. This marked insensibility to human suffering, shared by judge and culprit, is but the inevitable characteristic of a race sprung from semi-savage ancestry, and, during an epoch in the world's development distinguished for its advancement in scientific discovery and the principles of sociology, intrenching itself in traditional stolidity and ignorance, mingled with a supercilious contempt to which the instinct of progress and the finer feelings of the heart are unknown. "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay," as England's poet laureate has sung.

The kingdom of Korea has from its earliest existence acknowledged the



KOREAN TYPE.

suzerainty of the Chinese government, and renewed conditions of vassalage were accepted during the seventeenth century, and recapitulated in 1882. As a result of the late Sino-Japanese war this vassalage was abjured and the kingdom declared an independent nation. The peninsula occupies about 100,000 square miles, being in part densely wooded and subject to a variable climate.

The nation had rigidly adhered to its policy of isolation with regard to other nations, even its intercourse with China being limited to the annual embassy dispatched to Peking. Strange to say, the seeds of Christianity were implanted in the peninsula by the Mongol army invading it in 1592, composed largely of converts to that faith. About two centuries later Jesuit missionaries established themselves in Korea, and among recent reforms is the abolition of the ban which had existed against priests and nuns. The opening of four treaty ports by treaty between China and the United States, in 1882, was of benefit to the commercial world. Japan had claimed at times jurisdiction over the country, yet there is little practical doubt of tribute annually paid to China and of the latter's paramount influence in all questions touching imperial conduct.

The Koreans are not, generally speaking, an attractive people, being inferior both to the Chinese and Japanese in intelligence and skill. They are, however, equally gay in manner, and are said to be fond of music and dancing. Polygamy as a social feature, and various species of canines as articles of food, united with a repulsive disregard of cleanliness, are traits of Korean life which easily reconcile us to their craving for retirement, notwithstanding the affability of the better class of inhabitants, including the high-caste Mandarins.



KOREAN MANDARIN.

**JAPAN.** According to native tradition the Japanese Empire was founded 660 B. C., the dynasty being represented in the present sovereign, who bears the name of Kotei, or Emperor, although the appellation by which he is known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado, or "The Honorable Gate." The year 1893, rendered memorable throughout the world by the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, is, therefore, the 2,553d of the Japanese era. Considerable doubt, however, is thrown upon the accuracy of the old chronology by the extreme longevity ascribed to some of the hundred and twenty odd sovereigns, one of whom is recorded to have lived 141 years, while his successor attained the age of 143. In the annals of the tenth century these apocryphal limits of life disappear.

The empire comprises a large number of islands, stated in official records to be nearly 4,000, many of them of insignificant size, yet four of considerable proportions—Nippon, the central and most important; Kyushu, "the nine provinces;" Shikoku, "the four states;" and Yezo, immediately north of Nippon. The whole empire covers an area of nearly 150,000 square miles, with a population of more than 40,000,000—

a density per square mile of nearly 300. The political divisions of the country include eighty-five provinces, with 1,284 towns and 13,773 villages. The total foreign population is less than 10,000, the larger part of whom are Chinese.

It is well to bear in mind that Japan is a north-temperate country, the mercury ranging from about 36° in January to 80° in August, the annual mean being less than



JAPANESE MANUFACTURING VISITING-CARDS.

60°; in fact very nearly that of Virginia. The physical geography of Japan presents a variety of features peculiar to the country. Owing to the narrowness of the main islands, the rivers are inconsiderable, the longest extending but 172 miles. The entire archipelago is of volcanic origin, several active volcanoes existing, and earthquakes having occurred to the number of eighty-seven in one day. The most noted volcanic cone is the famous Fusi-yama, ascended by thousands of pilgrims annually. Its peak is covered with perpetual snow, and figures constantly in Japanese art, being the sacred mountain associated with early mythol-

ogy. The apex rises 12,000 feet above the sea, the extinct crater being 500 feet deep.

Agriculture forms the chief occupation of the Japanese, many of their farms being models of neatness and order. Although much of the soil is naturally barren, owing to its volcanic character, by a system of thorough irrigation the earth has been made to yield plenteous harvests, the principal staple of the empire being rice, the product of which is enormous. Rotation of crops is well understood, and modern agricultural implements are largely used in harvesting. The whole country is clothed with the most luxuriant vegetation, while extensive forests of Japanese cedar crown the elevations or stand in stately colonnades along the roadsides. Everywhere clumps of bamboo are visible, the manifold uses of which are a feature of native skill and art.

The origin of the Japanese is obscure, ethnologists referring them to separate types—Maly, Chinese, and Tartar. In all probability the present race is a mixture of Asiatic ingredients—chiefly the Malays in the South and Ainos in the north. Until 1889 the government of the country was an absolute monarchy. In that year a constitution was promulgated by which the supreme executive authority is vested in the emperor, in accordance with the rights of sovereignty, an advisory cabinet appointed by the crown rendering nominal assistance and a privy council forming a deliberative resort upon appeal of the emperor. The constitutional guarantees establish an Imperial Diet consisting of Houses of Peers and Representatives, the members of each body numbering 300. There is a fine suggestion of patriotism implied in the provision making acceptance of salaries compulsory, which many republican legislators might profitably ponder.



JAPANESE FAN-MAKERS.

The Japanese are a mild, intelligent people, "of great qualities and exaggerated defects," as has been observed. Their general characteristics have been summed up in the assertion that they are honest, ingenious, courteous, cleanly, frugal, animated by a strong love of knowledge, endowed with a wonderful faculty of imitation, and possessing a sentiment of personal honor exceeding that of any other nation. On





JAPANESE FAMILY AT DINNER.

the other hand, they have been represented as fickle, inordinately vain, and, at least the lower classes, exceedingly corrupt. Striking a balance between these diverse qualities, the people will still be entitled to respect as distinguished in courtesy, lively if volatile, and, if not always exemplary in morals, genial, frank, and hospitable. Of the extreme gentleness of the Japanese character a curious and instructive instance is found in the fact that their language is deficient in the imprecations common to western tongues, foreign officers of the Mikado's army, it is averred, having been compelled to devise a union of European oaths and native affixes that their martial orders might be obeyed, if happily not understood.

With the abolition of the feudal system in 1868, many customs once prevalent in the empire have disappeared, among them the cruel and peculiarly Japanese practice of *hara-kiri*, or voluntary disemboweling after judicial sentence of death, and the similar, and even more shocking penalty, *seppuku*, incurred by those to whom suspicion of guilt is unendurable. A yet more important reform inaugurated by the new régime is the admission of foreigners to the country and the consequent assimilation of European ideas which has indirectly resulted in social and moral improvements. The status of women is far in advance of that found in most pagan countries; the rigid seclusion among ladies of the upper classes is becoming modified; youths of both sexes attend the elementary schools, while ladies' colleges have been established under

the immediate patronage of the Empress Haruku. Polygamy, moreover, has been abolished, and young brides no longer consider it imperative to disfigure themselves by blackening the teeth and shaving off the eye-brows in deference to some imaginary nuptial requirement. Even the European dress has supplanted the ancient costume in Tokio, and in many details connected with court life a tendency to adopt the habits of western civilization is apparent.

In religion the Japanese are equally advanced among eastern nations, a peculiarity of the native faith, Shintoism, being the absence of idol-worship and a preclusion of doctrinal theology, although Buddhism has somewhat contaminated the purer form of the original creed.

The domestic life of the Japanese, like that of the Chinese, is marked

by invariable deference to parental authority and mutual relations tending to secure the comfort and happiness of the household. Children are reared with the greatest care and surrounded from infancy with an atmosphere of affectionate solicitude. Among the lower classes a skill in handicraft is remarkable—apparent in the manufacture of innumerable articles of taste and ornament, from fans and visiting-cards to exquisite chasing of gold and silver, fine lacquer-work, dainty porcelain, and elaborate bronzes—all executed with marvelous labor and fidelity of detail. A striking accompaniment of toil in this cheery land is the prevailing light-heartedness, far less frequent among the laborers of the western nations. It seems a trait inseparable from the child-like yet philosophical character of the race.

It may reasonably be inferred from an attentive study of this interesting and talented people that the future of Japan affords every hope of intellectual and industrial advancement. It may also be claimed that much of the recent reform in government, jurisprudence, and education has been due to christianizing influences and contact with European civilization. Yet the rapid development of the Japanese within the past few decades can have sprung in great part only from an inherent ambition and an instinct of progress which, under any conditions, must have eventually lifted the race to a position of respect and honor in the eyes of the world.

## FARTHER INDIA AND MALAYSIA.

Farther India, or Indo-China, forms the southeastern peninsula of Asia, including Anam, French Cochinchina, Tonquin, Cambodia, Siam, Laos, the Shan country, Malacca, Burmah, and several districts of Assam and Bengal. The physical character of the country differs widely from that of India proper, consisting largely of forest-clad mountain-ridges separated by narrow valleys. Generally speaking, the inhabitants are almost entirely of Mongolian stock, employing monosyllabic languages, more or less allied to the Chinese, although in manners and customs differing from the natives of the mainland. Their religion, which is with few exceptions Buddhistic, has been derived from India.

Of the foregoing countries the kingdom of Siam is perhaps best known to the world. The reigning sovereign is regarded in the light of a deity, and addressed as such, his commonest designations being: "Sacred lord of lives," "Owner of all," "Most exalted and infallible lord," etc.; a slight share of dependence upon the Emperor of China, to whom periodical tribute is paid, being the only limitation to the absolutism of this august personage. Next to him, though immeasurably inferior in rank, is the viceroy, holding nominal office under the king, while the mass of the people are little better than slaves, whose fortunes are entirely subservient to the caprice of the throne, to whose service

every adult male is compelled to give a third of his time, as well as take the field in case of war.

Deficient as are the Siamese in the elements of progress, the com-



MALAY TYPES.

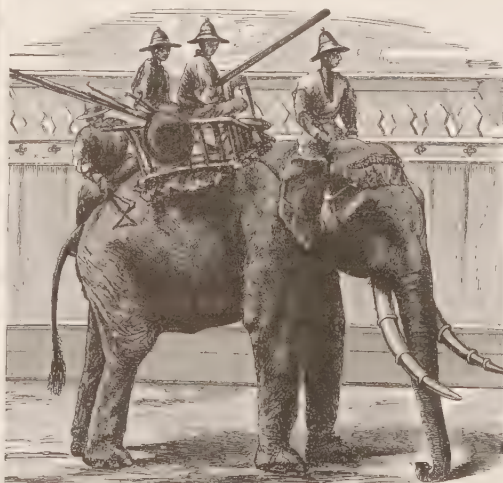




SIAMESE KING.

merce of the country is of great extent and importance, every province producing some article in foreign demand. Bangkok, the capital as well as the chief port and center of external trade, presents a singular yet imposing appearance, being divided into three distinct parts—the town proper, the floating town, and the royal palace containing many stately pagodas.

Modern artillery has been introduced in the army, yet the military service is cumbersome, the use of elephants for war purposes scarcely admitting celerity of movement, besides drawing the enemy's fire disastrously.



SIAMESE WAR ELEPHANT.

The French dependencies, Anam, Cochinchina, Tonquin, and Cambodia, have received the designation French Indo-China. The ancient kingdom of Anam—of which Cochinchina and Tonquin are provinces—was originally controlled by the Chinese, but eventually became a French protectorate. The empire is an absolute despotism, its religion being chiefly Buddhism, together with some adherents to the doctrines of Confucius. The Anamese are, withal, patriotic, devoted to their families, and apt in imitation and the acquirement of knowledge.

Cochin-China proper is scarcely habitable to foreigners, its climate being one of the most unhealthy in the East. The colony is in reality, so far as French occupation is concerned, merely a commercial station. The population is heterogeneous, a large proportion of the poorer classes living in boats, grouped along the river banks, or in miserable huts raised a few feet above the water.

Tonquin is the only part of the empire rich in metals, yielding large quantities of gold, silver, copper, and iron. The fishermen on the coast are inured to exceeding hardships, cheerfully borne, living mainly upon the refuse of fish and the flesh of the alligator, here sold in the markets.

The kingdom of Cambodia is one of the most ancient monarchies in the world. From its early importance it was reduced by successive encroachments of foreign colonists, finally resulting in virtual dependency upon France. The country is rich in certain products of value, among many articles of commerce being the well-known gamboge, the name of which is derived from the locality. Public temples of worship are numerous, the great Wat, or Temple of Angkor, looming amid the depths of a primeval forest, and in splendor of proportions, and the solemnity of the impressions created by its contemplation, compared with Memphis and Thebes. The corridors tower 180 feet above the beholder, and its lofty staircases, sculptured walls, columns, halls, and richly wrought ornaments entitle it to be regarded as an architectural wonder.

Malaysia, a name given collectively to the chief archipelago lying between South-eastern Asia and Australia, includes a great number of islands, several of them—Borneo, Sumatra, Java, and Celebes, among the Sunda Islands, and Mindanao and Luzon, among the Philippine Islands—being among the largest and finest in the world. Hundreds of smaller islands are scarcely known, the piratical nature of the inhabitants and perilous shores causing them to be generally shunned by navigators. The people are almost wholly of Malayan type. Varied traits occur among them—the women of Rotte, west of Timor, are statuesque and handsome, suggesting a Hindu ancestry; the Dyaks of Borneo are fair of feature and especially warlike; the Battaks



WOMAN FROM THE ISLAND OF ROTTE.



DYAK IN WAR COSTUME, BORNEO



of Sumatra show evidences of Javanese and Aryan origin, Sanskrit words being found in their language; the Bughis well illustrate the peculiarities of race-mixture; while the Biadjaws, the Manobos, and many coast and interior sub-tribes all have their individual characteristics, customs, and manners of semi-civilized or savage life.

Borneo has long been known to the commercial world as a productive region, various metals and costly woods, together with rice, sago, and spices, being among its articles of trade. Traffic in the curious edible birds' nests is also considerable. The interior of the country is rugged and mountainous, the highest altitudes approaching three miles above the sea-level. The city of Koti, near the Strait of Macassar, is noted as the residence of the rajah of the district, whose palace occupies an island in the principal river of the region.

Of the many races of Malaysia few have been more carefully observed than the above-mentioned Dyaks. Their dress is strikingly ornamented with grotesque devices, and the material is often tiger's skin and rich cloth, the head-dresses being of monkeys' skins and feathers of the argus pheasant. Others wear about the body rings of iron or rattan, with collars of human teeth or those of apes and wild boars, their ears being loaded with rings, and the body often tattooed from head to foot. A conclusive index of their degree of barbarism is found in the custom

which forbids marriage save upon condition of presenting the bride with the ghastly trophy of a human head, a practice also peculiar to the Alfoories of Celebes and Ceram.

Sumatra has been from the beginning of the seventeenth century identified with Portuguese and Dutch explorations, and is one of the most valuable islands of the Malaysian group. Its commerce is extensive, rice being among the principal staples. Of its population the Battaks form a prominent element, their manner differing somewhat from those of their neighbors, although their dwellings, raised on bamboo poles and deftly wattled and thatched, resemble the style of abode prevalent in the archipelago. They have been credited with some approach to civilization in their laws and customs, and again cannibalism has been charged against them, although under Dutch influence fast becoming extinct.

The Island of Java is full of ethnic and archaeological interest, the inhabitants resembling the Chinese and Japanese in the parental care and filial respect which are a distinguishing feature of domestic life. At the same time the Javanese are quick to resent insult, and their ungovernable temper, the habit of opium-smoking, and the accessory of

the terrible *kris*—a weapon with a long, serpentine blade, frequently poisoned—are the sources of tragedies typified in the expression "running amuck" and in crimes of abhorrence. The island is of great commercial importance, the western trade having become greatly enlarged through Dutch enterprise.

Celebes is among the islands of the East famous for spices, etc., the trade in which reaches astonishing proportions. The country is especially noted for its beautiful scenery, a tropical luxuriance of vegetation abounding throughout the interior. Of several types of inhabitants the Bughis are perhaps the most remarkable. Supposed to have originated in Borneo, they are handsome in figure and feature, resembling the Polynesian rather than the Malaysian type. They are said to be honest in commercial life, energetic in character, and exemplary in conduct.

Mindanao and Luzon are the largest of the Philippine group, the former being inhabited by the Manobos, and the latter possessing the famous port of Manila, with its population suggesting Castilian colonization, its mestizo type possessing the grace and attractiveness often peculiar to the mixture of native and foreign bloods, and its world-wide commerce.

An interesting feature of the Malaysian flora is the recent discovery of a stemless and leafless plant, parasitic upon grape-vines, in one species of which, *Rafflesia Arnoldi*, the corolla measures three feet in diameter, being the largest flower known. Unfortunately, the plant is remarkable chiefly for its wonderful size, the odor being that of carrion, like the common *Smilax herbacea*.

A curious problem of longitude may be cited in connection with Magellan's discovery of the Philippines, in accordance with which, although unconsciously, the great explorer, during his eastern circumnavigation of the globe, lengthened his day by four minutes with each successive degree traversed. Nor was Elcano, the captain of the only vessel returning to the meridian of departure, aware that upon the completion of his voyage he was actually a day behind port time. This error of

omission resulted in the loss of one day's reckoning at the Philippines, and the celebration of New Year's Day, for example, January 2d, until 1844, when, by passing one festival altogether, the lapse was rectified. Even now, navigators sailing from Australia to England must necessarily make one day out of two in passing the meridian of 180°, from east to west longitude, in order to reach port on the date of the local calendar.



RAJAH OF KOTI, BORNEO.



BUGHIS, CELEBES.



MANOBO, MINDANAO.



BATTAKS, SUMATRA.



MESTIZO GIRLS, FROM MANILA, LUZON.





# AFRICA.

The continent of Africa, third in point of extent of the great divisions of the globe, stretches from Cape Blanco, on the Mediterranean, to Cape Agulhas, 100 miles southeast of the Cape of Good Hope, a distance of 5,000 miles—its greatest breadth, from Cape Guardafui, on the Indian Ocean, to Cape Verde, on the Atlantic, being about 4,800 miles. The entire area of the continent, owing to its irregular shape, is but 11,500,000 square miles, which, with a total population of nearly 169,000,000, gives an average density of about fourteen inhabitants to the square mile. With the completion of the Suez Canal, Africa becomes entirely surrounded by water. The latter magnificent triumph of engineering, it may be observed, has amply rewarded the wisdom of its projectors, the gross tonnage included in the traffic of 1891 being over 12,000,000 tons, and the list of passengers nearly 200,000.

The physical features of Africa are strikingly marked—enormous deserts and mountain chains, together with rivers of great length alternating with regions of unsurpassed fertility, valleys and plains as yet but partially explored, and a system of interlacing waterways threading many portions of the interior. The chief political divisions of Central Africa



VIEW ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

are but imperfectly defined, the claims of European nations, based upon annexation, settlement, and conquest, being modified from time to time according to the progress of colonization and commerce, and the discoveries accompanying active exploration. In enumerating them, the following arrangement will aid the student. Independent countries: The kingdoms, etc., of Morocco, Abyssinia, Bornu, Kanem, Waday, Bagirmi, and the republics of Liberia, South African Republic, and Orange Free State. More or less subject to foreign influence of the expressed Powers: *Turkey*—Egypt and Tripoli; *England*—Cape of Good Hope, Natal with Zululand, Sierra Leone, Ashantee, Sokoto, British East Africa, Zambesia with Nyassaland, Zanzibar, and the Island of Saint Helena; *France*—Algeria, Tunis, French Kongo, Senegal, Niger, and Soudan regions, Dahomey, and Madagascar; *Germany*—German East Africa, Kamerun, and German Southwest Africa; *Italy*—Massaua, Eritrea, etc., and Somali territories; *Portugal*—Madeira Islands, Cape Verde Islands, Portuguese Guinea, and the State of East Africa (Mozambique); *Spain*—Canary Islands, Rio de Oro, Fernando Po, etc.; *Belgium*—Kongo Independent State. In addition should be mentioned the geographical regions, only partly defined, of the Sahara, Nubia, and the Soudan.



NIGHT SCENE ON THE NILE.

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## NORTHERN AFRICA.

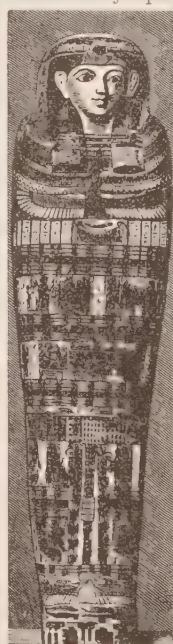
The place of Egypt in history, together with its wonderful monuments, retaining still the earliest records of civilization, entitles the country to a consideration far other and deeper than that due to any other portion of Africa. Here antiquity assumes a significance beside which the centuries and decades of the modern era appear but a brief epoch in the annals of mankind. Only in presence of such stupendous records of human achievement as are embodied in the pyramids and tombs of Gizeh and Sakkara, the palaces and temples of Karnak and Luxor, and the colossal sculptures of Memphis and Edfou is the mind adequately impressed with the power of genius that created them, and the splendor of the dynasties whose memory they perpetuate.



THE GOD KHNUM.



MUMMY-CASES.



Under the suzerainty of the Porte the country has been abandoned to the sway of a succession of unfortunate Khedives, the sole results of whose rule have been, if not wholly negative, a pusillanimity and vacillation which invited foreign intrigue. Thus have circumstances favored England's ascendancy in the land, and it seems but a question of time when her present moral influence shall be changed to actual possession.

The physical character of Egypt promotes a fertility of soil in the lower valley of the Nile almost without a parallel in alluvial regions. The annual river floods secure for the Egyptian peasant a plentiful harvest, and the mildness of the climate in the more temperate latitude along the Mediterranean renders agriculture both easy and profitable.

In the cities of Cairo and Alexandria an extensive trade has long been established, the former being especially picturesque and a favorite resort of those interested in Egyptian (Coptic) manners and traditions. The mosques of the ancient city are ornately beautiful, and in the numerous bazaars an unceasing activity prevails. Here, in Cairo, all



THE GOD ANUBIS, GUARDIAN OF THE LOWER WORLD.



GREAT PYRAMID AND SPHINX, NEAR GIZEH.

the mortal tenement until the soul after long wanderings should come to reinhabit its former abode. Sacred and tenderly affectionate were the tributes to the departed; and the mummy-cases, or sarcophagi, were richly engraved with pictorial and hieroglyphic records touching the earthly lives of those for whose spiritual welfare no posthumous rites were deemed too honorable.

Compared with its ancient magnificence, with its wealth of historic association and royal luxury, the Egypt of the nineteenth century exhibits only a poverty of resources attendant upon an empire's decline.



classes of the people may be studied instructively: the *fellahs*, or *fellaheen*—a term generally applied to the poor peasant-class of Egypt—



FELLAH IN SHEEPSKIN CLOAK

and the many types of native and mixed inhabitants, the local magistrates, the pompous Katbehs, and occasionally traces of true Nubian stock, the latter being a mulatto race of dark brown complexion and powerful physique, of frank and cheerful disposition and simple manners.

As a rule, however, the Egyptians are an apathetic, stolid race, of no decided origin, their habits of thought and daily lives being largely dependent upon religion and caste. They are not without liveliness, however, during certain festivals when games and dromedary and donkey races are frequent along the southern border.

The Nubians are divided into an eastern branch and one dwelling along the Nile—alike in physical character, yet speaking different languages. The latter

section, sometimes called Berberines, inhabit the Nile Valley from Egypt to Sennar, being an intelligent, industrious, and amiable people, and, though despised by the Arabs, hospitable and kindly to strangers and proud of their country.

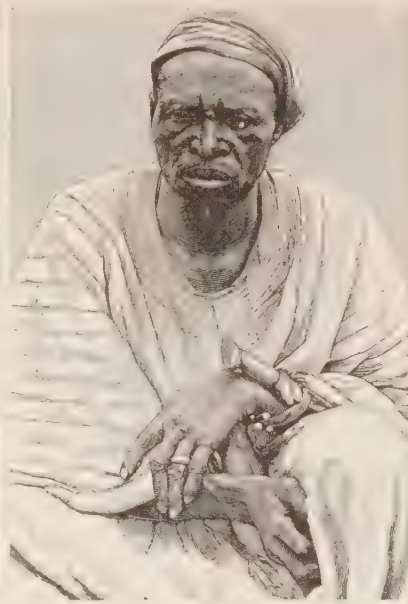
The region recalls the astounding superstition recently betrayed in El Mahdi's sudden ascendancy over his people, and the remarkable prowess displayed by his soldiery in their encounters with British troops. Another association with the country links with its rebellious attitudes the baseness and treachery which cost Great Britain the life of the one supreme hero of recent times, General Charles George—"Chinese"—Gordon.

Among the many striking types found along the Upper Nile, the Lira tribe is worthy of especial mention, the fine physiques, manly bearing, and warlike skill of their chiefs being highly praised by Baker and other explorers. The Mit-



A KATBEH, CAIRO.

too tribe, peculiar to the White Nile regions, on the other hand, especially in the lip-ornament, presents a much lower and more savage character.



NUBIAN TYPE.

The ancient empire of Abyssinia has of late years been the center of many stirring events. The ruling king now maintains a permanent army, most of whom are armed with rifles instead of the national weapons, shield and lance, which is in strange contrast with the lofty state of the late King Theodore, who was wont to receive foreign embassies surrounded by a guard of lions, and whose display affected the pomp of the proudest sovereigns.

In 1889 Abyssinia was declared an Italian protectorate. Its dependency, however, was not conceded by the king, and the protectorate existed by a constructive interpretation on the part of Italy rather than by actual treaty. The situation gave rise to many conflicts between the Italians and Abyssinians which finally resulted in a new

treaty October, 1896, by which Abyssinia is unreservedly recognized as an independent kingdom. Since the fourth century the Abyssinians have adhered to the Alexandrian Church, and Russia as protector of that church claimed especial interest in Abyssinia and favored its independence.

The population of Abyssinia is composed of various tribes, a well-formed Caucasian type predominating, in general character resembling the Bedouin Arabs. The people are essentially a warlike, courageous race, skillful horsemen, and in the field have proved formidable assailants. Their treatment of prisoners is said to be merciless, and in their domestic lives there is little to commend. The curious custom of frequently smearing the hair with butter is explained as a safeguard against sunstroke, and is almost universal among the soldiery. The chiefs of the army are often gayly attired, their accouterments being richly ornamented and their action full of military bearing. The Abyssinians are accounted gluttonous, irascible, and revengeful; yet in their treatment of the poor and



MITTO GIRL.

in their hospitality to strangers they manifest a higher civilization, and in one respect—the absence of lawyers in the country—a development is evidenced surpassing belief.

Tripoli is one of many states of the eastern hemisphere tributary to the Porte. The country is properly a pashalic, governed by an unmitigated despot, often chosen from the Turkish officers resident at the capital, and established by a firman from the sultan, a system of tyranny and misrule usually resulting from his accession to power—an example eagerly followed by his subordinates. It will be understood that under such a rule the Tripolitans are slow to take advantage of many natural resources with which their land is favored. The recollection of the piracy which formerly prevailed among the natives brings to mind the loss of the frigate Philadelphia—in the Tripolitan war of 1803-05—the heroic conduct of Captain Decatur, and the final victory of Commodore Preble, which led to the ultimate extinction of Algerine depredations upon the Mediterranean.



A DROMEDARY RACE.





LIRA CHIEF, UPPER NILE COUNTRY.

ture, engage in few industries, and in general manifest the apathy almost universal among these classes. The climate is among the finest of the Barbary States, as the region was formerly called, the average recorded temperature in the town of Tunis not exceeding 70° for the whole year. The soil is fairly productive; yet, owing to the uncertain tenure of land and the liability of exorbitant taxes, a large proportion of fertile areas remains untilled. Although the people rank as the most civilized in this region, their condition is little better than that of races usually accounted their inferiors.

Algeria may be considered a detached province of France rather than a French colony, its affairs being administered by a governor-general, assisted by a council whose function is purely advisory, the right of legislating for the colony being reserved to the national chambers. The country is divided into two principal departments—civil and military, the former constantly encroaching upon the latter, and thereby broadening the active jurisdiction of France. Of all the invaders' enemies, the Algerine emir Abd-el-Kader proved the most talented and unrelenting, having been decorated by the victors themselves.

The native inhabitants of Algeria comprise Kabyles—or Berbers—Moors, Arabs, Turks, Koloughs, and Jews. The first of these constitute



MOORISH TYPES.

Tunis, one of the smallest states in Africa, is included among the French protectorates. The country is nominally ruled by a bey, but its affairs are practically in the hands of the French representative, who, as Minister Resident, administers the government of the country under the direction of the French Foreign Office. The physical features of the country embrace Cape Bon, on the Mediterranean, within a few seconds of the northernmost point of Africa. The population, which consists chiefly of Arabs, betray little inclination toward agricul-



CAPE BON, TUNIS.

nearly one-half the entire population, dwelling in small villages among the mountains bordering the region of the Sahara. They are athletic, well-formed, and possessed of great powers of endurance, yet they are chiefly robbers, of cruel and heartless character, although practicing hospitality. While ostensibly shepherds, they are mainly engaged in hunting, being both courageous and skillful in the chase. Those living in the recesses of the mountains inhabit caves, like the ancient troglodytes.

The Berbers, it may be remarked, are the most ancient inhabitants of Northern Africa, the Moors being a hybrid people formed by the intermixture of several races, the majority of their ancestors being invaders of the East from Morocco. Men even of Arab blood, if living in towns, are called Moors; while pure Arabs, on the other hand, dwelling in tents, are styled Bedouins. The latter are tall, active, and muscular, with spirited, handsome countenances, piercing black eyes, and regular features.

They are mostly nomadic, living in tents in bodies of from 10 to 100 families, each family being under a sheik, who is at once priest, legislator, and judge.

These Bedouin Arabs are constantly at war either with the Berbers and French, or among themselves, subsisting principally by plunder, and entertaining a confirmed hatred of Christians. They are Asiatic in origin, having preserved their distinctive habits for upward of thirty centuries. The Turks, once numerous in the land, have

well-nigh vanished with the French conquest. The Koloughs, "Children of Soldiers," are a mixed race—the offspring of Turks and Moors. The Jews are mostly confined to Algiers and Oran, being engaged in foreign trade. Although controlling the business of the country, they were treated with contemptuous indifference previous to the French occupation—which event has greatly ameliorated their condition.

Algiers, the capital, is one of the few interesting cities of Africa, its amphitheater of hills, shining mosques and minarets, and graceful outlines presenting an imposing appearance seen from the Mediterranean. Foreign residents, especially English and French, give a European tone to society, the superior climate of the town attracting many travelers in search of health.

The country has been the scene of many eventful periods in history—the rise and progress of the Carthaginian Empire, lasting seven centuries; the six centuries of Roman rule; the conquest by Vandals; the long era of piracy and persecution of Christians, when 25,000 of the latter



BEDOUIN OF THE SAHARA.





ARAB SHEIK, ALGERIA.

were held in bondage; and finally the vigorous castigation administered by British and American commanders, and the extinction of Christian slavery.

The sultanate of Morocco is in reality an absolute despotism, the sultan being not only chief of state and head of the religion, but standing quite alone, his power being unlimited even by the advice of his ministers, resort to which is discretionary with the sovereign. In this respect Morocco in its government differs from Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet. Add to this lofty prestige of office an estimated income of \$2,000,000, and it will be seen that the Sultan of Morocco, although comparatively unknown to civilization, is in his own land a strong potentate.

The prehistoric antiquities of Morocco are of considerable interest, many relics of an early civilization, together with traces of the Roman

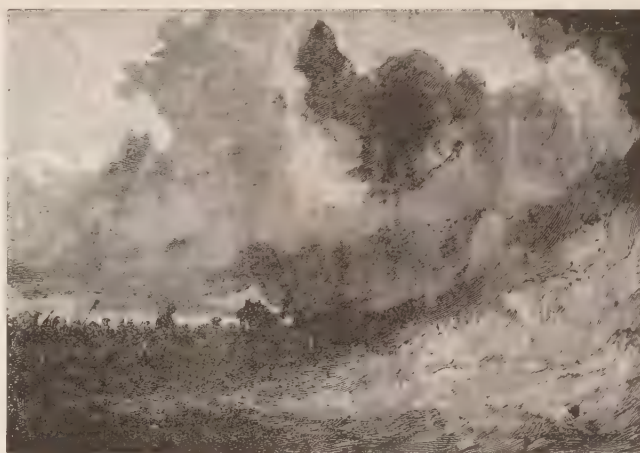
domination, being mingled with remains of the Stone Age—dolmens, barrows, and cromlechs being scattered throughout the country. To-day a state of decadence is everywhere visible. The administration of justice is hopelessly corrupt; education, in the European sense of the word, does not exist; and the lawless state of the country forbids all attempts to explore and develop the many valuable resources undoubtedly to be found. Yet even in its present decline, its climate, soil, and the general temper, as well as the unquestioned intelligence, of the Moorish people augur favorably for the restoration of Morocco's prosperity.

In connection with Algiers and Morocco, attention is due to a feature of this region—the numerous oases of the desert portions, unique in physical history. These islands in the waste have been renowned as resting-places for the innumerable camel-trains, or caravans, forming the only means of transportation during centuries. They are usually of small extent, being fertile tracts clothed with vegetation and watered by refreshing springs. In the Libyan Desert these oases, or wadis, are supplied with surface-water, forming natural basins; in the west artesian wells have been necessary to provide for the demands of large caravans, 200 fathoms being at times required to reach the subterranean reservoirs. Several of the principal areas thus known are of great size, and in most of them groves of date-palm afford both shade and nourishment.

The Great Desert of the Sahara, noted for the physical peculiarity above mentioned, has been the subject of much geographical study, the climate and meteorological character of the region, together with its relation with the sea-level, having suggested plans of extensive irrigation. At present this boundless plain is almost wholly uninhabited, its confines being variously determined, and the region known only as one subjected to a higher temperature than any other portion of the globe, the thermometer having recorded there 133°. This terrific heat imparts additional terror to the simoons, which sweep over the parched expanse with awful fury, darkening the heavens with clouds of sand and bearing destruction and death in their path. The only useful product of the Sahara is salt, and were it not for the aid of "the ship of the desert," as orientals term the camel, the region must ever remain untraversed by man.

It is observable that the northwest coast of Africa bears evidences of having been wholly submerged during the glacial epoch, marine shells and traces of receding shores being conclusive evidence that a tidal passage of considerable width formerly existed between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean.

Not far from this coast the conspicuous group of islands known as the Canaries rises abruptly from the ocean, the land being almost wholly composed of mountain peaks and upland valleys, the highest elevation being the celebrated volcano of Teneriffe—one of the most impressive of ocean spectacles when viewed at a distance, its summit rising above



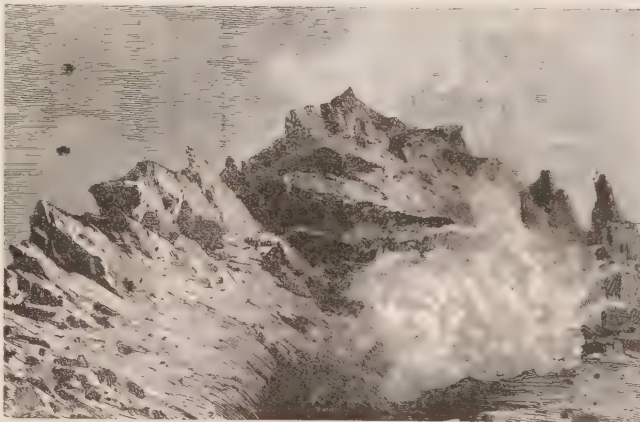
A SIMOON IN THE SAHARA.

the clouds, and the crater more than 12,000 feet above sea-level. The islands possess a historical interest in the occasional records of an aboriginal race named Guanches—long since merged in later colonies—whose religion was monotheistic, coupled with a belief in future rewards and punishments. This unfortunate people, first enslaved by the Spanish conquerors during the fourteenth century, were subjected to every indignity by later Norman conquests. The race was remarkable for fine physical development, and in many of their customs resembled the Egyptians, especially in their reverence for the dead and the observance of funeral rites, the bodies of the departed being embalmed with aromatic herbs and decorated with laces. Remains of mummies laid in mountain caverns resembling the Egyptian catacombs point indubitably to an eastern origin of this lost race. The singing birds which take their name from the islands are still plentiful there, although differing in plumage from the well-known breeds.

The Madeira Isles, off the coast of Morocco, are even more rugged than the group last named, the outlines of the mountain ridges presenting a series of precipitous elevations, and the defiles of the lower declivities stretching to the coast. The larger island, Madeira, has long been noted for its excellent wines. Funchal, the capital, is the resort of hundreds of travelers and invalids, attracted by the agreeable, quaint, and interesting character of the town, the beautiful climate it enjoys, and the hospitality of its inhabitants. The people are sober, industrious, and civil, of almost pure Arabian stock, and, like the Bedouins, capable of enduring great fatigue. The islands were discovered in 1420, the name Madeira—in Portuguese "wood"—being given to the largest on account of the valuable timber which clothes its mountain-sides.

The Cape Verde Islands are, like the Canaries and Madeiras, of volcanic origin, a crater on the principal member of the group, Fogo, having within recent years become active after a quiescence of half a century. The surface of the general group is not adapted to agriculture; yet in limited areas large quantities of maize, beans, and various fruits are produced. Unlike that of the Canaries, the climate is quite unhealthy, the water-supply insufficient and of poor quality, and the coast regions beset with storms and fogs alternating with intense heat.

The inhabitants are a mild, inoffensive people, extremely ignorant and superstitious, and of an indolent nature. Until 1854 slavery existed in full force among them. The towns are poor and uncleanly, and the fact that a penal settlement has been established there renders the islands even more objectionable. The religion of the natives, as with the Atlantic groups of islands previously considered, is Roman Catholic, mingled with heathenish notions and primitive traditions brought originally from the African coast.



PEAK OF TENERIFFE, CANARY ISLANDS.



## CENTRAL AFRICA.

Senegambia in its physical aspect presents little other than a swampy jungle, although the territory has been the subject of acrid dispute between various claimants to possession, France, Portugal, and Great Britain each having acquired certain portions of the country, others being reserved to several native states. The rivers Senegal and Gambia, from which the title Senegambia is derived, are streams of considerable

extent, being navigable for hundreds of miles, and near the sea-coast intersected by a network of canals, marigots, especially during the rainy season. The country is identified with the early explorations of the British in the interests of the slave trade—a traffic which throughout Central Africa has been, and continues to be, the object of civilized crusades, yet which permanent stations of European troops or colonists alone can hope to eradicate.

The country is peopled almost exclusively by negroes, belonging to the Joloff and other tribes, many of whom have embraced Christianity. There are, however, in the interior a number of the fair-skinned Fellatah, or Foola, who follow the Mohammedan faith. These latter are a remarkable people, widely removed in character, feature, and physique from the negro types, even classing themselves as whites. They are shrewd and intelligent, being occupied chiefly in agriculture and trading, their bearing and manners resembling those of Europeans. Other distinctive tribes are the



NEGRO GIRL, SENEGAMBIA.

Laptoes and the Futa-Jallons, near the head-waters of the Senegal and Gambia rivers, unallied in dress and habits to the common coast types. The Futa-Jallons are among the most stolid of African tribes, their features betraying only a rudimentary intelligence, exhausted in an elaborate *coiffure*, of which they are exceedingly proud, it being regarded as an indication of rank. In their dress they resemble rather the types of South African regions, or perhaps still more the tribes of the South American interior.

Near the southwest coast the purest native type of negro is found, their ancestors having been largely liberated from slave-ships, but the present generation enjoying both liberty and prosperity as a British colony. The types, however, of the indigenous population present a strange mixture of many tribal stocks, their diversity being greater, perhaps, in Senegambia than elsewhere in Western and Central Africa, even the native kingdoms being divided into minor dependencies, with their corresponding variations of origin and customs. The climate of the country is usually fatal to Europeans, consequently the foreign population is inconsiderable.

The immense region known as the Soudan contains a population of about 85,000,000, the estimated area of the country being 2,000,000 square miles. The land is chiefly a level plain, broken occasionally by moderate elevations, the climate being, so far as known, scarcely endurable to strangers, sickly regions abounding in the neighborhood of lakes

and streams. The principal body of fresh water is Lake Tchad, an extremely shallow basin, which has in recent years been the scene of numerous explorations, the results of which can not be regarded as final from a geographical point of view.

Of the population of the Soudan it should be noted that the Arabic term *Bilades-Sadán*, "home of the negro," is fully justified by ethnological researches, the race having evidently

arisen within the borders of the country, and in many sections still forming an aboriginal element. Hamitic and Semitic invasions, however, have

ingrafted upon the native stock new characteristics, so that in the eight independent and semi-autonomous states comprising Central and Western Soudan negroid peoples are interspersed with foreign ingredients, the purest of the primitive stock being found in the vicinity of Waday. The Ethiopians of the ancients, a somewhat vague expression, were in later times limited to the people inhabiting the country south of Egypt. As a generic term used to designate a type of mankind, the word has lost its distinctive meaning, and may be regarded as practically synonymous



FELLATAH INTERPRETER, SENEGAMBIA.

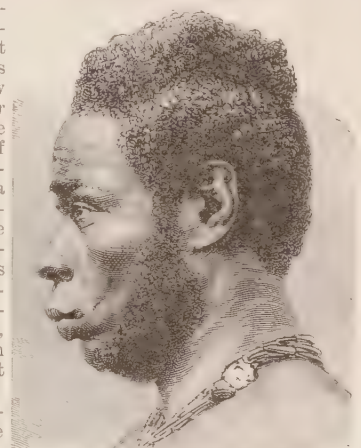
with African—to indicate the Hamitic division of the great Semitic branch of the human family as actually found in this region.

Under the general title of Upper Guinea are included the grain, ivory, gold, and slave coasts—Sierra Leone and Liberia—together with the protectorates, Ashantee, Dahomey, Benin, etc. The early settlement of the country on the part of civilized—so-called—nations was undoubtedly made with a view to prosecuting the slave-trade; for which purpose no finer physique exists than that of the Krumen of the grain coast, described by Burton as having "the head of a Socrates and body of an Antinous." Circumstances and the abhorrence of mankind have well-nigh suppressed the iniquitous traffic, which is supplanted by legitimate trade and a partial development of the country's resources, several articles of commerce, such as coffee, having proved abundant and of excellent quality.

The Christian church has become firmly established in the chief settlements, yet all efforts to make proselytes are strongly counteracted by the Mohammedanism of the Mandingoes and other interior tribes, among whom the ancient faith, demanding only a moderate observance, has gained increased power. The Mandingoes, in fact, are the most interesting people in the country, being found on the eastern border, and indeed eastward as far as the heart of the Soudan.



LAPTO OF GOREE, SENEGAMBIA.



KRUMEN, GRAIN COAST.



NEGRO BOY, SENEGAMBIAN COAST.



FUTA-JALLONS, SENEGAMBIAN HIGHLANDS.





MANDINGO MOSQUE, UPPER GUINEA.

In every town of importance they have books, schools, and mosques; they read and write, and may claim some knowledge of Arabic; and among neighboring tribes have acquired a marked ascendancy.

The Toumanes, another tribe of Upper Guinea, are far less advanced and rather resemble the natives of the Kongo country, their chiefs aspiring to outward pomp in laughable incongruity with the low type they represent.

The republic of Liberia, proclaimed in 1847, is an anomaly among the surrounding states, various accounts of the country at once disparaging its actual political achievement and offering sanguine hopes of its prosperity. Its constitution is modeled closely upon that of the United States, the principal point of divergence being a property qualification

of \$600, applicable to the election of the chief magistrate. Schemes of emigration from America have repeatedly been devised to aid the young democracy, yet their success has been marked by no signal results. Meanwhile the native population are said to regard with supreme contempt all tendencies toward a republican form of government, notwithstanding the salutary influences exerted by missionary stations, free-schools, and a constantly increasing commerce, including, together with coffee, a profitable trade in palm-oil, cocoa, sugar, ivory, and hides.

Ashantee, which now constitutes a British protectorate, was the most



TOUMANÉ CHIEF, UPPER GUINEA.

notable of the barbarous kingdoms found on the African west coast. From the beginning of the present century, when the country became known, an interminable domestic strife marked the relations between rival chiefs. Conflict with British authority frequently resulted in victory to the natives, particularly in 1824, when, during an invasion of the Fanti country—resulting from British intervention—the troops and garrisons of the latter narrowly escaped capture. Coomassie, the capital, had seldom been reached by travelers, the imperfect accounts of the interior showing that the kingdom was an absolute despotism, that the worst form of slavery was maintained—the nobles often possessing 1,000 slaves—and that the enormity of polygamy elsewhere was here eclipsed by an allowance—limited—to the reigning potentate of 3,333 wives. It seems scarcely necessary to add the further barbarism of human sacrifice.

In 1874, in punishment of an invasion of the British protectorate, the iniquity of this sanguinary despot was doomed to swift and well-merited retribution at the hands of Sir Garnet Wolseley, whose brilliant march

upon and capture of Coomassie, followed by the destruction of the town, speedily reduced the enemy to terms.

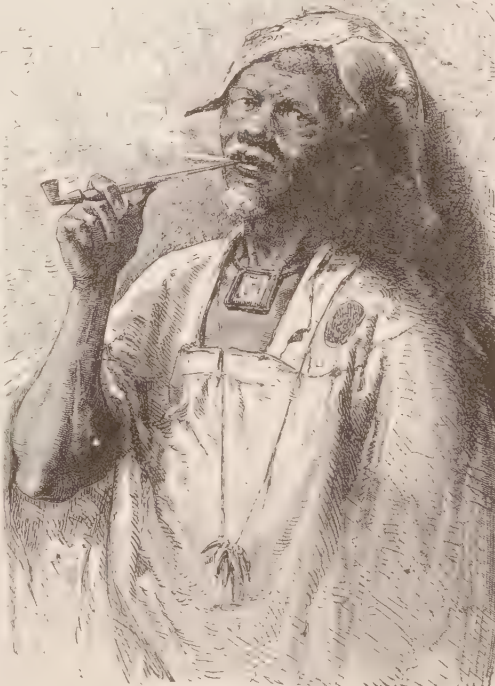
The kingdom of Dahomey, now a French protectorate, was scarcely second to Ashantee in power and importance. The country is described as a luxuriant wilderness alternating with swamps and rolling plains. It is only within a couple of centuries that the country has become known to the world, yet during that period the capital, Abomey, has been frequently visited, and through the accounts of travelers some idea of the peculiar customs of the country may be formed. The revelations of eye-witnesses offer a revolting spectacle of the most savage and brutal instincts known to man, unrelieved by a single trait allied to civilization. The monarch, a relentless despot, found his highest enjoyment in bloody scenes defying description—such as the annual “customs,” when hundreds of captives taken in war were sacrificed. The skulls of the unfortunate victims were used to adorn the palace walls.

The most extraordinary feature of this vile régime was the treatment of women, all of whom were practically the monarch's slaves, the ablest-bodied being enlisted in the army as the formidable Amazons mentioned in narrative and recently opposed to European soldiery. They were the flower of the royal troops, being marshaled in regiments, each with its distinctive uniform and badges, and to them was assigned the post of honor in order of battle. As proof of skill and endurance they were required, during an annual review held by the king, to charge over barriers of stinging cacti and thorny acacia,

issuing from the assault with torn and bleeding bodies; yet, apparently insensible to pain, quickly forming again to file past the king in the closing parade, each leading a fancied captive carefully bound. Their number has been estimated as high as 2,500, many of them armed with blunderbusses, flint muskets, and bows and arrows—the latter being poisoned, it is said.

The soil of the Dahomeyan region is very fertile, products of considerable value to commerce being abundantly raised, and the cotton-plant being indigenous. The medium of exchange was the marine snail called “cowrie,” strings of which were reckoned as currency; fifty cowries to a string and fifty strings to a head, valued at an English shilling—a single shell being worth 1-100th of a cent.

The great delta of the Niger, extending along the coast about 120 miles and 140 miles inland, is one of the most striking of all the African lowlands. The interlacing network of streams forms so intricate a series of channels that it is impossible to say where the Niger delta merges in another river system. From the sea the only indication of a river's mouth is a break in the dark-green mangroves fringing the coast. As a highway of commerce the river is as yet unimportant; but with the development of the country navigation slowly increases, notwithstanding the dangers from miasma to which foreigners are here subjected. The Somonos of Yamina, a town of Bambarra, addicted to fetish worship, and in physique somewhat inferior to other coast types, deserve mention as being one of the most characteristic among the many native tribes in this region.



SOMONOS CHIEF, NIGER DELTA.

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A VILLAGE ON THE LOWER NIGER.

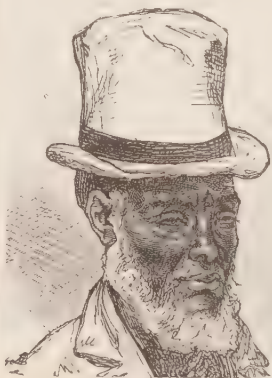
Among many products of the coast is "shea butter," a thick oil obtained from the seeds of a certain plant, rivaling palm-oil as an article of trade. The identity of the river with the Niger of Ptolemy and Pliny is now generally admitted.

The Niger territories, so-called, occupy the area known as Sokoto, together with adjacent districts, the region having been secured to France and England by 300 treaties with native states. The population of the divided possessions is no less than 30,000,000. The capital, Asaba, is now an important trading-post, and several native villages have become well known to European traders and travelers.

The Kongo country was discovered by the Portuguese in 1497, the name being originally applied to the entire coast, including what are now Loango, Kongo, Angola, and Benguela. The area is at present more limited, embracing only about seventy miles of coast. French Kongo embraces the portion of Lower Guinea known as the Gaboon and the inland country to the Kongo River, an area of about a quarter of a million square miles. The region has acquired some degree of importance, yet the natives are intractable, representing an inferior, though warlike, type. In physique the natives of the Gaboon excel almost all African tribes, their active life upon the coast and a favorable climate producing a marked superiority of animal vigor. Among the various other Kongoese types none are more strikingly characteristic than the Ayondos and Iganés, tribes of no little intelligence in commercial transactions, although hopelessly degraded otherwise. They know how to "drive a bargain," and the natural resources of the country afford ample occasion for their display of native shrewdness.

Twenty-seven stations have been established in French Kongo, and the natural products of the country—ivory, palm-oil, caoutchouc, and ebony—have afforded a flourishing trade.

The Kongo River is one of the largest of the continent, although its navigation is greatly impeded by formidable whirlpools and cataracts, and its sources have consequently been long a matter of uncertainty. Its banks are lined with extensive forests of valuable timber, the river narrowing about 200



IGANÉ CHIEF, FRENCH KONGO.

miles from its mouth, and passing between its heavily wooded shores in a swift and dangerous channel defying ordinary ascent. In the days of its earlier history the country was visited by Jesuit missionaries, who built a cathedral, the remains of which are still visible. To-day the scattered chieftains possess but nominal power, and traces of civilization due to Christianizing influences are still apparent among the natives. South of the principal settlements, however, the land is left mainly to wild hunt-

ing tribes, who, in their ownership of cattle and use of the *assagai*, resemble the Kaffirs and Zulus rather than the Kongoese tribes.

The gradual cessation of the slave-trade, which has practically disappeared from the vicinity, for a long while threatened the decadence of this and adjacent portions of West Africa. Commerce, nevertheless, has largely compensated for loss of the inhuman traffic, and wherever the climate and prospect of tranquillity permit missionaries and traders have established themselves. The evils of Portuguese rule are manifest in the distrust of the natives and their reluctance to confer or barter with foreigners.

The entire region is associated with the heroic patience and brilliant achievements of the explorer Stanley, whose thrilling narrative has become familiar to all students of this savage yet marvelous country.

The Kongo Free State is an extensive territory placed under the sovereignty of the King of Belgium by the International Conference at Berlin, February 26, 1885. According to the terms of the agreement the country retains its autonomy; but a convention of July 31, 1890, between Belgium and the independent state, reserved to the former the right of annexation after a period of ten years. The area

of the country is estimated at 900,000 square miles, with a population of 17,000,000. Among the principal settlements are Boma, the capital; Vivi Banana, Stanley Falls, Leopoldville, and Bangala. In 1888 a survey was completed, with the view of building a railway 250 miles long, the line being now under construction. The revenue is derived mainly from a subsidy of 2,000,000 francs annually, granted by the King of Belgium, who has made signal sacrifices to institute and maintain the state. At no time since its formation has the government been able to pay more than one-third of its expenses out of the aggregate taxes and imposts collected. Meanwhile, the protection and facilities for trade have attracted merchants of all nations to the new state, and the volume of its commerce has been proportionately increased. The latest researches of the explorer Stanley have shown conclusively that a wide field for Christian work and mercantile enterprise, sure of success, exists in the interior.

An all-important factor in the general improvement of the Kongo region, under European protection, has been the incessant effort to suppress the slave-trade, and the partial success of the various expeditions undertaken to this end. So deeply rooted is the custom, however, and so important the pecuniary interests involved, that time must elapse ere the beneficial results of so many schemes in behalf of African freedom and advancement shall bear tangible fruit.



NATIVE OF THE GABOON.



KONGO TYPES.



Turning toward the east coast of Africa, the profoundly interesting region embracing the great lakes and the sources of the Nile deserves a passing mention. The mighty river which, traversing equatorial Africa and Nubia, pours its tide along the fertile plains of Lower Egypt, emptying into the Mediterranean 61,500 feet per second, has for centuries claimed the attention of explorers, innumerable researches having finally rendered tolerably clear the mystery so long surrounding its origin and course. The stream, as it is now known, has its rise in Lake Victoria Nyanza, an enormous body of water in Central Africa, 4,000 feet above sea-level, with a coast-line of 2,000 miles and an aggregate island area of 1,400 square miles. The region has been accurately described in the narratives of travelers, the eastern shore of the lake being famous for the warlike character of its native tribes, and indeed every portion of the territory being associated with thrilling adventures, to which the journals of Speke, Stanley, and others bear abundant testimony.

Scarcely less important in the annals of African discovery are the great lakes Tanganyika, Bear Lake, and Nyassa, lying to the southward— independent basins, however, and connected with other river systems.

It were tedious to enumerate the multitude of native tribes inhabiting this and the adjacent regions. Note, however, may be taken of the kingdom of Uganda—lately ruled by King Mtesa—as typical in some respects of the population peculiar to this vast area. The principal characteristics of this people are considerable ingenuity in rude arts, a fondness for music, and belief in demonology. The Wagandas are the most warlike among them, being finely built, expert in the use of arms, and courageous in battle. The superstitions prevalent in the tribe include belief in Mukasa, the god of Lake Victoria Nyanza; Naduala, the god of small-pox; Chiwuka and Nenda, gods of war, together with former monarchs of Uganda, supposed to be demi-gods. That their nature is capable of cruel barbarities is witnessed by the fact that in the year 1886 about forty of their number who had become converts to Christianity were burned at the stake. The Massais of Kavirondo, a sultanate in the vicinity of Lake Victoria Nyanza, are another warlike tribe, distinguished by their grotesque head-dress and strange ornaments.

Adjoining the great lakes is the extensive country brought under

Germany's "sphere of influence," comprising nearly 400,000 square miles of mostly unexplored territory. The possessions reach from the lakes to the Indian Ocean, a narrow strip of coast formerly included in the sultanate of Zanzibar having been ceded to the German government in consideration of \$1,000,000. The interior of the country is scarcely known save to Arab dealers in slaves and ivory. Previous to the year

1889 the German East Africa Company had established fifteen stations. The greater part of these were ruined and abandoned during an uprising of the natives in the above year. Peace being restored, however, in 1890, commercial enterprise revived, and the final development of the country appears to be merely a question of time.

The political and commercial, as well as geographical, center of the state of Zanzibar is the fertile and densely peopled island of that name. Here the negro type replaces the Somalis of the north. For centuries the "Zang" potentates vindicated the title of "sovereign of the sea," and from them the "land of the Zang" derived its name. A powerful nation arose, which began to decline toward the close of the fifteenth century, when the Portuguese, following their ineradicable instincts of



MASSAI FROM KAVIRONDO.

discovery and conquest, took possession of the ancient cities—Kilwa, with its 300 mosques; Mombasa, the "Magnificent"; Malindi, and Magdoshu the "Immense." Domination by the imams of Muscat ensued, and finally a mere fragment of the former Mohammedan empire remained to cope with foreign aggression.

**SOUTHERN AFRICA.** By a decree of September 30, 1891, the Portuguese colony of Mozambique was constituted as the Free State of East Africa, divided into two provinces—Mozambique, north, and Lorenzo Marquez, south of the Zambesi. At present the state is governed by a royal commissioner, with the expectation that it will eventually become an independent colony. The country has attained commercial importance, the exports of ivory being very profitable; yet, save in the numerous settlements along the coast, there is little attempt at colonization, the interior still awaiting exploration and development and the climate of the country presenting a formidable obstacle to extended settlement. The Maknas of the Mozambique coast are noted for their deep tattooing of tribal marks, filing the front teeth to a sharp point, and, among the women, the insertion of the

*petele*, a cylinder of sea-shell, in the upper lip.

The Marotse-Mabunda Land, and the Matebele kingdom are the home of many savage and semi-savage tribes, of whom little is known beyond the accounts of casual explorers. The Matebeles have always been noted for their marauding habits, having frequently been brought into deadly conflict with neighboring tribes. British influence has in a degree mitigated the native savagery, and the prospect of gold mines being here discovered has turned unprecedented atten-



MAKUA, MOZAMBIQUE COAST.

tion to the region. The entire territory directly south of Marotse-Mabunda, including the kingdom of Khama and Bechuana Land, is often called Zambesia.

Approaching Damara and Great Namaqua lands, on the west coast, a desert region occurs, the Kalahari, occupying the center of the continent between the Zambesi and Orange rivers for a distance of 600 miles. The region is almost entirely destitute of water, being inhabited by a few wandering tribes of Bushmen and certain sub-tribes of the Balakari, allied to the Bechuana. These latter prolong a wretched existence, retiring into the most arid tracts through fear of marauding enemies, where the only supply of water is obtained by inserting reeds into the sand and by suction, drawing barely sufficient to sustain life. Occasionally ostrich

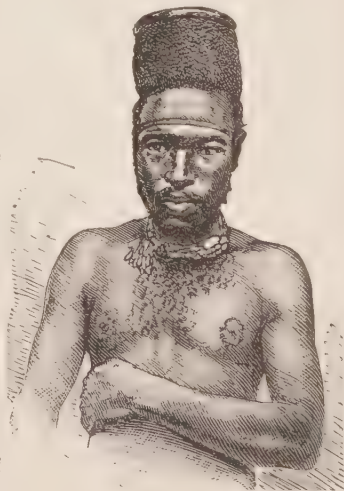
eggs are filled with the precious draughts and stored in subterranean concealment from intruders.

Of the Bushmen, Livingston says: "They are the only real nomads in the country; they never cultivate the soil, nor rear any domestic animal, save wretched dogs. They are so intimately acquainted with the habits of the game that they follow them in their migrations, and prey upon them from place to place." The same authority states: "That they were like baboons is in some degree true, just as these and other *Simia* are in some points frightfully human." One is reminded here of the author's account of another branch of the great Kaffir tribe—the Makololos—and his tribute to their child-like affection and fidelity during the most desperate moments of his journey.

The Damaros differ in language from the negro stock, although allied to it in appearance. They form two principal divisions—those inhabiting the plains, rearing herds of cattle, and in constant war with their southern Hottentot neighbors; and the hill tribes, owning no cattle, and, like the Bushmen, subsisting mainly by the hunt and on roots.

The Portuguese colony of Guinea comprises the large territory known as Angola, together with the coast settlements Kongo, Loanda, Benguela, and Mossamedes, the country having been formerly called Lower Guinea. Many tribes of uncertain origin inhabit the inland plains or rugged coast-line, of whom the accounts of explorers give little information. Superstition of the most degraded kind is common to the Angolese; while the history of Kongo, especially, is of ethnological interest, and the political features of this and the more southerly coast districts, the reign of monstrous and sanguinary queens, and the observance of the rites due to the fetich present an instructive, if not alluring, picture of human development.

Zululand, identified with the melancholy sacrifice of the Prince Imperial of France in 1879, is a British protectorate, administered by the governor of Natal, and slowly acquiring some measure of civilization through foreign influence. The Zulus are among the most warlike of the Kaffir tribes, their subjugation—if so the British conquest may be termed—having cost much bloodshed and misery. As servants in Natal they appear to be both useful and tractable; yet as a race they are properly associated with the barbarism of incredible superstition, the terrible *assagai*, and customs which only long contact with civilization and peaceful pursuits can eradicate.



ZULU CHIEF.



It should be observed that the two great races, or assemblages of races, commonly styled Kaffirs and Hottentots are antagonistic in their habits and feelings, waging incessant war upon each other and filled with undying hatred. The English colonists have practically saved the Hottentots from extermination, who, though an aboriginal race, were inferior to the conquering Kaffirs, whose remarkable warriors made easy conquest of them. The earlier name Kaffraria was loosely applied to the greater portion of Southern Africa, its political significance having been supplanted in the subdivision of the territory. By the Dutch the term Kaffraria was applied to all that portion of the continent lying between the equator and the Cape of Good Hope, including Hottentots, Bushmen, and all other uncivilized nations in the territory. Ethnologically, the Kaffir race has extended to remoter portions of Africa; but, as now generally understood, its typical divisions embrace the Southern Kaffirs; the Amazullos, or Zulus; the Vativas, and other nomadic tribes—including those of Natal—noted for their honesty and hospitality to the whites; the natives of Delagoa Bay, of negroid affinity; and the Bechuanas and other tribes of the North. The name Kaffir was first given to the inhabitants by Arab voyagers to signify those not of the Mohammedan faith.

The ethnological meaning of the name Hottentot is quite uncertain, being doubtless applied by early explorers to an aboriginal tribe long since extinct. They may have expelled some previous race, as they in turn yielded to the Kaffirs; yet to-day they manifest a distinct type, and in characteristic traits and physiognomy differ from all other African natives. Having long mingled with Europeans, they have in many cases adopted civilized manners and dress, and in time of war have proved invaluable as scouts and allies to the British forces. They are, as a rule, repulsively ugly, and the liberal use of unguents and the unsightly paraphernalia deemed indispensable to a Hottentot toilet—if there be any whatever—only add to their deformity.

Speaking of Central and South African tribes in general, it may be said that the spectacle they present is, in its human aspect, to the last degree chilling and pitiable. No sentimentality can extenuate the degradation implied in atrocities without number, defying recital; systems of slavery involving physical sufferings paralleled only by the self-imposed agonies of the Hindu fakirs, and wanton disregard of the most rudimentary attributes of humanity. Coexistent with Aryan, Mongolian, Semitic, and other affiliations of race, are found, together with unquestionable cruelties and barbaric superstitions, some elements of civilized life. In the African savages there is almost nothing to redeem the debasement of the general type.

In Cape Colony, on the other hand, European habits of thought and industry assert themselves. The country is of vast extent, its limits constantly enlarging through the natural extension of commerce and agriculture and the activity of colonial enterprise. Long ago, near

the middle of the seventeenth century, the Dutch explorers settled the land discovered by them in 1486, adventuring inland from the coast and, in course of time, forming the foundation of the Boer supremacy, which remained unchallenged up to the British occupation secured by the peace of 1815. Unceasing rivalry and conflicts with the usurpers, as they were regarded, led to the ultimate establishment of a Boer government beyond the Vaal—the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State, the former being a pure democracy and the latter a federal republic.

The Boers afford a striking instance of the permanency of hereditary traits under unwonted conditions of climate and environment, being essentially Dutch, alike in their methods and tastes. Their chief occupation is cattle-raising; and although they formerly were in the habit of reducing the natives to slavery, keenly resenting British interference on behalf of the oppressed, the Boer character has been defined by



A BOER FARM-HOUSE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

competent authorities as honest, straightforward, pious, and extremely hospitable, while unrelenting in its distrust of the English.

The Orange Free State, in its admirable organization, recalls the memorable, though brief, prosperity of the Dutch republic. Its constitution is modeled upon that of the United States, and the patient industry of the people has gained for them the confidence of the commercial centers throughout the region. The loss of the gold fields, by annexation to Great Britain in 1871, was a misfortune, serving only to intensify the chronic distrust of English claims in the territory. Notwithstanding difficulties, however, the country is advancing creditably, as its financial status proves, while its expenditure of nearly one-third

of the entire revenue in behalf of education and public works may well challenge comparison.

The Transvaal, or, to give the constitutional name, the South African Republic, is one of the few democracies, properly speaking, in the world, every white man of age being entitled not only to a vote but also to a homestead of 3,000 acres from the public lands. The people live in a patriarchal fashion, in comfortable and spacious though unpretentious dwellings, passing tranquil lives upon their *plaats*s, or cattle-farms, or occasionally joining in a general hunt.

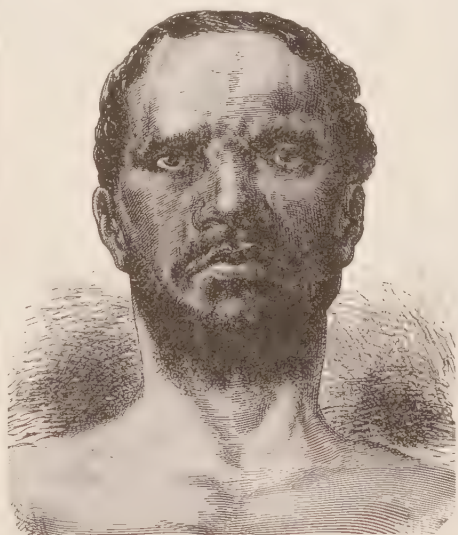


A HOTTENTOT BELLE

The Island of Madagascar, lying east of Africa, and formerly constituting the Malagasy Empire, an absolute monarchy of no little importance in the commercial world, now forms with its dependencies a French colony. The most advanced of the various Malagasy races were the Hovas, who, until their subjection in 1896, practically held dominion over all the other inhabitants of Madagascar.

The Island of Mauritius, or Isle de France, has long been noted in the commercial world on account of its extensive sugar plantations and the superior quality of their product. Every conceivable admixture of Asiatic, African, and European races is included in the population, not excepting several thousand Hindus, chiefly employed in the cultivation of sugar. Notwithstanding British possession, the English language is seldom spoken.

About midway between South Africa and Brazil lies the Island of Saint Helena, the total area embracing but forty-seven square miles, yet in its narrow compass including the scene of one of the loneliest tragedies in history, together with ineffaceable memorials of him whose proud and lofty spirit dwarfed the dignity of his British jailers. Happy was it, perhaps, for mankind that the devouring ambition of Bonaparte met with so blighting a repression; still, the manner and circumstances of his unutterable exile must continue to awaken the respectful sympathy rather than the anathemas of the world, and the thought of Saint Helena and the noble pathos of its prisoner, even with approval of his fate, strike deeply into the heart of humanity.



KAFFIR WARRIOR.





## OCEANIA

The smallest in area as well as in population among the five great geographical divisions of the globe, Oceania comprises the large island of Australia and the innumerable islands of the Pacific Ocean situated between the 110th degree of longitude east from Greenwich and the 130th west from Greenwich, and south of the 30th degree of northern latitude, with the exception of Malaysia. This latter group of islands is still considered a part of Oceania by some high geographical authorities; yet the view seems to be gaining ground that it should be grouped with Asia.

Oceania is commonly divided into Australasia and Polynesia. Australasia comprises Australia proper with New Zealand and Tasmania, and Melanesia, including New Guinea and the groups of islands to the southeast of it. Polynesia comprises the rest of Oceania, and is subdivided into Polynesia proper, the southern portion, and Micronesia, the northern portion. The total area of Oceania is estimated at 3,458,029 square miles, and the population in 1890 at 5,684,600, an average density of only 1.6 inhabitants to the square mile.

The greatest complexity of human types is seen in the scattered races, tribes, families, and sub-families inhabiting the groups of islands under consideration; yet the large majority of them must be classed as belonging to the Malay race, which embraces, according to the accepted classification, the Sundaese, Polynesians, and Madagascans, and constitutes the well-known division of the human race to which a considerable portion of mankind may be traced. The typical Malay is of quite low stature, olive-yellow or light-brown complexion, wide mouth—but not projecting lips—small hands and lower limbs, straight black hair, and scant beard. The Malays probably originated in Southeastern Asia, and, being a migratory race and fond of navigation, pushed rapidly eastward, expelling the Papuans and extending their conquests over Malaysia and Oceania.

With regard to cannibalism in Oceania, accounts differ widely. In some localities it undoubtedly exists to-day; yet, with the rise of civilization and the growing respect for the dignity of man, the custom bids fair to become completely eradicated through future colonization.

Australia—a continent, more correctly speaking—claims the first attention, not only on account of its vast extent—nearly equal to that of the United States—but still more from the importance of its mineral and material wealth and the prosperity which has attended the development of its commerce. For centuries a *terra incognita*, owing to its position at the antipodes of the civilized world, the continent has, within a comparatively brief period, risen from its position as a British penal settlement to a high rank among the productive regions of the earth. Portions of the continent still remain but partially explored; yet the extent of recent discoveries may be gathered from the fact that up to the year 1873 fully a third part of the interior was unknown. The immense superiority of Eastern Australia over all the rest is the important feature of geographical research.

The rise of British influence in Australia exhibits one of the most successful schemes of colonization of modern times. The colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, and, in a smaller degree,

South Australia and Western Australia, indicate in their advancement and prosperity the immense energy devoted to the settlement of the continent. Melbourne and Sydney have attained the rank of European capitals, and even the recent heavy financial disasters will probably prove but a momentary hindrance to further development.

Although physically resembling the African negro, the Australasian aborigines offer points of divergence, especially on the continent of Australia, where the natives have straight or wavy hair and a lighter-colored skin. Passing over many gradations of civilized characteristics, it may be mentioned that the people of Victoria represent one of the sturdiest types of the country. The South Australians, although contiguous to the latter, and dwelling under similar climatic conditions, in their hairiness and anatomy have been regarded in their lowest



A CANNIBAL.

type as indicating an anthropological descent toward Simian structure. Certainly human life is with them reduced to its lowest terms.

The British colony of New Zealand is second only to Australia in its commercial relations with the mother country. The group consists of two large settlements—North and South, or Middle, islands, together with a few minor groups, the total area somewhat exceeding 100,000 square miles. The face of the country is greatly diversified—mountain ranges

crowding the neighborhood of the coast-line, containing peaks ranging from 2,000 to more than 12,000 feet high. Deep valleys and alluvial plains occur in the interior, together with a peculiar flora of inexhaustible variety and interest, although the fauna is strangely deficient. The scenery of the islands is strikingly beautiful, the picturesque region known as the "Lake District" being famous for its natural baths filled with warm, transparent water of exquisite bluish tint, the walls of these royal basins being composed of variegated marble.

The natives of New Zealand have been described as the finest specimens of savage man, the Maoris being the most advanced, both in the arts of war and in the peaceful pursuits induced by foreign colonization. The type is physically a noble one, and many of the women are of Caucasian, or Latin, rather than Oceanic feature, although their comeliness is disfigured by tattooing. The earliest migration of this people is uncertain, although they are undoubtedly of Malay descent. The most plausible theory traces their origin to the Navigator's Islands. As a proof of native art the sculptured monuments may be cited—many of which in the elaborate execution of the designs recall the remains of the Aztec period in Central America.

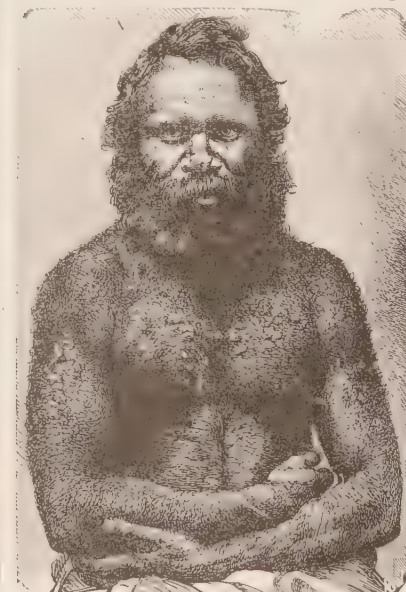
The British colony Tasmania, formerly known as Van Diemen's Land, is one of the larger islands of the Australasian group, covering an area of about 26,000 square miles. The central portion consists of an elevated table-land diversified with lakes varying from 2,500 to 50,000 acres in extent. Lofty mountains and immense forests containing trees 350 feet in height give to the scenery a wild magnificence scarcely equaled in Oceania. The whites have wholly supplanted the aboriginal race, the last of whom died in



TATTOOED MAORI WOMAN, NEW ZEALAND.



MONUMENT, NEW ZEALAND.



SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.



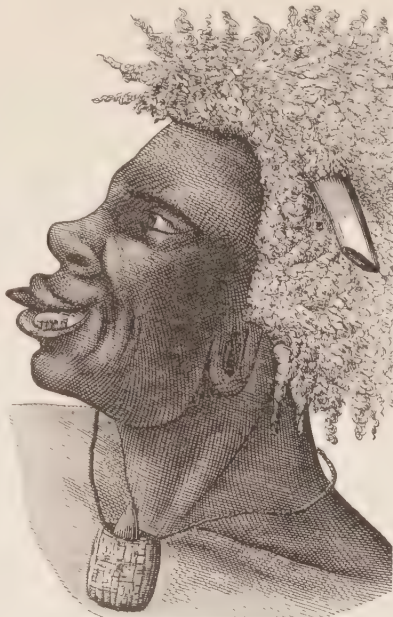
AUSTRALIANS.





1872. The political development of the country was long subject to disasters; yet finally independence as a colony was achieved.

New Guinea, or Papua, is, with the exception of Australia, the largest island in the world, its area being upward of 300,000 square miles. The greater part of the interior is comparatively unexplored; yet if recent researches be hereafter verified, the island is likely to enjoy the distinction of possessing the highest known mountain, Mount Hercules, the recorded altitude of which is 32,786 feet—nearly three-quarters of a mile higher than Mount Everest. The western portion of New Guinea is a Dutch possession, while, under an arrangement made in 1884, the eastern portion has been divided between England and Germany; the former power controlling the southeastern, the latter the northeastern part, called Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. The name Papua is a Malayan term signifying "frizzled," in reference to the native manner of dressing the hair. The type of man known as Papuan, or Melanesian, is found in New Guinea in its greatest



PAPUAN.

purity, appearing to occupy the whole island save the extreme easterly portion. On the one hand they are allied to the Australians in many customs related to social life; while on the other a definite affinity with the extinct Tasmanians is discernible. Among odd details of traditional usage may be mentioned the habit of squeezing the nose and stomach as a means of salutation; feathers of cockatoos or birds of paradise worn in perforations of the nasal septum; food prepared from dogs, lizards, beetles, and other insects, as well as from an edible earth. In some portions of the island friendship among warring tribes is ratified by sacrificing a dog; and with regard to tattooing, it may be added that this barbarous decoration among the men testifies that the possessor has killed some one, while with the women it is a mere ornament. There are types among the Papuans which in repulsiveness appear to vie with the most hideous human beings yet discovered.

The lesser groups of islands embraced in Melanesia are: The Bismarck Archipelago, claimed by Germany as a protectorate; the Solomon, Santa Cruz, and New Hebrides Islands, and the Loyalty Islands, with New Caledonia, chiefly noted as the most important penal colony of France—all of which are inhabited by tribes of Papuan or allied origin.

The Solomon Islands are remarkably fertile, and in their physical aspect resemble the large groups of Malaysia. Various useful products are raised, and the climate, although equatorial, is rendered supportable by copious and cooling rains. By the early Spanish explorers the group was regarded as the source of King Solomon's riches, its name being due to this supposition. The inhabitants are noted for their ferocity of disposition, and, save for occasional visits in quest of tortoise-shell, the islands are seldom approached by navigators.

The New Hebrides Islands are almost entirely volcanic, being undermined by subterranean fires finding vent in several active volcanoes. The natives are said to be cannibals still, and in their manners and head-dress the men certainly present one of the lowest Polynesian types.



NEW HEBRIDES ISLANDERS.

Only the most important among the many groups of islands constituting Polynesia proper can receive special mention.

The Fiji Islands have long been the scene of missionary labors, which, seconded by the active assistance of the British government and its final act of annexation in 1874, have produced favorable results. On the other hand, with the outward amelioration of the race has supervened the languor which often accompanies the acquirement of civilized habits, and the once numerous warlike and powerful islanders have gradually dwindled from 200,000 forty years ago to less than 109,000 in 1891. This remnant, however, is far from being an abject or wholly savage people. Among them division of labor is understood; various arts are practiced with skill, and their pottery—made chiefly by the women—is in design and workmanship far superior to any other in the South Seas.

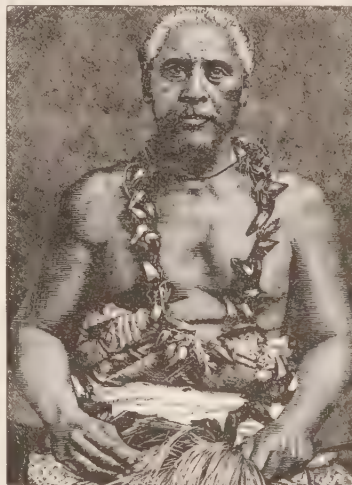


FIJI ISLANDER.

The Tonga, or Friendly, Islands are inhabited by a somewhat superior race, called, because of their enterprise and intelligence, the Anglo-Saxons of the Pacific. A remarkable instance of native character and susceptibility to civilized life is found in the rule of the quasi-sovereign George Tabu, under whose sway the people prospered greatly, and to whose sagacity, energy, and liberality whatever advancement his subjects have made must be rightfully credited.

The Samoan group, or Navigator's Islands, the subject of recent controversy occasioned by the excellence of the port of Pago-Pago and the desirability of its possession, are among the best known of the South Pacific clusters. The inhabitants are said to be kindly in disposition, good-humored, intelligent, and hospitable. They are, however, in common with most savages, indolent, fickle, and cunning. Their language is soft and pleasing, possessing in the sound of S a distinctive feature unknown to other Polynesian dialects. The Samoans are credited with a more rigid courtesy than that of any other Polynesian people. The chiefs maintain their state with marked dignity and exactitude, and a strict etiquette is observable in all relations of life.

Among the natives of the Cook Islands Saxon methods have not only greatly improved the surroundings of the aborigines, but brought with them intellectual advancement, through translation of the Scriptures in the native tongue. Other works, moreover, have been rendered available in versions printed and bound on the islands by natives trained in typographical arts. As a consequence of this wise and humane policy, few of the young are unable to read and write, many of them having been educated as teachers and missionaries. Yet this amelioration has been accomplished in a race whose original savagery seemed to defy civilization. To-day the Cook Islanders are of gentle disposition, the inhabitants of the Island of Manti strongly resembling the Malaysian type. Raratonga is one of the most successful missions in Polynesia.



SAMOAN CHIEF.



NATIVES FROM MANTI, COOK ISLANDS.



The Society, formerly known as the Leeward, Islands, named by Cook in honor of the Royal Society of London, are inhabited by an intelligent people of industrious habits and skilled in ship-building and iron-forging, their vessels frequently being of eighteen or twenty tons' burthen. They have a semi-civilized code of laws formulated by a national assembly. The inhabitants of Tahiti, the largest island in the group, are accounted among the handsomest of the Oceanic races. They have become Christianized, eagerly acquiring the arts of peace, and prior to foreign usurpation had evinced considerable skill in various industries and agricultural pursuits.



TAHITIAN WOMAN.

The natives of the Marquesas Islands are noted for the universality and artistic skill of their tattooing. The process, by the way, throughout Oceania, is often accompanied by excruciating bodily pain, borne with inflexible patience, however. In some cases needles of fish-bone are drawn through the cutis and the process of tattooing performed by hypodermic injections of colored fluids. In others even ruder methods are adopted, the women often executing the long and laborious task.

A curious feature of Easter Island is found in the colossal idols scattered over the hillsides—one of which is said to have afforded shade to a party of thirty persons. This is the easternmost inhabited island of the Polynesian archipelago, being 2,300 miles west of the coast of Chile.

Among the groups constituting Micronesia, the northern and smaller division of Polynesia, may be mentioned the Pelew, Ladrones, Caroline, Marshall, and Gilbert islands. The first of these offer no point of special interest, being thinly inhabited by degraded savages—according to Sir John Lubbock, destitute of religion, although another authority has attributed to them a form of Shaman worship.

The title Ladrones, or Mari-  
anne, Islands recalls the early voyage of Magellan, the name *Islas de los Ladrones*, or "Islands of the Thieves," being applied to the group by the great navigator's crew—doubtless with excellent reason. The present population consists of descendants of the aborigines, called by the Spaniards *Chamorro*s, Tagal settlers from the Philippines, and mestizos of Spanish and native mixture. All the inhabitants understand Spanish, which is gradually supplanting the Micronesian dialect. The original population, estimated at 50,000, had in 1741, through losses incurred by the Spanish conquest, dwindled to 1,816; yet of late years colonization has swelled the number to about 10,000.

The people inhabiting the Caroline Islands belong to the Micronesian group, being more or less allied to the Ladrones, etc., but distinguished by a stronger physique, although differing in the various islands. Among them the art of tattooing is carried to the highest perfection. The wonderful ruins found in some of the island interiors, as in Ponapé, or Ascen-



TATTOOED MARQUESAS ISLANDER.



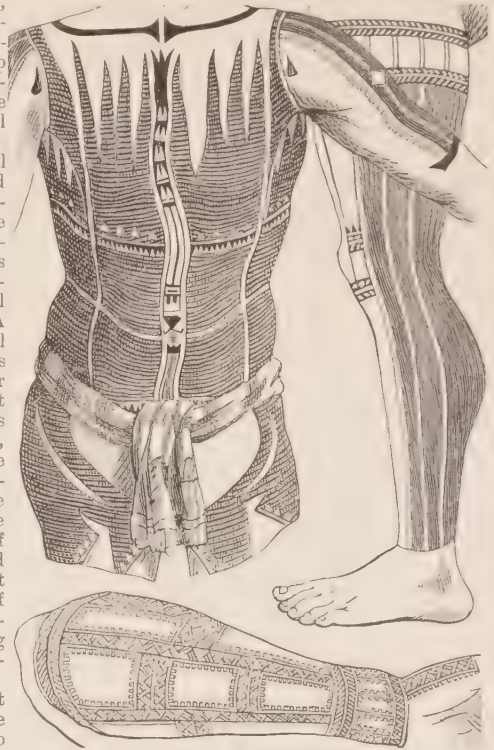
IMAGES, EASTER ISLAND.

sion, indicate an ancestry whose remoteness and history defy solution. The formation common to the islands is coral reef, slightly elevated above the ocean, and the inhabitants in some portions of the group carry on a desultory commerce such as the soil permits.

In the Marshall Islands the land forms only a hundredth part of the general area—extensive lagoons indicating a subsidence which still continues. A few fruits are all the inhabitants depend upon for sustenance; yet the race exhibits a manly vigor, coupled with some degree of intelligence. They are darker than the usual type of Micronesians, and among them exist communities of more savage elements, suggesting Melanesian admixture.

The Gilbert Islands comprise an isolated group in which the sea, nowhere more than six feet below the highest point of land, seems to be encroaching rather than receding. One of their number, Narakin, is said to be the most beautiful coral isle of the Pacific; and the appearance of this luxuriant atoll, as seen from the mast-head, is described as that of a "garland thrown upon the waters."

The Hawaiian, or Sandwich, Islands derive their international importance, more particularly to the United States, from the prominence of their commercial and strategic position in mid-ocean between North America on the one side and Asia and Australia on the other. Our first knowledge of the country is associated with the tragic fate of Captain Cook—an accomplished navigator, be it said, but one whose contemptuous attitude toward savages, especially toward the Sandwich Islanders, was little calculated to allay their enmity. Physically the islands are remarkable for the volcanic forces displayed in enormous volcanoes, many of whose active craters have been the cause of periodical devastation. The commerce of the islands—chiefly in the staple of sugar—has reached vast proportions within the past generation, and at this moment political developments point to a subversion of the *ancien régime* in the interests of foreign acquisition. The native population includes descendants of the aborigines—Kanakas—together with a mixture of alien elements representing various civilized nations. The original stock, from many causes, is rapidly disappearing, and the future population of the islands is likely to be composed of various imported and mestizo types. The ethnology of the earlier denizens of this beautiful archipelago is exceedingly obscure. Here and there in the interior monuments are extant indicating image worship; yet the discovery of the group, dating little more than a century ago, is too recent to enable us to trace its remoter history. The natives proper are a pleasure-loving, amiable race, and in one particular—wearing garlands of flowers, as in Tahiti—indicating a sensibility utterly at variance with savage life.



TATTOOING, CAROLINE ISLANDS.



HAWAIIAN WOMAN.



## COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD,

THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, TOPOGRAPHY, CHIEF PRODUCTS, ETC.

**Abyssinia.**—An Empire in Eastern Africa. The three Kingdoms of Shoa, Tigre, and Amhara, together with their outlying dependencies, were, in 1889, reunited under one sovereign. The government is essentially feudal in character. The country consists largely of an elevated table-land, on which are groups of mountains, rising to great elevations, while between them are valleys of great fertility and many picturesque ravines. The forests furnish many valuable trees. The amount of land under cultivation is very small, the majority of the people being engaged in pastoral pursuits. Sugar cane, cotton, coffee, the date-palm, grapes, and other fruits thrive in many localities. Iron ore and salt are found; the latter is still used as a currency. Principal exports are skins, ivory, and gums.

**Afghanistan.**—A country lying on the northwestern frontier of India. The surface is generally rugged and mountainous, but with many fertile and well-watered valleys. The climate is diversified, but usually healthful. Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, rice, millet, and Indian corn. The castor-oil plant, madder, and assafetida plant are grown. Large quantities of assafetida are annually exported to India. All ordinary fruits, together with figs, pomegranates, and almonds, are produced in the greatest abundance; they form the chief food of many of the inhabitants, and, in a preserved state, enter largely into the exports of the country. Principal manufactures: Felts, carpets, and rosaries. No accurate information of the commerce of the country is to be obtained.

**Algeria.**—A country on the northern coast of Africa, the most important of the French colonial possessions. The territory is mountainous, consisting chiefly of mountain ridges or slopes, inclosing several plains and valleys. The climate is variable; the winter of the mountainous regions being severe, and the summer heat, in many parts, excessive. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people: 49,400,000 acres of land are owned by the colonists. Latest reports give cultivated area as 9,917,000 acres; under cereals, 7,888,580 acres; total wine product, 60,585,470 gallons; olives, 54,564,000 pounds; oil manufactured, 9,034,652 gallons; tobacco, 12,132,026 pounds. Live-stock numbered, 17,543,689, of which 16,907,320 belonged to natives. Total agricultural population, 3,264,708, of whom but 187,093, were Europeans. Excellent iron ore, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and mercury are mined. Salt product, 33,659 tons.

**Andorra.**—A miniature Republic lying on the south side of the Pyrenees between France and Spain. It is under the joint suzerainty of those countries. The country dates its independence from 790. Inhabitants are principally shepherds. Climate cold, and soil unsuited to the production of grain.

**Argentine Republic.**—One of the most prosperous of the South American Republics. The climate is in general healthful, and the soil fertile and productive. Along the rivers are extensive and valuable forests, and on the vast plains are reared millions of cattle and sheep. Gold has been found on the islands belonging to the Republic, and several valuable mines are worked. Principal products of the country: Wool, hides, linseed, sugar, Indian corn, wheat, and tobacco. Estimated value of agricultural products, \$100,552,000. Number of cattle, 22,869,000; sheep, 70,453,000. Value of wool exported, \$56,000,000; hides and skins, \$27,352,940. The export of frozen mutton has become an important industry—there are five factories engaged in the work.

**Australasian Colonies.**—Under this heading are grouped the continental colonies of Australia—New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Western Australia, and Queensland, together with those of Tasmania, New Zealand, the Fiji Islands, and the British Territory in the southeastern part of New Guinea. The climate of the continent, as a whole, is healthful. The seasons are the reverse of ours, December being midsummer and June midwinter. Spring and winter in all the colonies are enjoyable, but the heat of summer is often oppressive. More than 8,000,000 acres of land under cultivation. Principal products: Wheat, oats, barley, Indian corn, other cereals, and potatoes, while large areas are devoted to vines, tobacco, arrowroot, cotton, bananas, and sugar-cane. Sheep-farming is preëminently the industry of the country; wool is the staple product and chief export. Estimated number of farm animals: Horses, 1,500,000; cattle, 9,000,000; sheep, 100,000,000; pigs, 1,100,000. Gold, copper, tin, other metals, and precious stones are found. Since the discovery of gold, in 1851, the mines of Australia and New Zealand have produced 81,024,307 ounces, valued at \$1,620,496,140.

**Austria-Hungary.**—In size, the second country of Europe. Chief industry, cultivation of the soil; if we include forestry, employment is thus furnished three-tenths of the population. Principal products: Grain of all kinds, potatoes, and beetroot. Area under forests, 46,832,222 acres. Large quantities of various kinds of timber are exported. In the production of wine, Austria ranks next to France, Spain, and Italy. Wine and barley are the leading articles of export. The total value of domestic animals, \$172,859,000. In both Austria and Hungary the exports of horses, cattle, and sheep far exceed the imports. Since 1885 silk culture has been under the control of the government; more than 40,000 families in Hungary engaged in the industry; produce of cocoons—Austria, 1,744,790 pounds; Hungary, 1,551,190 pounds. The mineral productions are very great. Hungary ranks among the richest mineral countries of the world. Value of chief mineral and furnace products,

\$30,722,411. About 3,000,000 people reported as directly employed in manufacturing industries. Styria is center of iron trade. Brunn, famous for woollens; Bohemia for glass; Reichenburg, cottons and woollens; Trautenu for linen; Vienna and Pilsen, beer.

**Belgium.**—One of the most densely populated countries in the world. The land is subdivided into a great many holdings, 1,169,406 proprietors in 1889. The soil is cultivated with the greatest industry, yet Belgium is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for food, and is, in all essentials, a manufacturing country. Principal minerals: Coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. Over 17,000,000 tons of coal mined. Value of zinc product, \$6,927,400. Beetroot largely grown; \$14,669,800 sugar exported. Eighteen pig-iron manufactories, 847,260 tons manufactured. Liège is famous for fire-arms; Brussels, Mechlin, and Bruges for lace; Verviers, woollens; Ghent, cotton and linen.

**Bhotan.**—An independent State of Asia, lying in the eastern Himalayas, between Tibet and Burma. The country consists of mountains, clad with magnificent forests, and deep intervening valleys. All products of the temperate zone thrive. The products of the country are rice, Indian corn, millet, musk, ponies, silk, two kinds of cloth, chowries, swords of highly tempered steel, and guns. Imports consist of tobacco, cotton goods, betel nuts, and rice.

**Bolivia.**—An interior Republic of South America. The country has no sea coast—the war with Chile, 1879–80, resulted in Bolivia ceding all her coast territory to that country. The natural wealth of the country is very great. The different elevations of the land produce a variety of climate, and all fruits, grains, and vegetables common to both temperate and tropical countries are produced in abundance. Valuable timber is found on the elevated lands, while the tropical forests are rich in cabinet, dye, and building woods. India rubber of the finest grade is found in almost inexhaustible quantities. Many medicinal plants abound. Cinchona culture is important; the number of trees has been estimated at 5,000,000, the annual yield of bark 200,000 lbs. Gold and silver exist in large quantities. Exports of bar silver and ore are valued at about \$10,000,000; copper and tin are also exported.

**Brazil.**—The largest of the South American Republics, occupying nearly one-half the total area of the continent. The country exceeds all others in the number and extent of its navigable rivers. Both forests and mines are of great value, but very little has been done toward the development of these resources. Coffee is the chief product; after that, sugar. Exports are coffee, sugar, India rubber, raw cotton, hides, and tobacco. In 1890, 597,551,592 pounds of coffee were exported from the ports of Rio, Santos, and Victoria; 164,562 tons of sugar from Pernambuco; 18,682 tons of rubber from Pará and Manaos, and from Rio Grande do Sul, 749,301 hides.

**Bulgaria.**—A tributary Principality of Turkey. With it is incorporated Eastern Roumelia, now known as South Bulgaria. Wheat, the principal agricultural product and chief article of commerce. Value of grain exported, \$9,168,200. Wine, tobacco, and silk are produced, and attar of roses is largely manufactured—5,050 acres under roses. There are 6,872,000 sheep in the Principality, wool being largely exported to Austria and France. Mineral products: Coal and iron.

**Canada.**—An important colony of Great Britain, comprising all of British America except Newfoundland and Labrador. The country has a system of canal, river, and lake navigation more than 2,700 miles in length. Principal resources are agriculture, forests, fisheries, and mining. Grain products are oats, wheat, rye, barley, Indian corn, and pulse. The value and extent of the Canadian lumber trade is very large; the value of the forest products exported, annually, average about \$24,000,000. The total value of the fisheries averages about \$18,000,000; of this sum, one-third belongs to Nova Scotia and one-sixth each to British Columbia and New Brunswick. Ontario coming next in importance. Coal is the principal mineral product. Other minerals are gold, iron, copper, and silver. Value of coal produced, \$5,259,800. Value of minerals, and their manufactures exported, over \$28,000,000.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—A Colony of Great Britain, occupying the most southern portion of the Continent of Africa. The surface of the country is of a diversified character, with a fertile soil, except in those localities where droughts prevail. The climate is healthful; the temperature mild and uniform. 87,530,948 acres of public land have been disposed of. Principal agricultural crops are wheat, barley, oats, Indian corn, rye, millet, potatoes, and tobacco. Latest reports give total yield for cereals, 8,145,864 bushels; tobacco, 4,090,376 pounds; dried fruit, 1,371,625 pounds; oranges, 13,529,948. Sheep farms often occupy from 3,000 to 5,000 acres. In 1890 the colony contained 13,202,779 sheep, and 4,767,921 goats; there were 114,411 ostriches. Next to diamonds, wool is the most important article of export. Since 1867 the total value of all diamonds exported is \$241,784,885. Principal exports are diamonds, wool, copper ore, hides, and skins.

**Chile.**—A Republic in the southwest of South America, lying between the Andes and the Pacific. In this long, narrow country, extending from the hot tropical deserts of Atacama to the endless winters of Cape Horn, almost every variety of climate exists. The principal occupations are agriculture and mining. The prod-



## COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.—CONTINUED.

ucts, in general, are those of the temperate zone. Principal products: Grains, fruits, and vegetables. Annual product of wheat, 21,000,000 bushels; wine, 24,000,000 gallons. The mining industries are steadily increasing in importance. Copper exists in almost inexhaustible quantities, the annual yield averages about 40,000 tons; silver, 335,000 pounds; gold, 1,000 pounds; coal, 10,000,000 tons. For five years the nitrate produce has averaged 570,000 tons. There are a number of flour mills, sugar refineries, woolen and paper mills.

**China.**—An extensive Empire in Eastern Asia. By the term China is usually meant China Proper, or the nineteen Provinces occupying the southeastern part of the Empire; this, however, represents less than one-third the total area of the Empire, which includes the vast territories of Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Jungaria, and Eastern Turkestan. The country is traversed by four great mountain ranges, in which rise some of the largest rivers of the world, furnishing to China an unrivaled water-way. China is essentially an agricultural country. The principal crops of the north are wheat, Indian corn, barley, millet, and other cereals; and in the south, rice. Sugar is an important product of Formosa and the Southern Provinces. Opium culture is becoming of great importance. Tea is grown exclusively in the west and south. The mulberry tree is found in all localities, and silk culture, as an industry, ranks with tea. China is one of the foremost of the coal-producing countries; iron and copper exist in considerable quantities. There are twenty-three "Treaty" ports open to foreign commerce. The principal exports are tea and silk, raw and manufactured.

**Colombia.**—A Republic in the northwestern part of South America. The climate varies greatly with the elevations, but the country consists largely of elevated table-lands, cool and healthful, with a fertile soil where all products of the temperate zone reach perfection. Through the lack of transportation facilities, agriculture is in a very backward state. Gold is found in all the departments. Annual exports from Antioquia, alone, reach \$300,000. Tolima is rich in silver, and the finest emeralds known are found in the Department of Boyacá. Chief exports are coffee, \$2,707,545; hides, \$915,460; gold in bars and dust, \$1,894,753; minerals of all kinds, \$3,487,857.

**Costa Rica.**—The most southern of the Central American Republics. It has a mild and temperate climate and a soil of remarkable fertility. Coffee is the leading product; after that, bananas. Indian corn, wheat, rice, potatoes, and sugar cane are in general cultivation. The forests contain valuable dye and cabinet woods; rubber is also found, and many medicinal and textile plants. Gold and silver mines are worked, and in various places are found other minerals. Latest reports give value of coffee exported, \$4,763,725; bananas, \$438,145.

**Cuba and Puerto Rico.**—These West Indian islands are important colonial possessions of Spain. Cuba, the largest of the West Indian group, is divided into six provinces. The natural resources are very great, but large portions of the country remain unexplored, only about 10 per cent. of the area being under cultivation. Extensive forests of valuable woods abound. Sugar, tobacco, and coffee are the staple products, but Indian corn, cotton, cocoa, and indigo are also grown; tropical fruits are abundant. Average annual sugar product about 676,000 tons; molasses, 157,000 tons; tobacco, 300,000 bales. Latest reports give export of cigars from Havana as 220,000,000. Rice, lard, jerked beef, American and Spanish flour are the chief imports. Value of American flour imported, \$1,736,100. Total value of imports from the United States, \$12,669,509; exports to the United States, \$53,801,591. Puerto Rico is the fourth in size of the Greater Antilles. It is an agricultural island, has a highly fertile soil, and is the most healthful of all the Antilles. Staple products: Coffee, sugar, and tobacco; other products are rum, molasses, cotton, rice, salt, live-stock, timber, and dye woods. Chief exports: Coffee, sugar, and tobacco.

**Denmark.**—Relatively the country ranks among the first States in agriculture. Of the soil 80 per cent. is productive. Leading crops: Oats, barley, rye, wheat, and potatoes. Total cereals grown, 66,706,166 bushels. Value of all products, \$73,538,151. Butter, eggs, lard, and cattle are largely exported to Great Britain; value of butter exports alone, in 1889, was \$18,714,845. A number of sugar factories manufacture beetroot sugar.

**Dutch East Indies.**—The colonial possessions of the Netherlands in the East Indies are of great importance. They comprise the islands of Java, Madura, Sumatra, Borneo—except the British territory in the north—Banka, Billiton, Celebes, the Rhio-Linga and Molucca Archipelagoes, the small Sunda Islands, and the western portion of New Guinea. Java is the most important of these possessions. It has many sugar estates; coffee, indigo, tobacco, tea, and cinchona plantations; rice, Indian corn, and peanuts are also largely grown. Salt and opium are government monopolies. Latest reports give Java sugar product as 90,959 tons; tea, 6,646,380 pounds; indigo, 1,775,356 pounds; cinchona bark, 3,859,883 pounds; tobacco, 13,843 tons, and in Sumatra, 18,391 tons; the coffee product of Dutch India was 78,898 tons. There are a large number of tin mines in Banka and Billiton—the average annual product is 20,020,357 pounds, about equally divided between the two islands. Principal exports are sugar, coffee, tea, rice, indigo, cinchona, tobacco, and tin.

**Ecuador.**—A Republic of South America, so called because of its situation on the Equator. The natural resources of the country are very great; the soil is highly fertile and productive, but agriculture is in a very backward state, and the vast mineral wealth remains almost wholly undeveloped through lack of transportation facilities. Principal products are cocoa, India rubber, coffee, cinchona, vegetable ivory, hides and skins, and precious metals. Cocoa forms the chief article of export, valued at \$3,769,200.

**Egypt.**—A country in the northeastern part of Africa, tributary to the Ottoman Empire. It is divided into two great districts—Lower Egypt and Upper Egypt. The country is peculiarly interesting, owing to its great antiquity, the physical features of the Nile, and the remains of ancient monuments and works of art to be found along the entire course of this river. The valley of the Nile is the most fertile region in the world; without the Nile—Egypt's only river—the country would be a hot and arid desert. It has a mild and uniform climate, the air being peculiarly dry and healthful. Agriculture is the chief industry; 61 per cent. of the people engaged in it; 5,112,363 acres under cultivation. Among the chief crops are wheat, Indian corn, beans, cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, and millet. Oranges, figs, and tamarinds, of superior quality, are grown. There are nearly 3,500,000 productive date trees. Cotton and cotton seed form 85 per cent. of the total value of exports. Value of cotton and cotton seed exported, \$49,437,900.

**France.**—One of the most populous and influential States of Europe. In general, agriculture, as compared with America and England, is conducted in a primitive manner, yet the average crops are very large. Principal products are grains, potatoes, beetroot, and hops. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive. During the last year the yield of walnuts, chestnuts, olives, and plums was valued at \$21,903,350. Domestic animals number about 46,000,000—13,500,000 cattle and 11,996,700 sheep. There are 4,514,490 acres under vines, France being a leading State, both as to the quality and quantity of wine produced. Total wine product,

603,152,000 gallons. In the northwest, large quantities of cider are made, the annual product averaging about 266,326,000 gallons. Silk culture is an important industry in twenty-three Departments. The produce of cocoons averages 18,347,625 pounds, annually. Mineral resources are comparatively small. Leading minerals are coal and iron. There are 380 sugar works; the yield of unrefined sugar was 764,842 tons. The estimated yield of all French industries is \$2,560,000,000.

**French Indo-China.**—Under this heading the French possessions of Cochinchina, Tonquin, Annam, and Cambodia have, in a certain sense, been united. The products of ANNAM, besides cereals, are principally cotton, sugar, tea, coffee, and seeds. The principal products of CAMBODIA are rice, betel nuts, tobacco, indigo, sugar tree, and silk tree. Principal exports are salt-fish, cotton, haricot-beans, and sugar. Imports, chiefly salt, wine, tea, and textiles. Rice forms the principal product of COCHINCHINA, and of the total exports makes about 70 per cent. The chief products of TONQUIN are cotton, sugar cane, rice, tobacco, silk trees, various fruits, and pepper. Copper and iron of excellent quality exist.

**Germany.**—In area Germany ranks third among European States. Of the total area, 94 per cent. is classed as productive; 26 per cent. of this is under forests. Forestry is an important industry, conducted under the care of the State, yielding a large revenue. Principal agricultural crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, and beetroot. Of beetroot, nearly 10,000,000 tons are grown for sugar. Total product of raw and refined sugar, 950,000 tons. Domestic animals number 50,386,000. Sheep number about 20,000,000. Prussia fields the bulk of the minerals, though Saxony has rich coal, iron, and silver mines and Alsace important coal fields. Coal annually averages more than 60,000,000 tons. Total value of minerals raised in Germany and Luxemburg, 1889, \$131,316,000. Value of foundry productions, \$88,028,917. Germany occupies an important place among manufacturing countries. Principal iron manufactories are in Prussia, Alsace-Lorraine, Bavaria, and Saxony. Saxony leads in the production of textiles. Other manufactures are glass, porcelain, clocks, earthen and wooden ware, beetroot sugar, and beer. Annual average of beer brewed for five years, 984,060,000 gallons.

**Great Britain and Ireland.**—The land is in the hands of a smaller number of proprietors than that of any other country of Europe. About 60 per cent. is classed as productive. Agriculture and horticulture have attained a high degree of perfection, but the productions furnish but a small portion of the food consumed by the people. Domestic animals number about 50,000,000. About 125,760 men are employed in the British fisheries. Total value of the fisheries, exclusive of salmon taken in Scotland and Ireland, \$32,839,400. Value of salmon fisheries, \$2,870,000. The mineral riches of the Kingdom are very great; they consist chiefly of coal, iron, lead, tin, copper, and zinc. Latest reports give quantity of coal raised as 176,916,724 tons, value, \$280,877,130; iron ore, 14,546,105 tons, value, \$19,241,340. Of metals from British ores the value was \$71,734,230. In manufactures and commerce, England leads all nations. Imports of cotton for 1889, 1,937,402,240 pounds; wool, 700,903,057 pounds. One-half the value of the total exports from the Kingdom consist of textiles. Estimated value of woolen, linen, and cotton goods manufactured, \$850,000,000; number of people dependent upon these industries for their livelihood, 5,000,000.

**Greece.**—A maritime Kingdom in the southeast of Europe. Surface nearly all mountainous. Agriculture backward, but forms the chief occupation of the people. Best cultivated and most productive crop, the currant; estimated yield, 270,000,000 pounds. Average annual yield of olives 760,000 bushels; grapes, 4,000,000 bushels. Lemons, oranges, figs, almonds, citron, and pomegranates thrive. Cotton, tobacco, and rice furnish good crops. Average production of the cereals, 14,905,000 bushels—principal crop, wheat. Principal domestic animals, sheep and goats; they number about 6,000,000. Valuable lead mines worked at Laurium. Iron ore exists but is not wrought. Principal exports: Currants, lead, and olive oil.

**Guatemala.**—The most northerly of the Central American Republics. The soil is fertile and has a varied vegetation. Coffee is the most important production. Other products are Indian corn, wheat, sugar, rice, cocoa, cotton, tobacco, rubber, bananas, and coconuts. The forests furnish a large number of valuable cabinet woods, the most abundant being mahogany and cedar. Gold, silver, lead, tin, and copper are found, but are not actively worked. Latest reports give value of coffee exported as \$9,552,590; the estimated crop for 1890-91 was 80,000,000 lbs.

**Guiana.**—A region on the northern coast of South America comprising, in its restricted application, the colonies of British, Dutch, and French Guiana.

BRITISH GUIANA occupies the western portion of the territory. Its extensive forests yield many valuable products besides fine timbers and cabinet woods. Sugar is the staple product. Out of a total of 81,660 acres under cultivation, 78,110 acres are under sugar. Coffee, cocoa, and all tropical fruits flourish; bananas are especially abundant. Principal exports: Sugar, rum, molasses, gold.

SURINAM, OR DUTCH GUIANA, occupies the central portion of the territory lying between the Maroni and Corentyn rivers. Sugar and cocoa are the chief products, though coffee, cotton, rice, bananas, and other tropical fruits are also grown. Latest reports give: 17 sugar plantations—product, 13,685,440 pounds; cocoa product, 3,402,350 pounds; bananas, 516,799 bundles; coffee, 12,260 pounds. Gold mining is one of the industries of the country; declared value of twelve years, \$4,561,723.

FRENCH GUIANA occupies the eastern division of the country. In physical features and climate it resembles British Guiana. Included with the territory is the island of Cayenne, upon which the capital is situated. But little is done toward the development of the resources of the country, and its trade is insignificant.

**Haiti.**—This Republic occupies the western portion of the Island of Hai-i. The country is well-watered and has a rich and productive soil, but the commercial prosperity is retarded by repeated revolutions. Chief articles of export are coffee, cocoa, mahogany, logwood, and cotton. Owing to the late revolution, great depression has been felt in trade.

**Hawaii.**—An island Republic in the Pacific Ocean. Steamers connect it with the United States, Australia, and China. The islands are mountainous and volcanic, but possess a fertile and productive soil. Principal products: Sugar and rice—while coffee, bananas, hides, and wool are also largely exported. Ninety per cent. of the trade is with the United States. Only gold coins of the United States are legal tender for amounts over \$10, and only Hawaiian and United States silver coins for smaller amounts.

**Honduras.**—The second in size of the Central American Republics. The country is mountainous, and the natural conditions are such that the products of all climates grow naturally and in abundance. The soil is rich in minerals, but very little is done toward developing them. The forests contain many valuable woods, mahogany and rosewood being largely exported. The principal exports are cattle, rosewood, mahogany, various other woods, hides, India rubber, indigo, bananas, coconuts, bar silver, and gold bullion.



## COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.—CONTINUED.

**India.**—In the widest sense, this includes all of the Indian peninsula directly or indirectly under British rule, together with certain adjacent countries. Administratively it is divided into British territory and Native or Feudatory States. The richest and most populous parts of India are the wide regions watered by the Ganges, Brahmapootra, and Indus rivers and their tributaries. Agriculture has always been the chief industry. Of the male population, 52,029,098, or 40 per cent. of the total, are engaged in agriculture, and less than 12½ per cent. in commercial and industrial pursuits. Cultivated area is about 150,000,000 acres. Chief crops: Rice, wheat, other cereals, sugar cane, tea, cotton, oil seeds, indigo, and tobacco; dyes, drugs, and spices are also produced. Opium and salt are government monopolies; revenue derived from opium, in 1890, \$31,279,824; salt, \$29,884,550. Of the cultivated area, about 27,000,000 acres are under rice; 19,000,000, wheat; other food grains, 76,000,000; cotton, 9,000,000. There are 108 cotton mills, with a total capital of \$36,000,000; jute, cotton, and paper mills are also worked. Output of the coal mines equals about 1,800,000 tons, and the import of all fuel equals about 835,000 tons. Principal exports: Rice, cotton, opium, and seeds.

**Italy.**—A southern Kingdom of Europe, possessing an excellent climate and a diversified vegetation. About 90 per cent. of the soil is productive; 12 per cent. of the total area is under forest, and 36 per cent. under culture. The land is greatly subdivided, and agriculture is conducted in a primitive manner. Fruits are abundant and of the finest flavor; among them are grapes, oranges, lemons, figs, and almonds. Silk culture forms an important industry; the weight of the cocoon harvest averages 84,852,764 pounds yearly. Italian wines are numerous and celebrated—7,794,695 acres are under vines; wine product, 722,604,058 gallons. The country produces the finest olives and olive oil—the yearly average of olive oil is 66,528,000 gallons. Value of mineral productions, \$10,108,936; of this more than one-half was sulphur; next in importance are lead, zinc, silver, iron, and copper. The annual output of the marble quarries is \$5,000,000. Italian fisheries employ about 58,000 men.

**Japan.**—An Empire of Asia, consisting of four large, and many small, islands. Surface of the principal islands, mountainous. Climate variable, but, in general, mild and healthful. The soil is carefully cultivated. Principal products: Rice, 191,794,000 bushels; wheat, 75,841,000 bushels; tea, 60,058,000 pounds; sugar, 88,169,000 pounds; silk cocoons, 5,546,668 bushels; raw silk, 7,819,630 pounds; beans, millet, sorghum, and buckwheat are also grown. Mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, coal, antimony, and sulphur are worked. Value of silk, cotton, and other textile manufactures about \$58,000,000. Cotton yarn manufactured, in 1889, to the extent of 26,850,000 pounds. Fisheries are an important industry. About 280,000 boats, and more than 865,000 persons, engaged in fishing.

**Kongo Free State.**—This African State is practically a Belgian colony. It is divided into twelve administrative provinces. The Kongo, with its numerous tributaries, forms the leading feature of the State. The country is inhabited by numerous negro tribes, who have not yet attained any very great degree of civilization. There are many fertile tracts of land, especially along the rivers, but the difficulties in the way of transportation must seriously retard the development of the country. Gold, iron, lead, copper, and other minerals exist. Coffee, cotton, and sugar cane are indigenous. Chief exports are given as coffee, ivory, nuts, palm oil, rubber, gum copal, and wax. Imports are chiefly textiles, guns, powder, spirits, and tobacco.

**Korea.**—A Kingdom of Eastern Asia, consisting of a peninsula and a small portion of the mainland. Country mountainous. The soil is very fertile, but only about one-half the available land is under cultivation. Climate variable. Principal agricultural crops are cotton, rice, wheat, millet, beans, and jute. Fruits are abundant. The most important product of the country is ginseng, which is a government monopoly. Gold exists in considerable quantities, but is poorly worked. Amount exported, 1889, \$982,091. Coal, copper, rock salt, and iron are also found. Manufactures of cotton, hemp, silk, pottery, porcelain, and paper exist; excellent sabres and poniards are manufactured for the Chinese trade.

**Liberia.**—A Republic on the western coast of Africa. The regions along the coast are low and swampy; further inland are high, grassy plains and fertile agricultural lands, which, still further to the east, give place to a wide region of forest. The natural resources are great, and the country is well adapted to become the home of a large and prosperous people. Coffee and cotton are indigenous; sugar cane grows luxuriantly, and fruits, such as the orange and lemon, are abundant. The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, sugar, palm oil, and nuts, arrowroot, ivory, and hides.

**Madagascar.**—The third largest island in the world. Formerly a native Kingdom of Africa, became a French colony, Aug., 1896. Surface mountainous, except along the coast. There are extensive forests containing many valuable woods, and tropical and subtropical products are abundant. Various minerals are found; the yield of gold and copper is yearly increasing in importance. Cattle rearing and agriculture are the chief industries. Cotton, coffee, sugar, rice, and sweet potatoes are grown. There are manufactures of silk, cotton, and rofia palm fibre, and of metal work. Chief exports are India rubber, hides, horns, hemp, sugar, vanilla, coffee, gum copal, wax, rice, and seeds. There is a considerable trade with the United States, which is rapidly increasing in importance.

**Mexico.**—A Republic of North America, lying directly south of the United States. The country is exceedingly mountainous, and has a most diversified climate. Mexico, consisting largely of elevated table-lands, at least three-fifths of the area within the tropics, has not a tropical, but a temperate, climate. The vegetation is varied in its nature; along the coasts are forests, luxuriant in tropical growth, which yield valuable woods, such as mahogany, rosewood, and ebony; also India rubber, dye woods, and medicinal plants and herbs. Various textile plants are found in large quantities. Indian corn is the chief agricultural product, yield 127,761,727 bushels; wheat, barley, and beans, are also grown. Annual cotton crop has an average value of \$10,857,000; sugar cane, \$8,735,000; henequen, \$3,718,750; coffee, \$3,200,000; tobacco, \$2,500,000. Rice, cocoa, and vanilla are also grown. Tropical fruits are abundant, and in the elevated regions are found those of the temperate zone. Large herds of cattle, sheep, and goats are reared. Cattle ranches have an estimated value of more than \$510,000,000. The mineral wealth of the country is enormous. Mines of gold, silver, mercury, lead, and copper are worked.

**Monaco.**—A small Principality lying on the Mediterranean, near the Italian border, but entirely within the French Department of Alpes Maritimes. It contains the towns of Monaco, Condamine, and Monte Carlo, and derives its revenue chiefly from the gaming tables, which are licensed. There are manufactures of spirits, fine pottery, perfumery, and bricks. Olive oil, oranges, citron, and perfumes are exported.

**Montenegro.**—An independent Principality in the southern part of Europe. The surface of the country is a series of elevated ridges of limestone rocks; with lofty mountain peaks, generally covered with valuable forests. Inhabitants mainly agricultural and pastoral. Indian corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, and potatoes are grown. In the district about Podgoritzza the vine is successfully cultivated, and the olive

in the neighborhood of Antivari and Dulcigno. Coarse woollens are manufactured for local consumption. Live-stock of all kinds are reared. Among the chief products are smoked mutton and hides.

**Morocco.**—An Empire lying in the northwestern part of Africa. The country is traversed throughout its entire extent by the chains of the Atlas Mountains. There is a large amount of fertile land, but agriculture is greatly neglected. The extremes of temperature lie between moderate limits, and the climate is very fine. Among the chief products are wool, Indian corn, beans, peas, almonds, dates, various other fruits, olive oil, esparto, and hemp. Principal exports are beans, peas, Indian corn, wool, oxen, goat skins, and almonds. Principal imports: Cotton goods, sugar, and tea.

**Nepaul.**—An independent Kingdom of Asia, in the Himalayas, between Tibet and British India. In the south, the country is a succession of heavily wooded slopes; the north is mountainous, with many narrow valleys. Agricultural products are Indian corn, wheat, barley, rice, cotton, and sugar. Various fruits, drugs, and dyes are also produced. Copper and iron ore are worked; lead and zinc exist. Rice, oil seeds, clarified butter, musk, borax, timber, and ponies form the chief articles of export.

**Netherlands.**—A maritime country of Europe on the North Sea. In general the surface is low and flat, intersected by many canals and rivers. Naturally the country is not productive, yet nowhere have agriculture and gardening attained a greater degree of perfection. Wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and beetroot are the leading crops. The exports of bulbs, shrubs, and trees, in 1889, reached a value of \$1,549,308; vegetables \$7,954,976. Domestic animals of unrivaled excellence are reared. The value of butter and margarine annually exported to the United Kingdom is more than \$20,000,000. There are nearly 4,000 vessels engaged in the fisheries. Value of the North Sea herring fisheries about \$2,000,000. A few coal mines are found in Limburg; they are the property of the State. Manufactures occupy an important place. They are principally linen, cotton, woollens, silk, velvet, and paper. Schiedam is famous for its distilleries. Among manufactures are thirty for beetroot sugar, and twelve sugar refineries.

**Newfoundland.**—An island at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which, together with its dependency, Labrador, is a colony of Great Britain. In the vicinity of the lakes and rivers are tracts of fertile soil, but little of it has been brought under cultivation. Agricultural products are unimportant, consisting of potatoes, turnips, and other root crops. On the western side of the island are valuable timber lands. The climate has not the extremes of the continental Provinces, the average temperature for winter being 22°, that of summer, 60°; for the year, 40°. Fishing forms the chief occupation of the people. Leading exports: Fish, chiefly cod, \$4,037,137; cod and seal oil, \$617,508; lobster, \$472,524; seal skins, \$302,064; copper ore, \$241,740.

**Nicaragua.**—The largest of the Central American republics. The climate is, in general, healthful and the soil fertile. The natural products of the country are numerous and valuable. Extensive forests yield India rubber, mahogany, cedar, and dye woods. In the northwest, coffee is largely grown, while numerous plantations of sugar, indigo, and cocoa are found between the lakes and the Pacific. Bananas are an important product; other tropical fruits, Indian corn, and potatoes grow in abundance. The fertile plains support large herds of cattle; hides form one of the chief exports. Valuable mines of various metals exist.

**Norway.**—A country of Europe forming the western and northwestern portion of the Scandinavian Peninsula and now united with Sweden under one sovereign. Of the total area, 71 per cent. is unproductive. Agricultural products are insufficient for home consumption. About 24 per cent. of the area is under forests—timber, wrought and unwrought, forms the leading article of export. Total value of all timber exported, \$13,406,810. Mineral products are similar to those of Sweden, but of far less value. The fisheries form the most important industry, furnishing employment to a large portion of the population during the entire year; most valuable are the cod, herring, and mackerel—83,093 people engaged in cod fishery, 43,400 in herring, and 3,860 in mackerel. Total value of all fisheries in 1889, \$6,247,414; of cod fisheries, \$4,127,600.

**Oman.**—An independent State in Southeastern Arabia, between the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea. The Sultan's dominions extend from the Gulf of Ormus along the coast a distance of 1,000 miles, and inland to the deserts, but his authority is not generally recognized far beyond Maskat. Chief exports, 1889-90: Dates, cotton goods, rice, salt, pearls, fruits. Principal imports are rice, sugar, coffee, and pearls.

**Orange Free State.**—A Republic of South Africa, lying between the Cape of Good Hope and the South African Republic. In general it is better watered and more productive than the Cape regions. Surface a succession of gently sloping plains, admirably adapted for grazing—pastoral pursuits being the chief occupation of the people—climate mild and healthful. Horses, cattle, merino sheep, and ostriches are reared. The eastern portion is well adapted for agriculture, and grain is produced in considerable quantities. Diamonds, garnets, and other precious stones, and gold are found—rich coal mines are worked. Chief export, wool; others are hides, diamonds, and ostrich feathers.

**Paraguay.**—Although one of the smallest, Paraguay is one of the most progressive of the South American countries. The heat of a tropical climate is greatly modified by the inequalities of the surface. The soil is of great fertility. Principal products, after yerba and tobacco, are Indian corn, rice, wheat, mandioca, cotton, barley, and sugar. The forest products are many and of great value; fine woods, resins, copal, balsams, and India rubber are produced. Indigenous textile plants, and a great variety of medicinal plants, grow luxuriantly. Yerba mate, or Paraguay tea, is an important product. Average annual value of product, \$514,893.

**Persia.**—An extensive Kingdom of Western Asia. Surface of the country an elevated plateau, almost encircled by a series of mountain chains. Central and eastern portions consist largely of salt and sandy deserts, but the western and northern portions are mountainous, with broad and fertile valleys. Wheat, barley, other cereals, cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, and opium are cultivated. There are valuable turquoise mines; coal, iron, lead, copper, and antimony are found; rock salt is obtained in many localities. Manufactures consist of silks, carpets, shawls, felts, firearms, and cotton and woollen fabrics. Principal exports: Dried fruits, rice, opium, cotton, silk, carpets, pearls, and turquoises. Annual export of opium, 8,000 boxes; value, \$3,250,000.

**Peru.**—A maritime Republic on the western coast of South America. The coast regions are arid and destitute of timber, but the interior Provinces possess a highly fertile soil, with a climate ranging from temperate to tropical. Staple productions of the country: Cotton, coffee, cocoa, rice, sugar, tobacco, Indian corn, and potatoes; fruits and vegetables are abundant throughout the year. India rubber is the most important forest product, though dyes, medicinal plants, and various palms are also found. The soil is rich in minerals; estimated number of mines, 2,600. Gold exists in almost every department, but the mines are not well developed like



## COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.—CONTINUED.

those of silver. The silver product averages about 254,000 pounds; salt exists in inexhaustible quantities. Wool is an important product, especially that of the alpaca—of this, Great Britain alone imports \$1,150,000. Principal exports are sugar, wool, India rubber, cotton, and cocoa.

**Philippine Islands.**—This large and important group of islands in Malaysia is, next to Cuba, the most valuable colonial possession of Spain. There are more than 400 inhabited islands; Luzon and Mindano are the two largest. There is a Governor-General resident at Manila, and in each of the larger islands is a Lieutenant-Governor. Vegetation is luxuriant and varied. Chief products: Sugar, hemp, and tobacco; but rice, Indian corn, indigo, coffee, cotton, and various fine fruits are also produced. The forests furnish timber for ship building, and many valuable dye woods. Latest reports give sugar exported as 220,000 tons; hemp, 568,571 bales; tobacco, 18,000,000 pounds, and 120,000,000 cigars; coffee, 6,000 tons.

**Portugal.**—A Kingdom of Europe, occupying the western portion of the Iberian Peninsula. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, and cork. Corn wheat, and rye are the chief cereals. The culture of the vine is an important industry. Wine is an important and increasing production, forming about 50 per cent. of the total exports. Of the high grade wines of Oporto nearly 6,000,000 gallons are exported. After wine, cork and olives are next in importance; figs, oranges, lemons, almonds, and citron are largely produced. The mineral wealth is important, but, owing to the lack of fuel and transportation, is not well developed. Salt, gypsum, lime, and marble are largely exported. Manufactures are unimportant. About 4,000 vessels are engaged in fishing, sardines and herring being exported in considerable quantities.

**Roumania.**—A Kingdom consisting of the former Turkish provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia. The surface of the country is covered with vast forests and extensive pasture lands. Of the population, 70 per cent. are engaged in agriculture; 68 per cent. of the soil is productive. Leading products, cereals, one-third the total area, or 10,800,000 acres devoted to them. Oil-seeds and vines are also grown. There are 158,373 acres planted in vines for the production of white wines; 127,046 acres for red and black wines, and about 1,000 acres for muscat wine. The immense herds of cattle and sheep that are reared on the rich pasture lands form one of the principal sources of the wealth of the country. Minerals and precious metals exist, but only salt and petroleum are worked.

**Russia.**—An Empire of Europe and Asia, comprising one-seventh of the land surface of the globe. Of European Russia, one-third the total area is under forests; of its population, about 86 per cent. are landed proprietors. The most fertile grain districts lie between the Baltic and Black seas. Exports of grain annually average 55 per cent. of the aggregate value of all exports. The tobacco yield of Siberia and Caucasia, is about 160,000,000 pounds. Russia exports about 9,400,000 pounds of tobacco and nearly 30,000,000 cigarettes. Turkestan cotton crops equal about 32,500,000 pounds. Large numbers of domestic animals are reared in European Russia. Russian soil is rich in valuable ores. Gold is found chiefly in Siberia and the Urals, and in the latter district are the chief iron industries. Altai is the most important of the silver districts, producing 22,145 pounds out of a total of 29,261 pounds. On the Don are valuable bituminous and anthracite coal mines; product of the mines, 1884, 1,624,720 tons; in 1889, the exports reached a total of 4,033,000 tons. The mines of Kielce, Poland, rank next in importance. Petroleum wells on the Caspian are numerous and valuable; product of Baku alone, in 1889, 3,313,000 tons of raw naphtha, and 986,000 tons of kerosene. About 1,000,000 people employed in manufactories and mining establishments. Value of all products, \$692,000,000.

**Salvador.**—In area the smallest, in point of population the second, of the republics of Central America. The country has a highly fertile soil and is the best cultivated of Central America. Coffee, indigo, Peru balsam, and sugar are the principal products; medicinal plants and woods are abundant. Among the minerals are gold, silver, iron, copper, and mercury—180 mines and quarries now being worked. Principal exports: Coffee and indigo.

**San Marino.**—One of the smallest and most ancient States of Europe, surrounded on all sides by the provinces of Italy. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture and silk manufactures. The town is built around a hermitage said to have been founded in 441.

**Santo Domingo.**—A Republic occupying the eastern portion of the Island of Haiti, which is the second in size of the West India Islands. Agriculture and forestry are the principal industries. Chief products: Tobacco, coffee, cocoa, cotton, and sugar cane. Sugar is becoming an important industry. There are a number of large sugar factories near Santo Domingo—the capital—Macoris, and Azua. The forests furnish valuable cabinet and dye woods. Tropical fruits and vegetables are abundant. Exports to the United States, in 1890: Sugar, hides and skins, dye woods, and coffee.

**Serbia.**—A Kingdom in the south of Europe. The surface of the country is, in general, very mountainous. There are many fertile valleys of varying widths, and in the mountainous districts are extensive and valuable forests. Serbia is an agricultural country, manufactures being still in their infancy. Principal cereals grown and exported: Indian corn and wheat; next in importance are oats, barley, and rye. Vine culture is an important industry, but the wines are usually indifferent in quality. Plums are largely grown; when dried are an important article of export; about 25,000 tons produced, over 16,000 tons exported. Vast numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine are reared and exported. Mineral resources important, but almost entirely undeveloped.

**Siam.**—An independent country of Southeast Asia. The surface is diversified by mountains and hills, except the center, which is a fertile plain. The mountainous districts are healthful, but the plains and forests are often visited by malignant fevers. There is much fertile land, but it is badly cultivated. Gold has been found in some of the rivers; tin is obtained in large quantities. Bangkok, the capital, is the seat of foreign commerce. Principal exports: Rice, sapan-wood, pepper, teak, birds' nests, tin, cattle.

**South African Republic.**—This country is also known as the Transvaal. It has a temperate climate, and is especially well adapted for agriculture and stock-raising; but these industries are not yet well developed, and the agricultural products are insufficient for the wants of the people. Wheat and a fine grade of tobacco are the principal crops; other grains; cotton, coffee, and sugar are also grown; cattle and sheep are reared, and the ostrich is bred for its feathers, which form an important article of export. The mineral wealth is very great. The gold fields, twenty-one in number, cover an area of more than 1,500,000 acres. The principal gold fields are on government land, and the great improvement in the finances of the country is due to the sum derived from the licenses of these fields. Total output for the year, from all fields, 421,032 ounces; value, \$7,368,060; revenue from licenses, \$4,410,975. Coal, silver, lead, iron, copper, and tin are also found. Exports consist of wool, cattle, hides, grain, ostrich feathers, ivory, gold, and other minerals.

**Spain.**—A Kingdom of Europe occupying the larger part of the Iberian Peninsula. The country consists of an elevated plateau surrounded and traversed by mountains. About 80 per cent. of the soil is classed as productive. The soil is divided among a large number of proprietors. Grain, flax, hemp, and pulse are the principal crops. The culture of the vine forms, by far, the most important culture. The yearly average of wine is not less than 600,000,000 gallons; estimated area under vines, 5,000,000 acres. Large quantities of oranges, raisins, grapes, nuts, and olives are grown and exported. Principal minerals are iron, quicksilver, lead, and copper. In the production of quicksilver, Spain leads all countries.

**Sweden.**—A Kingdom of Europe comprising the eastern and larger part of the Scandinavian Peninsula. The southeastern portion of the country is generally level, and the northwestern extremely mountainous. The extremes of heat and cold are excessive, but the climate is mild for the northern situation of the country. Of the land area, 8 per cent. is cultivated, about 5 per cent. natural meadows, and nearly 44 per cent. under forests. Agriculture, mining, and forestry are the chief industries. Cereals occupy one-half the cultivated area; chief crop, oats; average yield about 48,000,000 bushels. Estimated value of all cereals, \$59,737,200. Principal minerals: Iron, coal, zinc, copper, and silver. In seven years, the shipment of iron ore rose from 20,000 tons to 117,000 tons. The yearly exports of pig-iron average 52,000 tons; bar iron, 162,300 tons. Timber products furnish the leading export, and average about \$35,000,000.

**Switzerland.**—The most mountainous country of Europe. The Alps not only extend along the eastern and southern frontiers, but throughout the principal part of the interior. While Switzerland is classed among the agricultural countries, it has many and important manufacturing industries. Rye, oats, and potatoes are the leading crops. The annual production of wine is about 22,000,000 gallons. The country has many rich pasture lands, and dairy farming is an important industry. More than 57,000,000 pounds of cheese, and 24,000,000 pounds of condensed milk, are exported. The principal manufactures are cotton, silk, embroideries, watches, clocks, and jewelry. Watches and clocks have long been staple products of Neuchâtel and Geneva.

**Tunis.**—A Kingdom of Africa on the Mediterranean Sea. Nominally it is under a Bey, but practically governed by a French Resident, the country being a French protectorate. Principal industry, agriculture—wheat and barley occupy 2,470,000 acres, or one-sixth of the total land cultivated; 10,035 acres under vines; wine product, 717,200 gallons. Farm animals number 1,560,364—of this number, 761,094 are sheep, 427,450 goats, and 86,617 camels.

**Turkey.**—The Ottoman Empire comprises possessions in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The soil is generally fertile, but agricultural methods are very primitive, and the development of this industry is greatly retarded through the unjust laws. Estimated number of acres under cultivation in Europe and Asia, 44,000,000; under forests, about 21,000,000, of which 3,500,000 acres are in Europe. The principal products are tobacco, cereals, cotton, coffee, nuts, fruits of all kinds, madder, opium, and gums. Silk-worm culture is an important industry. Latest reports give value of cocoons as \$1,782,250; raw silk, \$3,822,250. The mineral riches are very great, but the laws of the Empire are restrictive, and the mines are hardly worked. Leading minerals: Coal, iron, lead, copper, silver, and salt. The fisheries of Turkey are important; those of the Bosphorus, alone, reach an annual value of \$1,250,000. Manufactures are principally carpets, shawls, and some textile fabrics. Raisins form the leading article of export, reaching a value of \$8,800,000. Next in importance are coffee, opium, raw silk, and wheat.

**United States.**—A Republic of North America, consisting of forty-five States, the District of Columbia, and five Territories. The country is naturally divided into three great sections by the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. The coast line, exclusive of land indentations, is 5,715 miles; shore line of the great lakes, 3,450 miles. The navigable inland water reaches a great aggregate, but this mode of transit has declined in proportion to the great advance of the railway system. Railway mileage, 1880, 23 miles; December, 1894, 179,279 miles. Of the States, New York ranks first in population, Pennsylvania second, Illinois third, and Ohio fourth. New York is the metropolis of the Republic. Chicago ranks second in population, Philadelphia third, and Brooklyn fourth. In agricultural and mineral products the United States ranks among the first countries on the globe. Value of leading agricultural products exported in 1890, \$596,052,031. These consisted of unmanufactured cotton, \$250,968,792; breadstuffs, \$154,925,927; leaf tobacco, \$21,479,556; meat and dairy products, \$136,264,506; cattle, sheep, and hogs, \$32,413,250. The exports of fruits were valued at \$4,031,686; but the imports amounted to \$18,310,007, of which \$4,653,779 constituted bananas.

**Uruguay.**—A Republic of South America, situated on the east side of the Rio de la Plata. Both soil and climate are well adapted to agriculture, but the area under cultivation is very small. Indian corn and wheat are the products, while tobacco, olives, and the vine are grown to a small extent. The vast fertile plains furnish luxuriant pastures for the extensive herds of cattle and sheep, the rearing of which forms the chief industry of the country. The pastoral land in actual occupation is estimated at 38,700,000 acres; that under agriculture, including forage crops, 1,507,000 acres. Estimated number of cattle, 6,119,482; sheep, 15,905,441; horses, 408,452. Total value of flocks and herds, \$76,341,180. The country contains some mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead. Valuable marble quarries exist, with many varieties of fine marble. Principal exports: Wool, hides, and skins.

**Venezuela.**—The most northerly Republic of South America. The country is divided into three distinct belts—agricultural, pastoral, and forests. Agriculture is the principal source of wealth, and forms the occupation of one-fifth of the people. The most important crops are coffee and cocoa. Other products are sugar cane, cotton, indigo, bananas, and grains. The pastoral lands are vast plains, often traversed by rivers, and abounding in various grasses, which support large herds of cattle, and many horses, sheep, and goats. Estimated number of cattle, 11,000,000; sheep and goats, 6,000,000. The forest regions furnish such tropical products as India rubber, tonka beans, copaiba, and vanilla; also many palm trees and numerous textile plants. The mineral resources of the country are rich and varied. Principal gold district, Yururi; average annual yield of the district for six years, 146,232 ounces. Silver mines exist in several States; copper and iron are abundant. Salt mines are the property of the State. Chief exports: Coffee, cocoa, gold, \$593,743.

**West Indies.**—An extensive system of islands in the Atlantic Ocean. Physically the islands are divided into three distinct groups, the Bahama, the Greater Antilles or Windward Islands—comprising Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, Puerto Rico, and several small islands near their coasts—the Lesser Antilles or Windward Islands, which extend from the eastern extremity of Puerto Rico in a semicircle to the Gulf of Paria. Politically they are, with the exception of Haiti, divided between European powers. The islands have a tropical climate, somewhat modified by the surrounding ocean and the mountainous surface of many of them. The chief exports are coffee, sugar, tobacco, cocoa, molasses, rum, tropical fruits, arrowroot, cotton, spices, valuable timber, logwood, and other dyes.



## BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Area, 3,496,200 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 5,022,333  
NEWFOUNDLAND  
Area, 42,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 262,000  
(Capital), S. T. L.

## CANADA

Area, 3,496,200 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 5,022,333  
Ottawa  
(Capital), O. 4

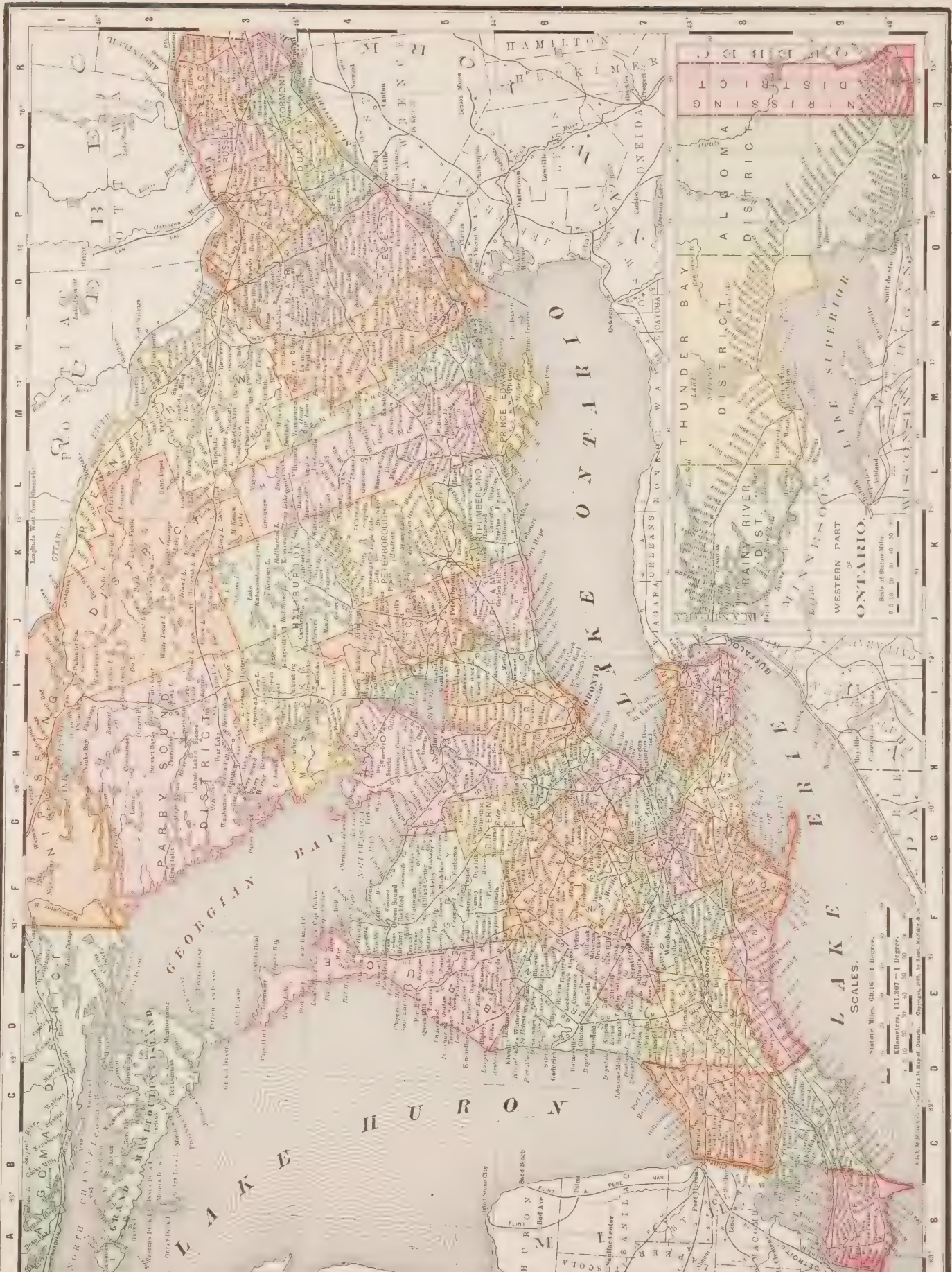
## PROVINCES.

NEW BRUNSWICK, P. 3  
Area, 341,306 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 37,612  
Victoria  
(Capital), F. 5  
MANITOBA, K. 3  
Area, 249,094 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 122,046  
Winnipeg  
(Capital), K. 4  
NEW BRUNSWICK, P. 3  
Area, 341,306 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 37,612  
Victoria  
(Capital), F. 5  
N.W. TERRITORIES, K. 2  
Area, 2,400,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 38,067  
Regina  
(Capital), J. 3  
NOVA SCOTIA, R. 5  
Area, 29,600 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 450,523  
Halifax  
(Capital), R. 5  
ONTARIO, N. 4  
Area, 222,008 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 2,112,989  
Ottawa  
(Capital), O. 4  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, R. 1  
Area, 2,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 109,080  
Charlottetown  
(Capital), R. 4  
QUEBEC, P. 4  
Area, 228,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,488,566  
Quebec  
(Capital), P. 4





Area, 220,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 2,112,989

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Area,  
228,900 sq. m.  
Pop .. 1,488,586  
Native 1,406,514  
Foreign .. 82,021

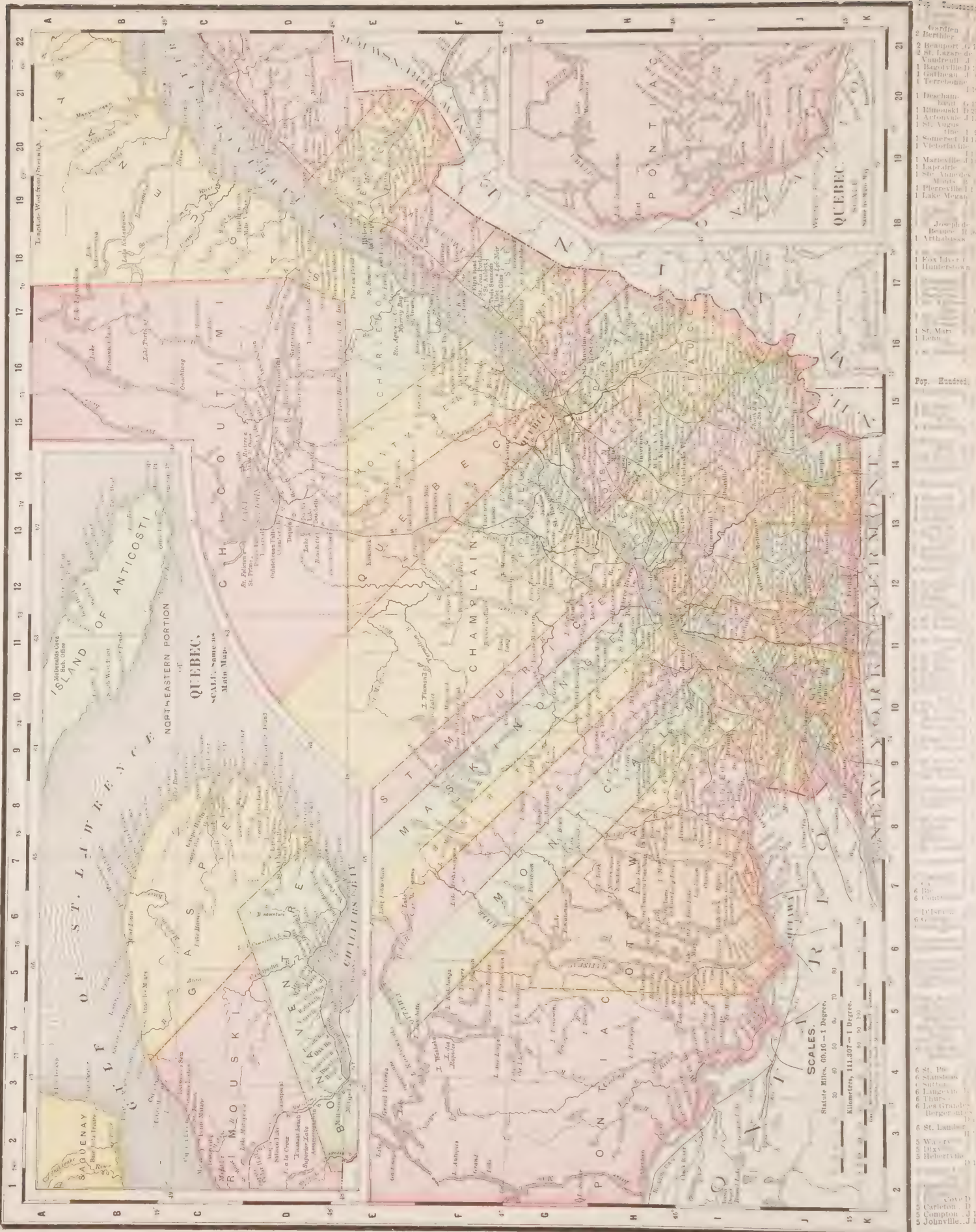
### DISTRICTS.

Argenteuil, I 14  
 Arizant-saika, I 9  
 Bago, I 12  
 Beaumont, I 16  
 Beaumont-la-Roche, I 16  
 Belle-lasse, G 16  
 Bernières, G 9  
 Bonaventures, D 5  
 Brion, I 13  
 Brion, I 13  
 Champlain, F 13  
 Champs-vols, E 6  
 Chateauguay, J 10  
 Châteaufort, C 15  
 Compton, I 16  
 Dorchester, H 13  
 Drummond, I 13  
 Gaspe, C 6  
 Hochelaga, I 9  
 Huntingdon, J 10  
 Irberville, J 11  
 Jacques-Cartier, G 13  
 Joliette, G 8  
 Kamouraska, F 8  
 Laprairie, J 10  
 L'Assomption, I 10  
 Laval, I 10  
 Lévesque, G 15  
 L'Île, G 17  
 Lotbinière, H 14  
 Malesherbes, F 14  
 Mégantic, H 14  
 Missisquoi, J 12  
 Montcalm, G 8  
 Montmagny, G 17  
 Montserrat, E 14  
 Napierville, I 10  
 Notre-Dame, H 6  
 Ottawa, H 6  
 Pontiac, H 8  
 Portneuf, E 13  
 Québec, G 13  
 Richelieu, I 13  
 Richmond, J 13  
 Rimouski, D 20  
 Rouville, J 11  
 Saguenay, C 19  
 Shefford, J 12  
 Sherbrooke, J 13  
 Soulanges, J 9  
 St. Hyacinthe, I 11  
 St. John's, J 11  
 St. Maurice, F 10  
 Stanstead, J 13  
 Temiscouata, E 19  
 Terrebonne, I 9  
 Trois-Rivières, I 9  
 Val-d'Aul, J 9  
 Vercheres, I 11  
 Wolfe, I 15  
 Yamaska, I 13

### CHIEF CITIES.

Top. Thousands.

277 Montreal J 11  
13 Quebec G 15  
13 St. Heurl  
11 Hull J 6  
10 Sherbrooke J 13  
9 Ste. Can-  
    gode J 11  
8 Helielaga I 11  
8 Thetford  
    Rivers H 12  
7 Lewis G 15  
7 Pointe-  
    Levis G 13  
7 St. Hy-  
    gouche J 11  
7 Sorcel  
    Valley Field J 9  
6 Valley Field J 9  
6 Rivest  
    Village G 15  
5 St. J. ans J 10  
4 Rivest  
    Loup E 18  
4 Lacadie J 10  
4 St. Pauls  
    Bay F 15  
4 Mile End J 10  
3 Juliette  
    Rivers H 12  
3 St. J. rme. I 10  
3 Fairbank J 12  
3 Kings-  
    Nicoll H 12  
3 St. Michel G 13  
3 Trochu  
    Lac P 20  
2 Chle-outini  
    D 16  
2 Buckingham  
    Magog J 13  
2 Kings-  
    Foster  
    ville H 14  
2 Drummond  
    ville H 18  
2 Aymer J 9  
2 Lachute J 9  
2 Louisa  
    ville H 11  
2 Waterloo J 12  
2 St. J. ans  
    Montmagny  
    G 17  
2 Portneuf  
    St. Raymond  
    G 13  
2 Windsor J 14  
2 Beaurhiv  
    J 10





Area. 28,300 sq. m.  
Pop. . . . . 341,270

## DISTRICTS.

Albert .....	1	5
Carlisle .....	D	4
Charlotte .....	D	6
Gloucester .....	G	2
Kent .....	H	4
King .....	L	6
Northumber-		
land .....	L	2
Queens .....	L	5
Ratigouche .....	B	1
St John .....	B	1
Simsbury .....	L	5
Yctoria .....	G	2
Westmore-		
land .....	L	4
York .....	D	5

**CHIEF CITIES.**

Pop. - Thousands.	
29 St. John	1 6
29 Moscovitz	5
7 Fredericton	1 6
6 Carleton	1 6
5 Washburn	11 9
3 Woodstock	14 4
3 Newcastle	1 3
3 New Brunswick	1 6
3 St. Stephen	1 6
3 Indian Town	1 6
2 Milltown	1 6
2 Alexander	1 6
2 Point	11
2 St. Andrew	1 6
2 Bathurst	1 6
2 Fairville	1 6
2 Melancthon	1 6
2 Lac-Vieille	1 5
2 Jagersville	1 5
2 Marysville	1 5
2 Tracadie	1 2
2 Watford	11 5
2 Carleton	1 1
2 Gibson	1 5
2 Quamby	1 6
2 Essex	11 5
2 St. Hilaire	1 3

[illegible]

SCALE

Latitude Miles, 60.16 = 1 Degree.

8

(Altimeter, 111,307 — 1 Degree,



## MANITOBA

Area, 73,956 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 152,505

## DISTRICTS.

LISGAR. . . D 10  
MARQUETTE. . D 4  
PROVENCER. . H 11  
SELKIRK. . H 5  
WINNIPEG. . G 10

## CHIEF CITIES.

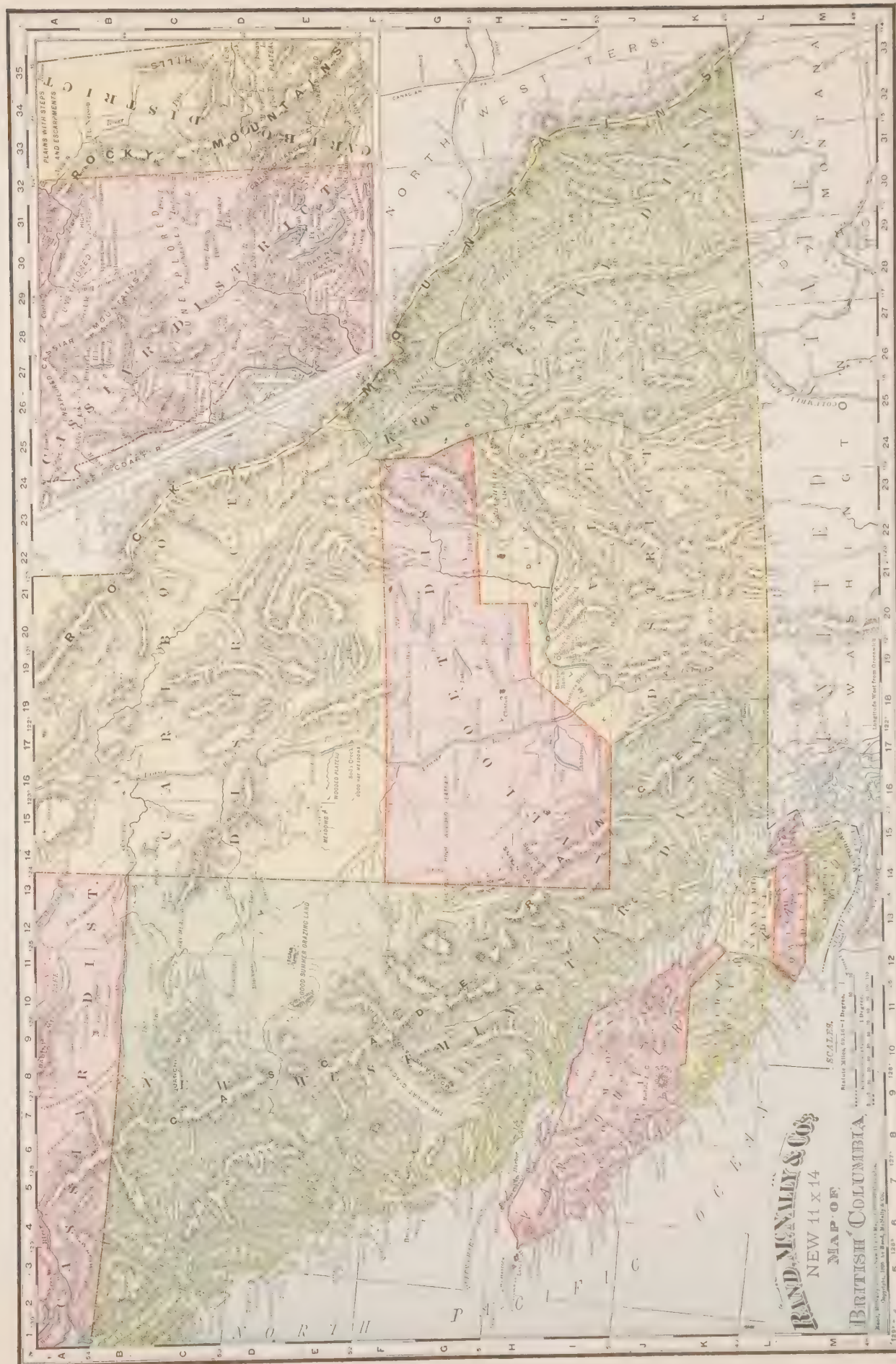
Pop.—Thousands  
25 Winnipeg G 10  
4 Douglas. . G 9  
4 Brandon. . G 9  
2 Portage La  
Prairie. . G 8  
Argyle. . G 10  
St. Andrews. . H 10  
2 Deloraine. . H 4  
Whitewater. . H 4  
2 Gimli. . . H 10  
2 Westbourne. . H 8  
2 St. Boniface. . G 10  
2 Elton. . . G 10  
2 Dwyvor. . . H 11  
2 St. Anne des  
Chenes. . G 11  
2 Gimli. . . H 10  
1 Fort Alexan-  
der. . D 12  
1 St. Francis  
Xavier. . G 9  
1 P. Peston. . G 9  
1 Woodmanist. . H 10  
1 Belcourt. . H 10  
1 Morden. . H 8  
1 St. Norbert. . G 10  
1 Selkirk. . H 11

Pop.—Thousands  
9 Cartier. . G 10  
9 Daly. . . G 9  
9 Carberry. . G 9  
8 Hird. . . G 9  
8 Meadara. . H 8  
8 Neepawa. . H 8  
8 Glendale. . H 8  
8 Oak River. . H 8  
8 Osprey. . . H 8  
8 Emerson. . H 8  
8 Virden. . . H 8  
6 Clan William. . H 8  
6 Shoal Lake. . H 8  
6 Strathclair. . H 8  
6 Rosburn. . H 8  
6 Russell. . . H 8  
6 Rapid City. . H 8  
6 Portage. . . H 8  
6 Loretto. . . G 11  
4 Silver Creek. . H 8  
4 Eden. . . H 8  
4 St. Laurent. . H 8  
4 Macdonald. . H 8  
4 Gladstone. . H 8  
4 Beaver Creek. . H 8  
3 La Broquerie. . H 8  
3 Greta. . . G 11  
3 Oakburn. . . H 8  
3 Pilot Mound. . H 8



Pop.—Thousands.	
3 Ridgville	H 11
3 Whittemore	H 11
3 Morris	H 10
3 Holmerville	H 10
3 Carman	H 10
3 Elkhorn	H 10
3 Lower Fort	H 10
3 Garry	H 10
3 Oak Lake	H 10
3 Grund	H 10
3 Brandon H	H 10
2 Crystal City	H 10
2 Crewe	H 10
2 Clandeboy	H 10
2 Garmore	H 10
2 Griswold	H 10
2 High Bluff	H 10
2 Kildare	H 10
2 Letellier	H 10
2 Pigeon Lake	H 10
2 Seamo	H 10
2 St. Malo	H 10
2 Holland	H 10
2 Chater	H 10
2 Indian Fork	H 10
2 Newdale	H 10
2 Raven Lake	H 10
2 Schanzertown	H 10
1 Montefiore	H 10
1 Wellington	H 10
1 McGregor	H 10
1 Golden Stream	H 10
1 Austin	H 10
1 Binscarth	H 10
1 Bradwardine	H 10
1 Cartwright	H 10
1 Clearwater	H 10
1 Dundee	H 10
1 Otterbourne	H 10
1 Reaburn	H 10
1 St. Agathe	H 10
1 St. James	H 10
1 Aubigny	H 10
1 Cypress	H 10
1 Donora	H 10
1 Millwood	H 10
1 Alexander	H 10
1 Lake Fran	H 10
1 Holstirgh	H 10
1 Adelphi	H 10
1 Minnedosa	H 10
1 Birds Hill	H 10
1 Langvale	H 10
1 Aessalpi	H 10
1 Bonnie Doon	H 10
1 Carroll	H 10
1 Holmfield	H 10
1 July	H 10
1 Osborne	H 10
1 Silbury	H 10
1 Woonsocket	H 10
1 Florence	H 10
1 Norquay	H 10
1 La Salle	H 10
1 Marquette	H 10
1 Ziverville	H 10
1 Waskia	H 10
1 Ash Creek	H 10
1 Viola Dale	H 10
1 La Riviere	H 10
1 Kennedy	H 10
1 Elphinstone	H 10
1 Hanlan	H 10
1 Hillview	H 10
1 Olenaw	H 10
1 Hamota	H 10
1 Rennie	H 10
1 Salisbury	H 10
1 Sewell	H 10
1 Glenora	H 10





BRITISH  
COLUMBIA

Area, 341,305 sq. mi.  
Pop. 97,612

ELECTORAL  
DISTRICTS.

ALBERTA	K 11
	C 13
CASSTAR	A
COMOX	I
COWICHAN	L 15
ESQUIMALT	L 14
ISLAND	K 13
KOOTENAY	
	H 2
LILLOOET	G 13
NANAIMO	K 13
NEW WED-	
MINSTER	G 13
VICTORIA	M 1
YALE	12

### CHIEF CITIES

Pop. - Thousands	
17	Victoria M
14	Vancouver
	K
7	New West
	minster K
5	do
2	ac
2	8
	IG
1	op

[illegible]

Cor do J  
 Barre ille C  
 Do do M  
 Es h M  
 Agas K  
 Ale P rove K  
 Asport H  
 So o M  
 Ch o G  
 Co do MILL  
 Nt L akel L  
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 Po l imp n A  
 Qu ar le o S D  
 Ve h J  
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 Al trla

1 High - he  
 1 Grand - P  
 1 Low - N  
 1 Win - ru  
 Beaver Point  
 Spatsum  
 Spencer  
 Bridge  
 Dog Creek  
 Bear Creek  
 Dry Creek

1

1

1

1

1

10

1

100

5

100

4

100



















## WEST INDIES

BAHAMAS... B 12  
(British Colony)  
Area... 5,450 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 46,000

BARBADOES... N 88  
(British Colony)  
Area... 166 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 18,522

CUBA... F 3  
(Spanish Colony)  
Area... 36,013 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,631,687

DOMINICA... D 27  
(British Colony)  
Area... 291 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 26,841

GUADALUPE AND DEPEND-  
ENCIES... B 28  
(French Colony)  
Area... 722 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 165,899

HAITI... I 15  
(Franco-Ameri-  
can Republic)  
Area... 10,204 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 960,000

JAMAICA... C 13  
(British Colony)  
Area... 4,200 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 639,491

MARTINIQUE... F 27  
(French Colony)  
Area... 381 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 175,391

PUEERTO RICO... F 24  
(Spanish Colony)  
Area... 3,500 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 806,708

SANTA LUCIA... H 27  
(British Colony)  
Area... 443 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 16,000

SANTO DOMINGO... J 16  
(Spanish-Ameri-  
can Republic)  
Area... 13,045 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 619,000

TORRIGOS... P 27  
(British Colony)  
Area... 114 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 18,344

TRINIDAD... Q 27  
(British Colony)  
Area... 1,751 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 220,236

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands.  
230 Havana... D 5  
88 Matanzas... D 6  
71 Santiago de  
Cuba... H 12  
65 Cienfuegos... F 7  
47 Kingston... C 23  
46 Puerto  
Principe... F 9  
38 Ponce... F 21  
35 Holguin... G 11  
34 Port of  
Spain... Q 26  
33 Santo  
Espiritu... F 8  
30 San Germán... E 19









## SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC D 10  
(Spanish-American Republic.)  
Ar. 1,125,086 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 4,085,492

BOLIVIA... D 7  
(Spanish-American Republic.)  
Ar. 267,360 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 2,013,549

BRAZIL... G 6  
(Portuguese Republic.)  
Ar. 3,290,879 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 14,062,335

CHILE... C 10  
(Spanish-American Republic.)  
Ar. 283,570 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 2,665,926

COLOMBIA... C 3  
(Spanish-American Republic.)  
Ar. 344,773 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 3,878,600

ECUADOR... B 4  
(Spanish-American Republic.)  
Ar. 120,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,270,861

GUAYANA (Brit. Guayana) F 3  
(British Colony.)  
Ar. 109,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 278,395

GUAYANA (French) G 3  
(French Colony.)  
Ar. 46,697 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 25,796

PARAGUAY... F 8  
(Spanish-American Republic.)  
Ar. 91,970 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 430,000

PERU... C 8  
(Spanish-American Republic.)  
Ar. 463,747 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 2,021,844

SURINAM (Dutch Guayana) F 9  
(Dutch Colony.)  
Ar. 46,060 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 57,888

URUGUAY... F 10  
(Spanish-American Republic.)  
Ar. 121,110 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 648,294

VENEZUELA... D 2  
(Spanish-American Republic.)  
Ar. 377,860 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 2,285,064



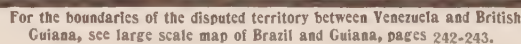














## BRAZIL

(Portuguese Republic)  
 Ar. 3,209,877 sq. m.  
 Pop. .... 14,072,395

## STATES.

ALAGOAS	J 16
Area 22,583 sq. m.	
Pop. .... 149,371	
AMAZONAS	G 4
Area 722,469 sq. m.	
Pop. .... 1,064	
BAHIA	L 14
Area 164,649 sq. m.	
Pop. .... 1,089	
CEARA	H 15
Area 40,263 sq. m.	
Pop. .... 1,562	
ESPIRITO SANTO	P 14
Area 17,312 sq. m.	
Pop. .... 1,562	
FEDERAL DISTRICT (Rio de Janeiro)	Q 13
Area 3,398 sq. m.	
Pop. .... 1,068	
GOIAS	M 10
Area 268,546 sq. m.	
Pop. .... 1,721	
MARANHAO	H 12
Area 177,596 sq. m.	
Pop. .... 89,413	
MATTO GROSSO	G 6
Area 532,708 sq. m.	
Pop. .... 7,790	
MINAS GERAES	O 12
Area 222,160 sq. m.	
Pop. .... 3,078,707	
PARAIBA	G 9
Area 443,658 sq. m.	
Pop. .... 1,380	
PARANÁ	I 16
Area 28,354 sq. m.	
Pop. .... 496,618	
PARANÁ	R 9
Area 85,438 sq. m.	
Pop. .... 187,543	
PERNAMBUCO	I 15
Area 49,625 sq. m.	
Pop. .... 1,119,381	
PIAUÍ	I 13
Area 116,219 sq. m.	
Pop. .... 246,833	
RIO DE JANEIRO	Q 13
Area 26,634 sq. m.	
Pop. .... 1,164,168	
RIO GRANDE DO NORTE	H 16
Area 22,195 sq. m.	
Pop. .... 208,832	
RIO GRANDE DO SUL	I 8
Area 31,438 sq. m.	
Pop. .... 561,727	
SÃO PAULO	I 10
Area 112,330 sq. m.	
Pop. .... 1,396,212	
SANTA CATARINA	R 9
Area 27,436 sq. m.	
Pop. .... 238,446	
SERGIPE	K 16
Area 7,570 sq. m.	
Pop. .... 282,499	

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands.	
500 Rio de Janeiro (Capital)	
120 Bahia	
130 Pernambuco (Recife)	
75 São Paulo	
60 Pará	
45 Pelotas	
40 Campos	
35 Campinas	
35 San Luiz	
35 Maranhão	
35 Santos	
30 Porto Alegre	
25 Fortaleza	
20 Ceará	
20 Ouro Preto	
20 Parahyba	
15 Rio Grande	
15 Cuiabá	
15 Mato Grosso	
15 Alagoas	
14 Macaé	
12 Itajahy	
12 Curitiba	
12 Diamantina	
10 Alcantara	
10 Natal	
10 Paraty	
10 Ita	
10 Caylus	
10 Rio Pardo	
8 Paranaíba	
8 Goiás	
6 Deodoro	
6 Aracati	
6 Campo Major	
5 Caravelas	
5 Victoria	

## GUIANA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

## Various Boundary Lines Proposed by England.

(Territory in Dispute Shown in Purple.)

Prior to 1840—Pameroon River boundary line, limit of England's claim.

1841—Schomburgk line, beginning at Orinoco Delta, established.

1844—Proposed line beginning at mouth of Anacura and Orinoco rivers.

1883—Proposed line to begin at mouth of Anacura and Orinoco rivers.

1881—Claim extended to include both Pameroon and Maroro valleys.









## PARAGUAY

(Spanish-American Republic)  
Area, 91,970 sq. m.  
Pop. 1,131,000

### CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. Thousands.	
21 Asuncion	
Capital	Q 9
12 San Pedro	Q 8
11 Concepcion	Q 7
11 Villa Rica	R 9
9 Guayaquil	R 10
8 Iquique	Q 10
7 San Estanislao	R 8
5 Paraguarí	Q 9
5 Humaita	P 11

ARGENTINE  
REPUBLIC

Spanish American  
Lat. Republic  
At 1,125,086 sq. m.  
Pop. 1,086,192

## PROVINGES.

PINEAPPLE  
 Area 6,000 sq ft  
 Pop. 1,111,000  
 ALABAMA, T.H.  
 Area 13,500 sq ft  
 Pop. 1,000,000  
 ARIZONA, K.F.  
 Area 14,000 sq ft  
 Pop. 1,000,000  
 ARKANSAS, F.H.  
 Area 14,800 sq ft  
 Pop. 260,000  
 CALIFORNIA, E.F.  
 Area 15,000 sq ft  
 Pop. 2,000,000  
 COLORADO, F.H.  
 Area 2,000 sq ft  
 Pop. 75,000  
 CONNECTICUT, F.H.  
 Area 5,000 sq ft  
 Pop. 160,000  
 DELAWARE, G.B.  
 Area 3,000 sq ft  
 Pop. 190,000  
 FLORIDA, K.S.  
 Area 15,000 sq ft  
 Pop. 200,000  
 GEORGIA, J.H.  
 Area 29,000 sq ft  
 Pop. 270,000  
 ILLINOIS, L.S.  
 Area 18,000 sq ft  
 Pop. 2,000,000  
 INDIANA, M.F.  
 Area 15,000 sq ft  
 Pop. 100,000  
 IOWA, D.E.  
 Area 31,000 sq ft  
 Pop. 600,000  
 KENTUCKY, T.H.  
 Area 15,000 sq ft  
 Pop. 200,000  
 LOUISIANA, F.H.  
 Area 15,000 sq ft  
 Pop. 200,000

### TERRITORIES.

MISTONES	F 1
Ator 3,992	sq ft
	20,000
FORMOSA	G 9
CHICO	M 11
At 12,642	sq ft
Pop	20,000
PANDA	J 21
At 19,812	sq ft
	20,000
RIO NEGRO	G 25
NARCEN	L 22
IMPUL	F 25
SANTACRUZ	I 25
TIERRA DEL FUEGO	V 28
At 26,000	sq ft
Pop	30,000

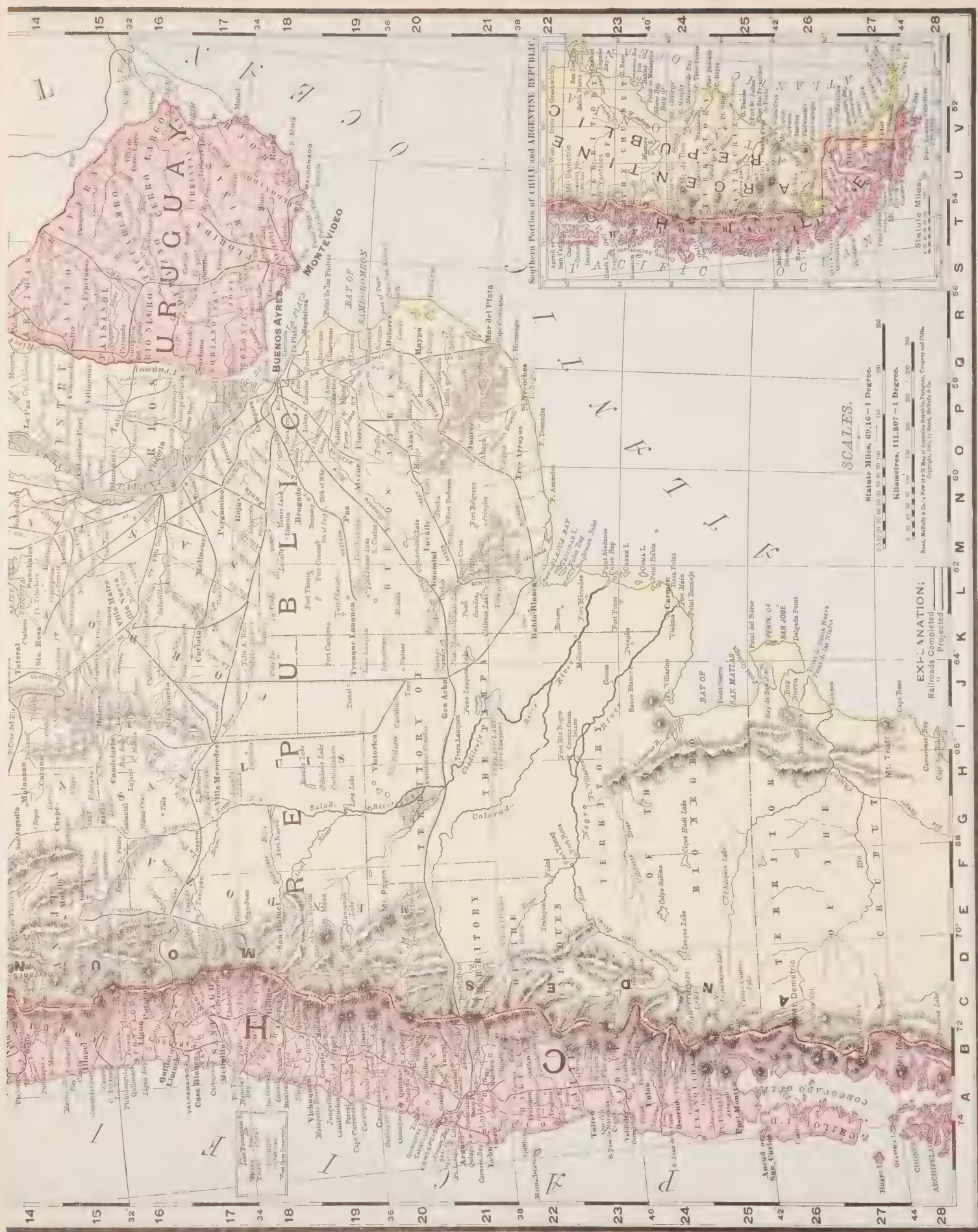
### CHIEF CITIES.

[illegible]

CHILE

PROVINCES  
AND  
TERRITORIES.[illegible]





URUGUAY.  
(Spanish-American Republic)  
Area, 72,110 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 648,299

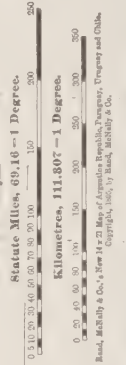
DEPARTMENTS.

ARTIGAS	Q 14	Area, 4,292 sq. m. Pop. .... 12,000
CANELONES	R 18	Area, 1,833 sq. m. Pop. .... 68,359
CERRO LARGO	T 16	Area, 5,738 sq. m. Pop. .... 19,697
COLONIA	Q 18	Area, 2,192 sq. m. Pop. .... 35,465
DURAZNO	R 16	Area, 5,325 sq. m. Pop. .... 22,403
FLORES	Q 17	Area, 1,744 sq. m. Pop. .... 13,295
FLORIDA	S 17	Area, 4,673 sq. m. Pop. .... 27,173
MALDONADO	T 18	Area, 1,584 sq. m. Pop. .... 15,561
MINAS	T 17	Area, 4,844 sq. m. Pop. .... 23,533
MONTEVIDEO	S 19	Area, 256 sq. m. Pop. .... 135,211
PAYSANDU	Q 15	Area, 5,115 sq. m. Pop. .... 28,417
RIO NEGRO	Q 16	Area, 4,863 sq. m. Pop. .... 14,265
RIVERA	S 15	Area, 3,790 sq. m. Pop. .... 18,966
ROCHA	U 17	Area, 4,280 sq. m. Pop. .... 17,847
SALTO	Q 15	Area, 4,863 sq. m. Pop. .... 25,027
SAN JOSE	R 17	Area, 2,687 sq. m. Pop. .... 21,147
SORIANA	Q 17	Area, 3,560 sq. m. Pop. .... 26,133
TACUAREMBO	S 16	Area, 3,704 sq. m. Pop. .... 22,963
TRINIDAD	T 17	Area, 3,686 sq. m. Pop. .... 15,743

CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands.
175 Montevideo
10 Capital
10 Salto
10 San Jose
10 Maldonado
10 Mercedes
10 San Francisco
10 Colonia
10 Paysandu

SCALES.



EXPLANATION:  
Railroads Completed  
Projected



**ECUADOR**  
(Spanish-American Republic)  
Area, 120,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 1,120,000

**PROVINCES.**

AZUAY.....B 3  
Pop. 104,369  
BOLIVAR.....B 2  
Pop. 31,227  
CANAR.....B 3  
Pop. 43,235  
CARCHI.....B 1  
Pop. 29,383  
CHIMBORAZO B 2  
Pop. 90,732  
EL ORO.....B 3  
Pop. 31,606  
ESMERALDAS B 1  
Pop. 11,116  
GALAPAGOS A 3  
Pop. 204  
GUAYAS.....A 3  
Pop. 95,640  
IMBABURA.....C 1  
Pop. 38,476  
LEON.....B 2  
Pop. 30,123  
LOJA.....B 4  
Pop. 60,880  
LOS RIOS.....B 2  
Pop. 32,041  
MANABI.....A 2  
Pop. 64,284  
ORIENTE.....D 3  
Pop. 15,890  
PICHINCHA.....B 2  
Pop. 187,844  
TUNGURAHUA B 3  
Pop. 79,536

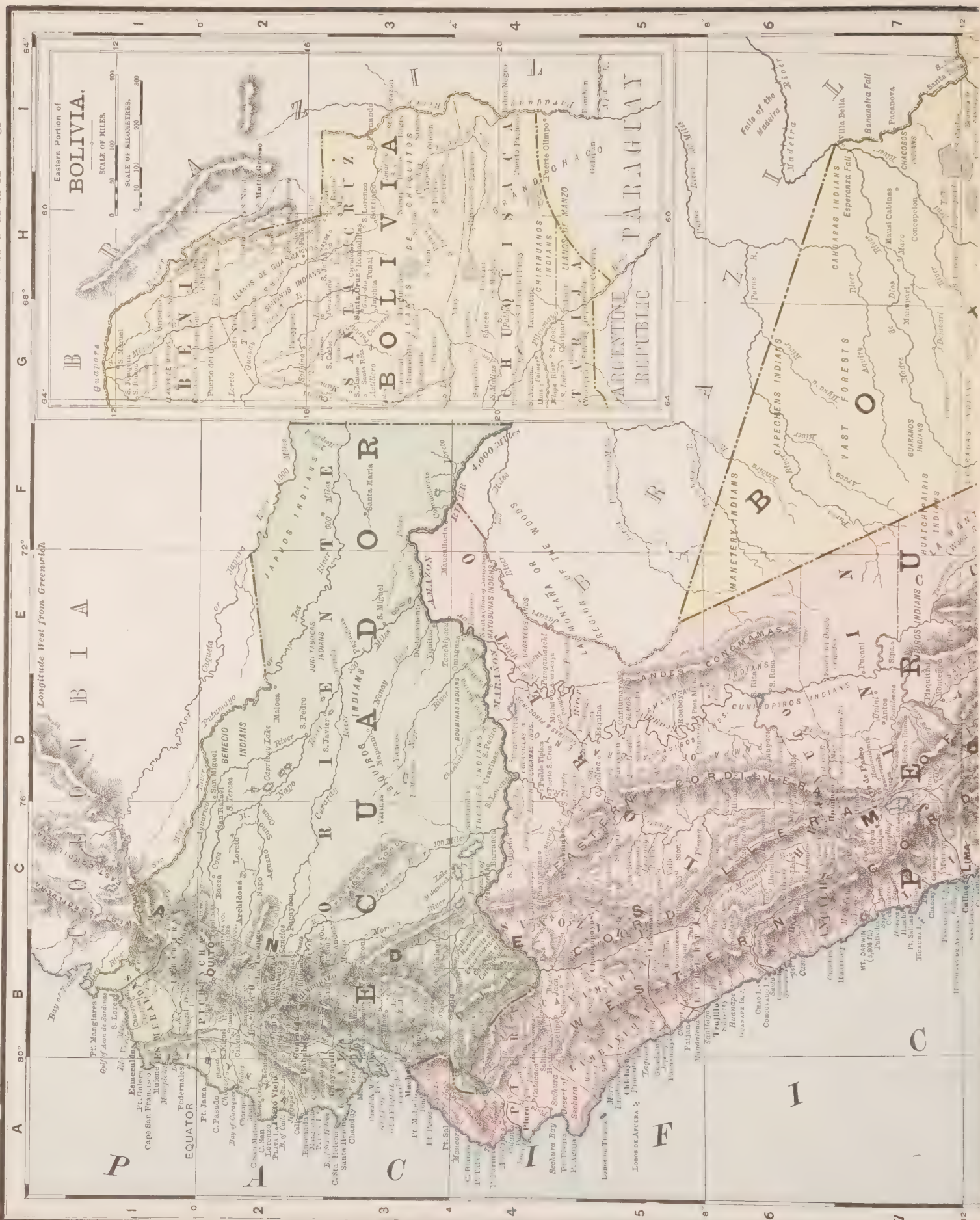
**CHIEF CITIES.**

Pop.—Thousands.  
80 Quito (Capit.) B 2  
40 Guayaquil A 3  
30 Cuenca B 3  
15 La Tazunga B 2  
12 Ambato B 2  
10 Loja B 4  
10 Ibarra B 1  
9 Esmeraldas A 1  
6 Alausi B 3  
6 Zaruma B 3  
2 Archidona C 2  
2 Machache B 2

**PERU**  
(Spanish-American Republic)  
Area, 468,747 sq. m.  
Pop. 2,621,844

**DEPARTMENTS**

AMAZONAS.....C 4  
Area, 14,129 sq. m.  
Pop. 34,245  
ANCACHES.....C 6  
Area, 17,405 sq. m.  
Pop. 284,091  
APURIMAC.....E 8  
Area, 62,825 sq. m.  
Pop. 115,246  
AREQUIPA.....E 9  
Area, 27,744 sq. m.  
Pop. 160,282  
AYACUCHO.....D 8  
Area, 24,213 sq. m.  
Pop. 142,205  
CALLAO.....C 8  
Pop. 34,492  
CAXAMARCA B 5  
Area, 14,188 sq. m.  
Pop. 213,391  
CUZCO.....E 5  
Area, 36,525 sq. m.  
Pop. 238,445  
HUANCABALICA D 9  
Area, 10,814 sq. m.  
Pop. 104,155  
HUANTUO.....D 8  
Pop. 78,856  
ILO.....D 9  
Area, 6,296 sq. m.  
Pop. 60,111









## EUROPE

ANDORRA.... F 5	
(Republic)	
Area..... 176 sq. m.	
Pop..... 6,000	
AUSTRIA..... I 4	
(Monarchy)	
Area..... 246,512 sq. m.	
Pop..... 12,694,977	
BELGIUM..... F 3	
(Kingdom)	
Area..... 11,373 sq. m.	
Pop..... 6,484,940	
BRITISH ISLES	
(Kingdom) D 2	
Area..... 120,979 sq. m.	
Pop..... 38,104,975	
BULGARIA..... I 5	
(Principality)	
Area..... 110,910 sq. m.	
Pop..... 1,815,000	
DENMARK..... H 2	
(Kingdom)	
Area..... 28,746 sq. m.	
Pop..... 1,815,000	
FINLAND..... F 4	
(Republic)	
Area..... 130,922 sq. m.	
Pop..... 38,343,192	
GERMANY..... H 3	
(Empire)	
Area..... 311,668 sq. m.	
Pop..... 49,423,923	
GIBRALTAR..... E 6	
(Colony)	
Area..... 19-10 sq. m.	
Pop..... 25,000	
GREECE..... K 6	
(Kingdom)	
Area..... 113,500 sq. m.	
Pop..... 2,185,000	
ITALY..... H 5	
(Kingdom)	
Area..... 130,922 sq. m.	
Pop..... 25,000,000	
LUXEMBURG..... G 4	
(Grand Duchy)	
Area..... 988 sq. m.	
Pop..... 211,088	
MONACO..... G 5	
(Principality)	
Area..... 8 sq. m.	
Pop..... 12,000	
MONTENEGRO..... I 5	
(Principality)	
Area..... 6,300 sq. m.	
Pop..... 236,000	
NETHERLANDS	
(The) G 3	
(Kingdom)	
Area..... 12,694 sq. m.	
Pop..... 4,311,114	
NORWAY..... H 1	
(Kingdom)	
Area..... 124,445 sq. m.	
Pop..... 1,999,176	
PORTUGAL..... D 6	
(Kingdom)	
Area..... 32,328 sq. m.	
Pop..... 1,206,000	
ROMANIA..... L 5	
(Kingdom)	
Area..... 43,307 sq. m.	
Pop..... 1,206,000	
RUSSIA..... N 2	
(Empire)	
Area..... 2,095,504 sq. m.	
Pop..... 99,233,191	
SAN MARINO..... H 5	
(Republic)	
Area..... 2 sq. m.	
Pop..... 8,000	
SERBIA..... K 5	
(Kingdom)	
Area..... 10,649 sq. m.	
Pop..... 2,151,477	
SPAIN..... F 2	
(Kingdom)	
Area..... 197,870 sq. m.	
Pop..... 17,207,432	
SWEDEN..... I 1	
(Kingdom)	
Area..... 172,876 sq. m.	
Pop..... 4,774,409	
SWITZERLAND	
(Republic) G 4	
Area..... 17,068 sq. m.	
Pop..... 2,265,012	
TURKEY..... K 5	
(Empire)	
Area..... 61,300 sq. m.	
Pop..... 4,790,000	



Longitude West from Greenwich.

Based on the New 1:100,000 Map of Europe.

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**RAND, McNALLY & Co's**  
NEW 14 x 21  
MAP OF  
ENGLAND & WALES  
Scales.









## COUNTIES

ABERDEEN 0 17  
 Area 1,366 sq. m.  
 Pop. 221,332  
 ARDREY 4 9  
 Area 1,318 sq. m.  
 Pop. 100,000  
 AYR 2 13  
 Area 1,128 sq. m.  
 Pop. 220,363  
 BANFF N 6  
 Area 61,941 sq. m.  
 Pop. 161,100  
 BELL 2 11  
 Area 161,941 sq. m.  
 Pop. 233,406  
 BUDE 2 14  
 Area 21,884 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,012  
 CAITHNESS M 3  
 Area 6,666 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,012  
 GLACEMANNAN 1 10  
 Area 4,884 sq. m.  
 Pop. 28,188  
 GRIMALEY K 6  
 Area 11,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 10,000  
 ROSSSHIRE, part  
 ROSSSHIRE, part  
 DUMFRIES 1 10  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111  
 DUNDEE 1 10  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111  
 ELGIN M 6  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111  
 FIFE 1 10  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111  
 FORBES 0 8  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111  
 HAVERGATE 0 11  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111  
 INVERNESS 1 10  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111  
 KINCARDINE P 8  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111  
 KINROSS M 10  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111  
 KIRKCUDDRY 1 10  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111  
 LANARK L 11  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111  
 LEITH 1 10  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111  
 NAIN 1 6  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111  
 ORKNEY M 12  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111  
 PERTH L 9  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111  
 REINFER J 11  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111  
 ROES 1 6  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111  
 ROXBURGH L 10  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111  
 SELKIRK N 12  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111  
 SHERIFF 1 10  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111  
 SUTHERLAND 1 10  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111  
 WIGTOWN L 4  
 Area 1,111 sq. m.  
 Pop. 11,111

**CHIEF CITIES.**  
 Pop.—Thousands.  
 638 Glasgow 1 10  
 264 Edinburgh  
 154 Dundee N 11  
 125 Aberdeen  
 69 Leith 1 10  
 64 Paisley 1 10  
 64 Govan 1 10  
 28 Glasgow 1 10  
 37 Partick 1 10  
 80 Coatbridge  
 30 Perth 1 10  
 22 Kilmarnock  
 27 Kircaldy 1 10  
 25 Ayr 1 10  
 25 Hamilton K 11  
 25 Glasgow 1 10  
 21 Inverness K 6









## IRELAND

(Kingdom)  
Area, 32,582 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 4,261,750

## PROVINCES.

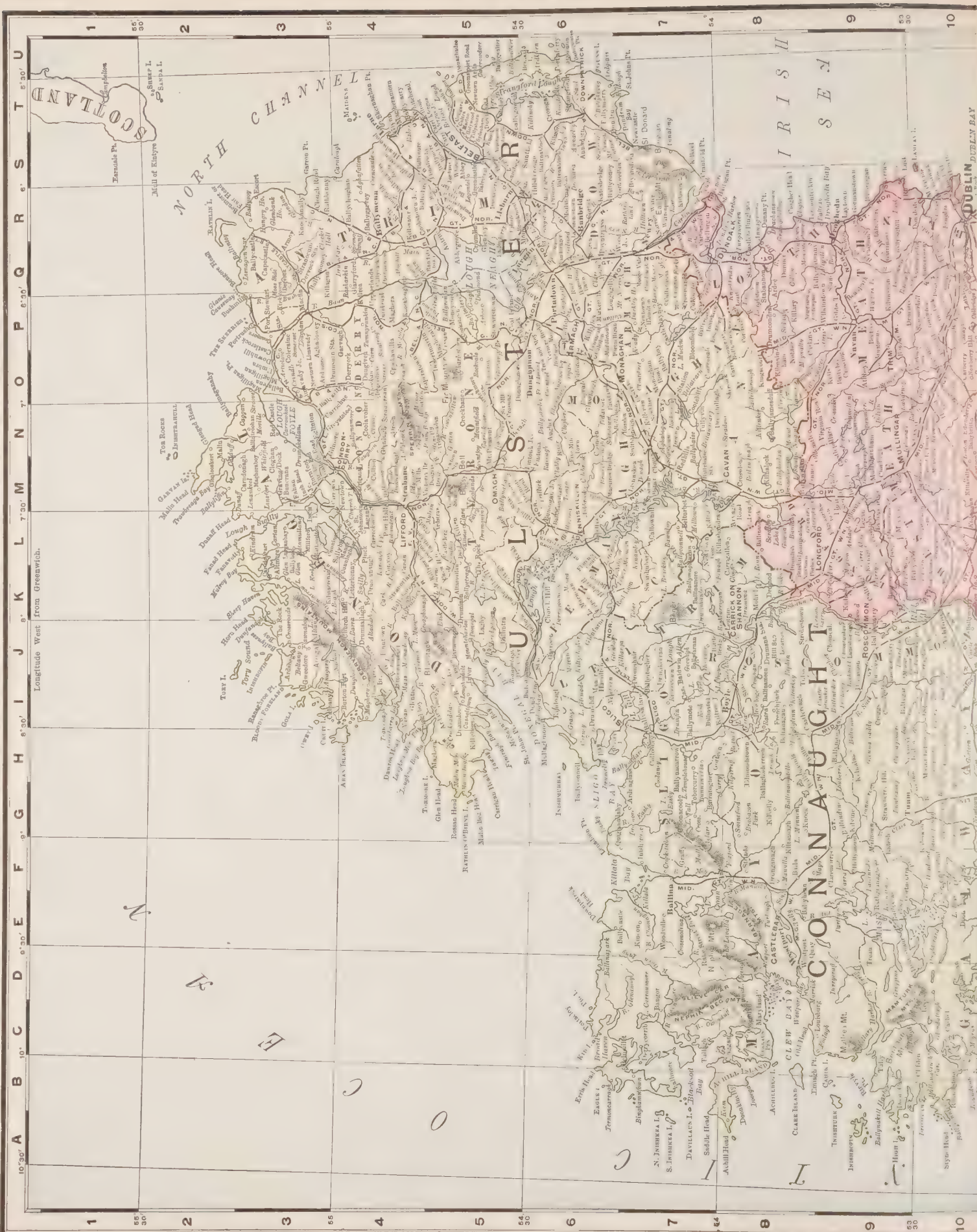
CONNAUGHT 48  
Area, 9,867 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 234,774  
LEINSTER 511  
Area, 7,621 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,185,790  
MUNSTER 1114  
Area, 8,212 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,175,482  
ULSTER 515  
Area, 8,014 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,018,814

## COUNTIES.

ANTRIM 48  
Area, 1,220 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 128,128  
ARMAGH 47  
Area, 1,542 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 112,889  
CARLOW 1013  
Area, 1,950 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 10,994  
Cavan 47  
Area, 2,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 14,557  
CLARE 47  
Area, 1,294 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 12,482  
CORK 1116  
Area, 2,880 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 178,182  
DUBLIN 48  
Area, 1,584 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,060,000  
DOWN 47  
Area, 1,974 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 125,000  
DUBLIN 48  
Area, 1,584 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,060,000  
FERMANAGH 48  
Area, 1,715 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 73,130  
GALWAY 48  
Area, 2,452 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 211,712  
KERRY 47  
Area, 3,500 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 179,130  
KILDARE 47  
Area, 1,631 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 102,000  
KILKENNY 47  
Area, 2,900 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 85,341  
KING 47  
Area, 700 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 6,000  
LIMERICK 47  
Area, 1,091 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 175,000  
LONDONDERRY 47  
Area, 816 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 102,000  
LONGFORD 47  
Area, 1,425 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 6,000  
LOUTH 47  
Area, 1,500 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 75,000  
MAYO 47  
Area, 2,136 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 29,000  
MEATH 47  
Area, 1,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 102,000  
MONAGHAN 47  
Area, 1,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 29,000  
MURRAY 47  
Area, 1,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 102,000  
QUEEN 47  
Area, 1,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 102,000  
ROSCOMMON 47  
Area, 1,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 102,000  
SLIGO 47  
Area, 1,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 102,000  
TIPPERARY 47  
Area, 1,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 102,000  
WATERFORD 47  
Area, 1,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 102,000  
WESTMIDLAND 47  
Area, 1,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 102,000  
WEXFORD 47  
Area, 1,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 102,000  
WICKLOW 47  
Area, 1,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 102,000

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands.  
256 Belfast 85  
245 Dublin 12  
75 Cork 1116  
37 Limerick 1113  
33 Londonderry 48  
21 Waterford 47  
17 Kingstown 48  
14 Galway 48  
13 Newry 47  
12 Dundalk 47  
12 Limerick 1113  
12 Drogheda 47  
12 Wexford 47  
11 Limerick 1113  
11 Kilkenny 47  
9 Sligo 47  
9 Tralee 47  
9 Newtownards 47  
9 Queenstown 47  
9 Ballymena 47  
8 Clonmel 47

















## FRANCE

(Republic)

Ar. 204,092 sq. m.  
Pop. 38,845,192

## DEPARTMENTS

AIN.....	U 14
Area, 2,289 sq. m.	
Pop. 356,907	
ALPES.....	R 8
Area, 2,839 sq. m.	
Pop. 548,408	
ALLIER.....	O 14
Area, 2,822 sq. m.	
Pop. 424,882	
ALPES MARITIMES.....	Y 18
Area, 1,482 sq. m.	
Pop. 288,771	
ARDENNES.....	S 17
Area, 2,136 sq. m.	
Pop. 371,269	
ARDENNES.....	S 7
Area, 2,120 sq. m.	
Pop. 334,928	
ARIÈGE.....	M 21
Area, 1,990 sq. m.	
Pop. 227,491	
AUBE.....	R 10
Area, 2,317 sq. m.	
Pop. 255,548	
ANDRE.....	O 30
Area, 2,438 sq. m.	
Pop. 317,372	
AVEYRON.....	O 18
Area, 3,316 sq. m.	
Pop. 400,467	
BASSES ALPES.....	W 18
Area, 2,685 sq. m.	
Pop. 124,385	
BASSES PYRÉNÉES.....	I 20
Area, 2,943 sq. m.	
Pop. 428,067	
BELFORT.....	X 11
Area, 233 sq. m.	
Pop. 83,670	
BOUCHES DU RHÔNE.....	V 32
Area, 1,971 sq. m.	
Pop. 630,622	
CALVADOS.....	J 8
Area, 2,132 sq. m.	
Pop. 428,945	
CANTAL.....	P 16
Area, 2,217 sq. m.	
Pop. 239,601	
CHARENTE.....	K 15
Area, 2,294 sq. m.	
Pop. 360,359	
CHARENTE INFÉRIEURE.....	I 15
Area, 2,635 sq. m.	
Pop. 458,302	
CHER.....	T 13
Area, 2,780 sq. m.	
Pop. 359,216	
CORREZE.....	N 16
Area, 2,355 sq. m.	
Pop. 328,119	
CORSE.....	V 22
Area, 3,577 sq. m.	
Pop. 285,596	
CÔTE D'OR.....	T 12
Area, 3,883 sq. m.	
Pop. 376,866	
CÔTES-DU-NORD.....	E 10
Area, 2,659 sq. m.	
Pop. 618,692	
CREUSE.....	N 14
Area, 2,180 sq. m.	
Pop. 284,660	
DEUX SEVRES.....	I 13
Area, 2,317 sq. m.	
Pop. 354,282	
DORDOGNE.....	L 16
Area, 3,545 sq. m.	
Pop. 473,471	
DOUBS.....	W 12
Area, 2,018 sq. m.	
Pop. 300,081	
DROME.....	I 17
Area, 2,518 sq. m.	
Pop. 306,419	
EURE.....	L 8
Area, 2,300 sq. m.	
Pop. 340,471	
EURE ET LOIR.....	M 10
Area, 2,268 sq. m.	
Pop. 284,688	
FINISTERRE.....	I 10
Area, 2,595 sq. m.	
Pop. 727,012	
GARD.....	R 18
Area, 2,233 sq. m.	
Pop. 410,898	
GERE.....	K 19
Area, 2,425 sq. m.	
Pop. 261,084	
GIROUDE.....	J 17
Area, 3,791 sq. m.	
Pop. 730,528	
HAUTE GABONNE.....	M 20
Area, 2,439 sq. m.	
Pop. 472,383	
HAUTE LOIRE.....	R 16
Area, 1,916 sq. m.	
Pop. 316,735	
HAUTE MARNE.....	W 17
Area, 2,402 sq. m.	
Pop. 243,533	
HAUTES ALPES.....	V 17
Area, 2,158 sq. m.	
Pop. 115,522	
HAUTE SAONE.....	W 11
Area, 2,062 sq. m.	
Pop. 280,856	
HAUTE SAVOIE.....	V 15
Area, 1,667 sq. m.	
Pop. 268,267	
HAUTES PYRÉNÉES.....	K 21
Area, 1,749 sq. m.	
Pop. 225,861	
HAUTE VIENNE.....	N 17
Area, 2,130 sq. m.	
Pop. 272,774	

FRANCE  
(Continued)

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. — Thousands.

248 Paris.....

438 Lyons.....

434 Marseilles.....

225 Bordeaux.....

201 Lille.....

153 Toulouse.....

135 St. Etienne.....

115 Roubaix.....

123 Nantes.....

112 Reims.....

88 Nice.....

87 Nancy.....

75 Tours.....

75 Toulon.....

75 Angers.....

73 Amiens.....

69 Nîmes.....

69 Montpellier.....

69 Rennes.....

69 Clermont.....

69 Dijon.....

69 Orléans.....

69 Poitiers.....

69 La Rochelle.....

69 Pau.....

69 Perpignan.....

69 Avignon.....

69 Nîmes.....

69 Montpellier.....

69 Toulouse.....

69 St. Etienne.....

69 Roubaix.....

69 Lille.....

69 Nantes.....

69 Reims.....

69 Amiens.....

69 Nîmes.....

69 Montpellier.....

69 Rennes.....

69 Clermont.....

69 Dijon.....

69 Orléans.....

69 Poitiers.....

69 La Rochelle.....

69 Pau.....

69 Perpignan.....

69 Avignon.....

69 Nîmes.....

69 Montpellier.....

69 Toulouse.....

69 St. Etienne.....

69 Roubaix.....

69 Lille.....

69 Nantes.....

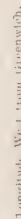
69 Reims.....

69 Amiens.....

69 Nîmes.....

69 Montpellier.....







THE  
NETHERLANDS(Kingdom)  
Area, 12,648 sq. m.  
Pop., 4,511,415

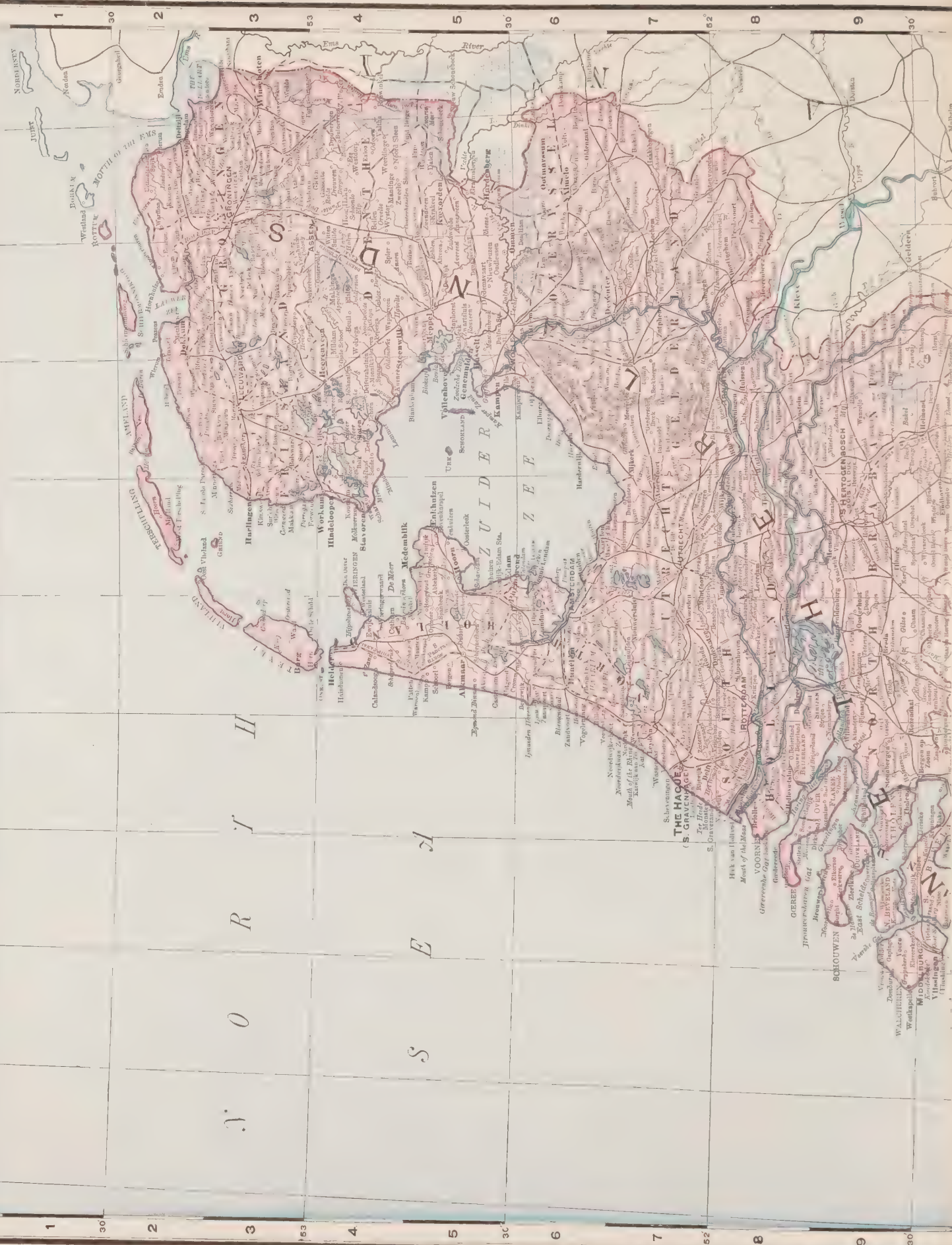
## PROVINCES.

DRENTHE...Q 4  
FRIESLAND...N 3  
GELDERLAND...O 7  
GROENINGEN...Q 8  
LIMBURG...N 11  
NORTH  
BRABANT...L 9  
NORTH  
HOLLAND...J 6  
OVERYSSEL...Q 6  
SOUTH  
HOLLAND...L 8  
UTRECHT...K 7  
ZEELAND...E 10

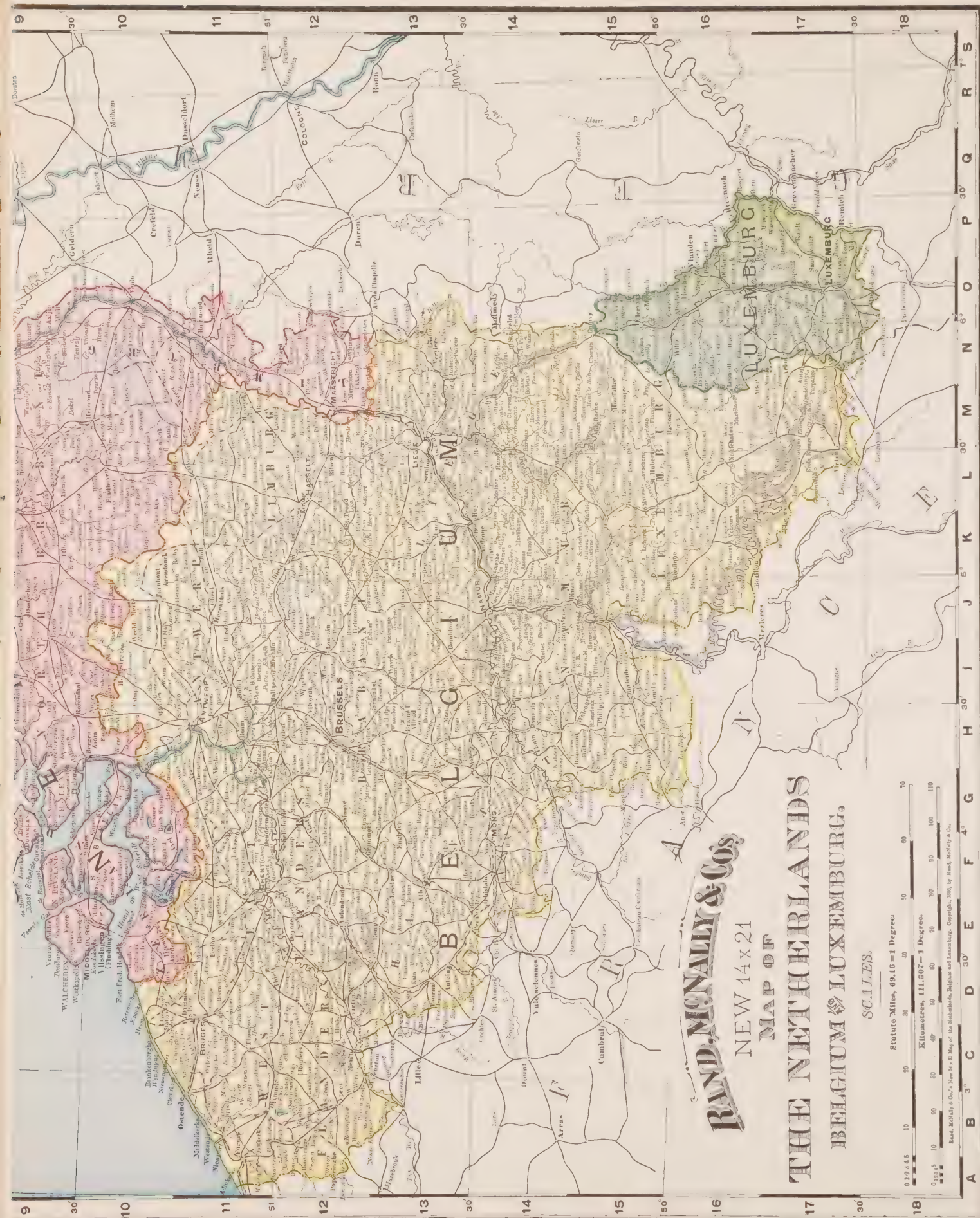
## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands.  
157 The Hague (Capital) G  
408 Amsterdam J  
202 Rotterdam L  
157 's Gravesdage G  
84 Utrecht K  
56 Groningen Q  
50 Haarlem J  
50 Arnhem N  
43 Leyden H  
34 Tilburg K  
33 Dordrecht L  
33 Nijmegen J  
32 Maastricht N  
28 Leeuwarden N  
28 Delft H  
21 's Hertogenbosch L  
26 Zwolle O  
26 Schiedam H  
26 Nieuw-Amstel J  
23 Heider J  
23 Breda J  
19 Apeldoorn J  
19 Kampen N  
17 Zutphen O  
17 Middelburg E  
17 Krallingen I  
15 Alkmaar I  
15 Amersfoort L  
15 Zaandam J  
15 Enschede R  
14 Breda N  
13 Vliedingen  
13 Ede J  
13 Bergen op Zoom H  
13 Vlaardingen H  
12 Hilversum K  
12 Gorinchem K  
12 Hoogeveen K  
11 Sneek J  
11 Venlo O  
11 Rozendaal H  
11 Roermond O  
11 Hoorn O  
11 Oosterhout J  
10 Veendam R  
10 Hengelo R  
10 Tiel L  
10 Sliedrecht L  
9 Voorst O  
9 Winterswijk J  
9 Assen Q  
9 Helmond M  
9 Oostwaddes J  
9 Meppel O  
9 Wildervank J  
9 Hoogeveen R  
9 Almelo Q  
9 Ferwerd O  
9 Epe O  
9 Winthoven N  
8 Sexbierum L  
4 Nijkerk M  
4 Culemborg K  
4 Wageningen L  
4 Oss M  
4 Harlingen L  
4 Loosdrecht R  
4 Sloten J  
4 Harderwijk M  
4 Franeker M  
4 Brummen O  
4 Prinsenborge J  
4 Barneveld M  
4 Zierikzee F  
4 Kerkrade O  
4 Katwijk H  
4 Steenbergen J  
4 Zelst K  
4 Aalten Q  
4 Odoorn M  
4 Delfzijl L  
4 Goes F  
4 Zevenbergen J

Longitude East from Greenwich.







**RAND McNALLY & CO.**  
NEW 14x21  
MAP OF  
**THE NETHERLANDS**  
**BELGIUM & LUXEMBURG.**

**SCALES.**

Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree

Kilometres, 111.507 = 1 Degree

Scale, 1:100,000

Scale, 1:100,000

Scale, 1:100,000

Scale, 1:100,000

Scale, 1:100,000

Scale, 1:100,000

Scale, 1:100,000

Scale, 1:100,000

# **BELGIUM**

(Kingdom)

Area, 1,057,3 sq. m.

Pop., 5,184,341

## **PROVINCES.**

- ANTWERP... J 11
- BRABANT... H 12
- EAST FLANDERS... F 11
- HAINAUT... F 11
- LIEGE... L 13
- LIMBURG... L 11
- LUXEMBURG... L 15
- NAMUR... J 14
- W. FLANDERS... C 11

## **CHIEF CITIES.**

- Pop.—Thousands.
- 477 Brussels H 12
- (Capital)
- 221 Antwerp H 11
- 152 Ghent... F 11
- 148 Liège... M 13
- 71 Braine
- 61 Faloud H 13
- 53 Schaer
- 50 Malmes... I 11
- 50 Verviers N 13
- 47 Bruges... C 11
- 46 Mons... F 14
- 45 Ixelles H 12
- 42 St. Gilles H 12
- 38 Tournai... L 13
- 35 Seraing... L 13
- 32 Andry
- 30 Courtrai... D 12
- 30 Namur... J 14
- 29 St. Nic.
- 28 Laeken... H 12
- 24 Ostende... H 11
- 24 Alost... G 12
- 23 Charleroi H 14
- 21 Roulers... C 12
- 20 Lokren... F 11
- 20 Liège... L 13
- 17 Renix... E 13
- 16 Ypres... B 12
- 16 Tirimont
- 16 Mar-hen
- 16 neszone... H 14
- 14 Boon... H 11
- 14 Huy... L 14
- 14 Mouscron
- 13 Hasselt... C 13
- 13 Diest... L 12
- 13 Wasmes... F 14
- 13 Oude... H 12
- 13 Herstal... M 13
- 13 St. Trond... K 12
- 13 Ledberg... F 11
- 13 Zel... G 11
- 13 Hanme... G 11
- 12 Berhem... E 12
- 12 Coum
- 12 Chatelet... L 14
- 12 Jemmapes
- 12 Secoo... E 11
- 12 Ghent... J 11
- 12 Poprin
- 11 Nivelle... H 13
- 11 Tante... G 11
- 11 Francies
- 11 Grammont... L 14
- 11 Hal... G 13
- 11 Bour... E 14
- 11 Patrasges
- 10 Vilvorde... L 14

# **LUXEMBURG**

(Grand Duchy)

Area, 998 sq. m.

Pop., 211,088

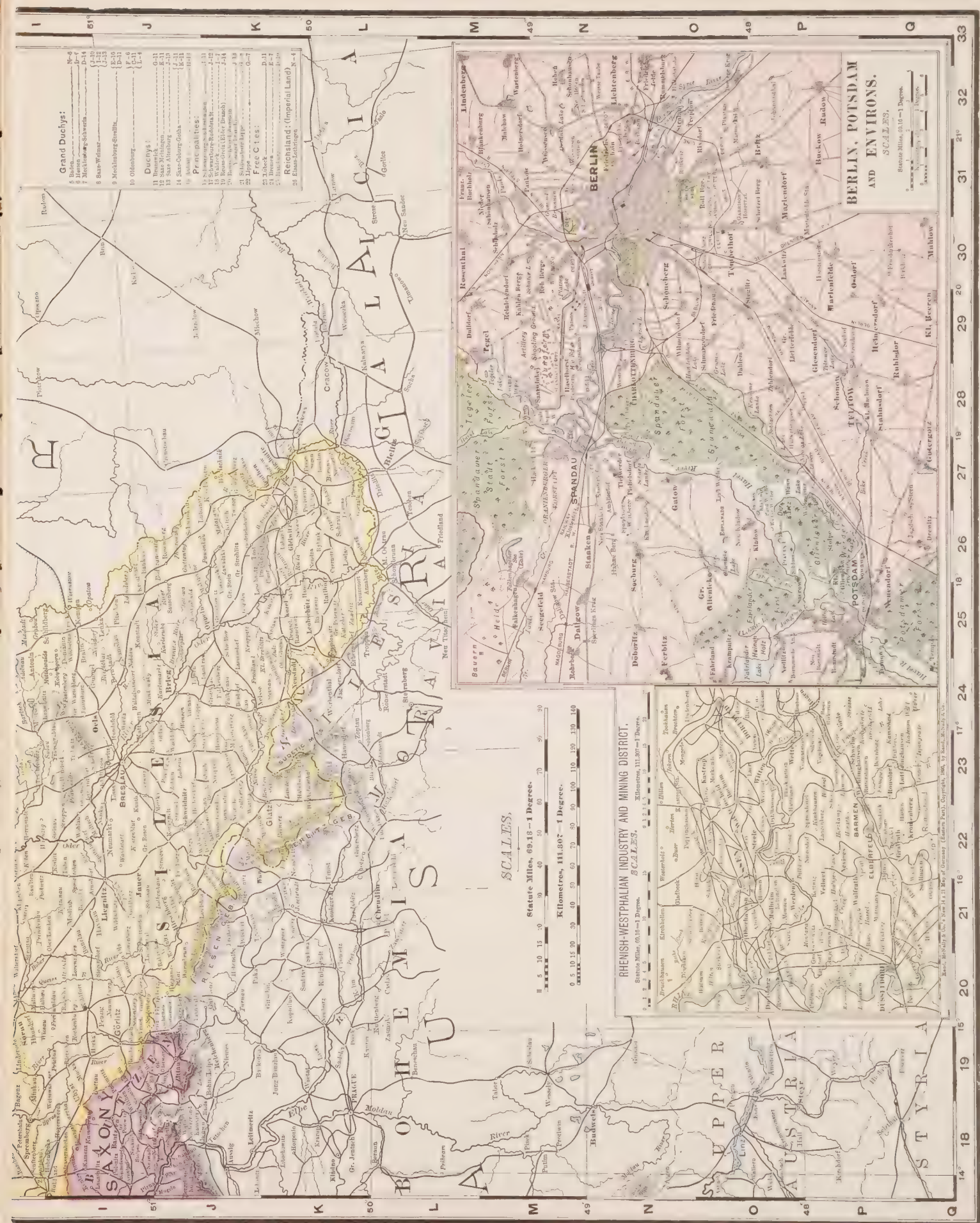
## **CHIEF CITIES.**

- Pop.—Thousands.
- 18 Luxembourg
- (Capital) Q 17
- 6 Esch... O 17
- 4 Esch... O 17
- 4 Echternach
- 4 Wilz... N 14
- 4 Ettibrick... N 14
- 8 Mersch... O 16
- 2 Groven
- 2 macher... O 17
- 2 Reichen... L 13
- 2 Hesperange
- 2 Diekirch... O 17
- 1 Vlauden... P 16











## GERMANY

Western Sheet.

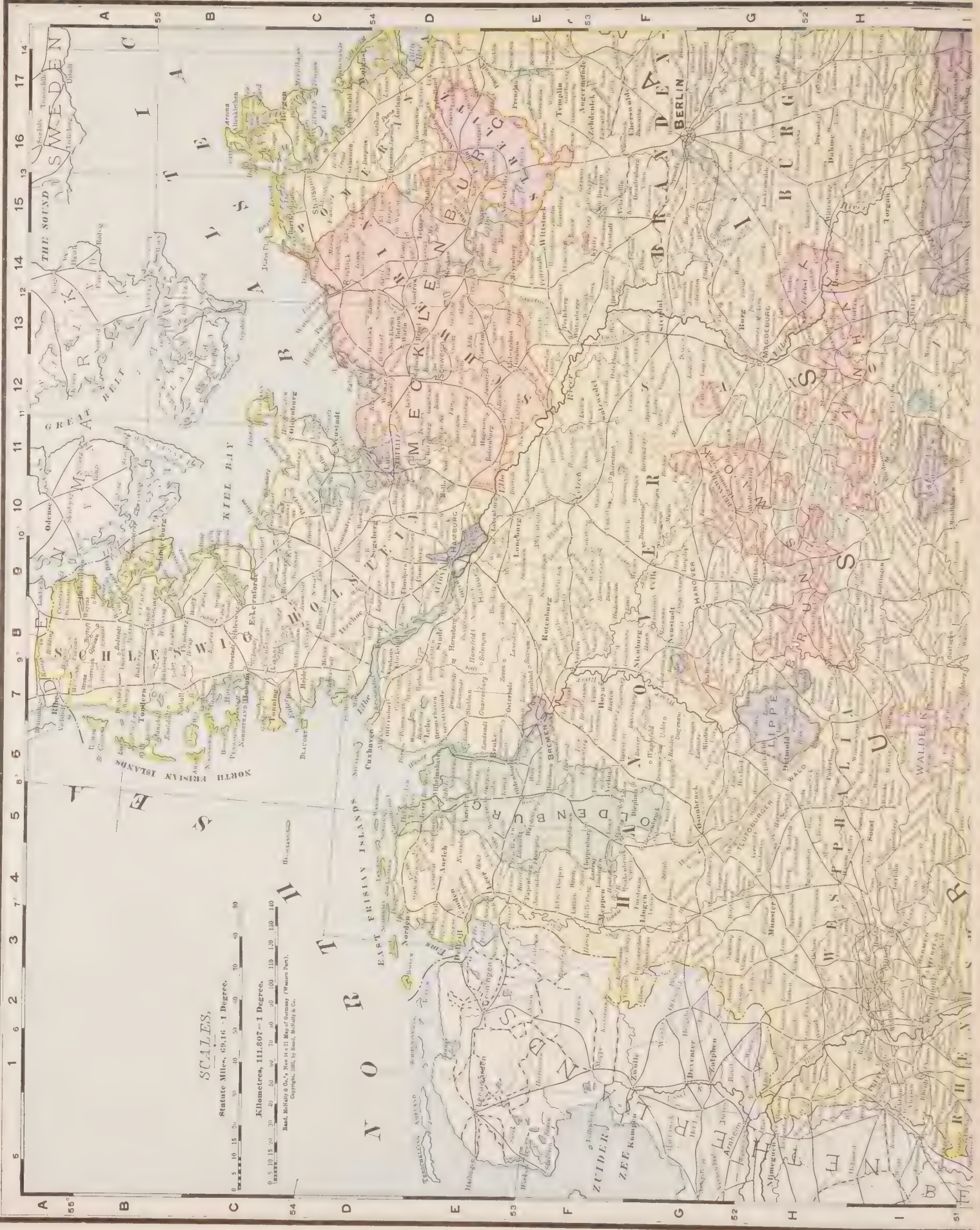
(Empire).  
Area 211,188 sq. m.  
Pop. 41,227,928

## STATES.

ANHALT	H 12
Area 906 sq. m.	Pop. 241,569
BAVARIA	M 15
Area 45,400 sq. m.	Pop. 4,686,817
BREMEN	F 7
Area 379 sq. m.	Pop. 170,000
BRUNSWICK	H 9
Area 1,424 sq. m.	Pop. 408,029
DUCKENBURY	N 6
Area 851 sq. m.	Pop. 1,686,817
HAMBURG	D 14
Area 1,424 sq. m.	Pop. 408,029
HESSEN-DARM.	K 13
Area 1,424 sq. m.	Pop. 408,029
LOTHARIN	G 7
Area 1,424 sq. m.	Pop. 408,029
MECKLENBURG	D 14
Area 1,424 sq. m.	Pop. 408,029
MECKLENBURG	D 15
Area 1,424 sq. m.	Pop. 408,029
OLDENBURG	F 6
Area 1,424 sq. m.	Pop. 408,029
PRUSSIA	F 1
Area 1,424 sq. m.	Pop. 408,029
REUSS-SCHLEIZ	J 13
Area 1,424 sq. m.	Pop. 408,029
SAXE-ALTEMBERG	J 12
Area 1,424 sq. m.	Pop. 408,029
SAXE-COBIURG	J 11
Area 1,424 sq. m.	Pop. 408,029
SAXE-MEININGEN	J 11
Area 1,424 sq. m.	Pop. 408,029
SAXE-WEIMAR	J 12
Area 1,424 sq. m.	Pop. 408,029
SAXONY	J 16
Area 1,424 sq. m.	Pop. 408,029
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	J 8
Area 1,424 sq. m.	Pop. 408,029
SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT	J 11
Area 1,424 sq. m.	Pop. 408,029
SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSBURG	J 11
Area 1,424 sq. m.	Pop. 408,029
WALDECK	J 7
Area 1,424 sq. m.	Pop. 408,029
WURTEMBERG	N 8
Area 1,424 sq. m.	Pop. 408,029

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. Thousands.	
1579 Berlin	F 16
(Capital)	
848 Munich	O 13
(Munich)	
234 Hamburg	D 10
211 Leipzig	J 15
201 Cologne	J 3
276 Dresden	J 17
202 Magdeburg	J 13
180 Frankfurt	K 7
165 Hanover	G 9
145 Düsseldorf	J 3
113 Altona	D 9
112 Nürnberg	J 12
140 Stuttgart	N 8
139 Chemnitz	J 11
126 Elberfeld	J 1
129 Bremen	F 7
124 Strassburg	N 6
116 Barmen	J 4
111 Rudolstadt	J 12
105 Crefeld	J 3









## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(Monarchy)

Area, 264,512 sq. m.

Pop., 42,691,977

## PROVINCES.

BOHEMIA... C 12  
Area, 20,060 sq. m.  
Pop., 5,945,094BOSNIA AND  
HERZEGOVINA... N 18  
Area, 23,262 sq. m.  
Pop., 1,536,091BUKOWINA... G 33  
Area, 4,030 sq. m.  
Pop., 646,391CARINTHIA... I 10  
Area, 4,005 sq. m.  
Pop., 361,008CARNIOLA... K 12  
Area, 3,556 sq. m.  
Pop., 496,958COASTLAND... L 10  
(Istria, Gorizia  
and Trieste)  
Area, 3,084 sq. m.  
Pop., 695,384CROATIA AND  
SLAVONIA... L 14  
Area, 16,773 sq. m.  
Pop., 2,340,377DALMATIA... O 15  
Area, 4,940 sq. m.  
Pop., 527,426FIUME... L 12  
Area, 881 sq. m.  
Pop., 4,432GALICIA... C 29  
Area, 30,397 sq. m.  
Pop., 6,940,816HUNGARY... H 22  
Area, 108,284 sq. m.  
Pop., 13,252,159LOWER  
AUSTRIA... F 11  
Area, 7,601 sq. m.  
Pop., 2,691,799MOEAVIA... D 17  
Area, 8,885 sq. m.  
Pop., 2,770,000SALZBURG... H 8  
Area, 2,761 sq. m.  
Pop., 173,510SILESIA... C 18  
Area, 1,987 sq. m.  
Pop., 605,649STYRIA... H 13  
Area, 8,670 sq. m.  
Pop., 1,282,708TYROL AND FOR-  
ARBERG... I 6  
Area, 11,324 sq. m.  
Pop., 925,769UPPER AUSTRIA... F 10  
Area, 4,631 sq. m.  
Pop., 785,831

## PRINCIPALITY

LIECHTEN-  
STEIN... H 2  
Area, 160 sq. m.  
Pop., 9,434

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands.

1,235 Vienna... F 15

506 Budapest... G 20

183 Prague... G 20

157 Trieste... K 10

127 Lemberg... G 20

112 Graz... H 13

94 Brinn... D 16

87 Szegedin... J 22

73 Krakau... B 22

72 Maria Theres-  
apoli... J 22

56 Debreczin... J 22

55 Vasarhely... J 23

54 Czernowitz... J 24

52 Pressburg... F 17

50 Pilsen... C 9

48 Kecskemet... F 17

47 Linz... F 17

41 Arad... J 25

39 Temesvár... J 25

38 Grosswarden... J 25

37 Agram... K 14

35 Przemysl... C 28

33 Fünfkirchen... J 19

32 Klausenburg... J 19

32 Mako... J 23









**ITALY**  
(Kingdom)  
Area 110,633 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 33,459,466

**COMPARTMENTS.**

**ABRUZZO AND MOLISE**..P 13  
Area, 6,380 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,317,215

**APULIA**..U 14  
Area, 7,576 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,689,064

**BASILICATA**..T 15  
Area, 3,843 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 524,304

**CALABRIA**..T 17  
Area, 5,919 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,225,888

**CAMPANIA**..Q 14  
Area, 6,281 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 2,896,377

**EMILIA**..I 6  
Area, 7,967 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 2,183,391

**LIGURIA**..E 7  
Area, 2,987 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 892,373

**LATINUM**..L 12  
Area, 4,663 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 863,472

**LOMBARDY**..G 4  
Area, 2,286 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 3,880,615

**MARCHES**..N 9  
Area, 3,163 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 639,279

**PIEDMONT**..D 5  
Area, 11,340 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 3,070,250

**SARDINIA**..F 13  
Area, 2,244 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 680,002

**SICILY**..O 20  
Area, 9,986 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 2,023,901

**TUSCANY**..J 9  
Area, 9,304 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 2,208,889

**UMBRIA**..M 10  
Area, 3,748 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 573,060

**VENETIA**..L 4  
Area, 9,476 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 2,814,178

**CHIEF CITIES.**

Pop.—Thousands.

463 Naples..P 14  
(Napoli)

296 Milan..F 3  
(Milano)

273 Rome (Capl.)  
(Roma) ..L 12

230 Turin..C 5  
(Torino)

206 Palermo..N 19

138 Genoa..E 7  
(Genova)

135 Florence..J 5  
(Firenze)

129 Venice..L 5  
(Venezia)

104 Bologna..J 7

98 Lodi..H 8  
(Lodi)

96 Catania..R 21

78 Messina..R 13

61 Ravenna..L 7

61 Verona..I 5

55 Bari..U 13

55 Padova..L 5

49 Perugia..L 5

47 Padua..K 5

44 Parma..H 6

44 Brescia..H 4

39 Forlì..L 7

38 Modica..N 20

38 Alcamo..N 20

38 Cosenza..H 8

37 Marsala..M 20

37 Fiumi..M 13

37 Foggia..R 13

37 Andria..T 13

37 Faenza..K 7

35 Cagliari..F 17

35 Piacenza..G 5

33 Ascoli..D 13

33 Trapani..L 19

32 Barletta..T 13

32 Sassari..D 13

32 Cosenza..O 8

31 Cremona..H 5

31 Modena..I 5

31 Ancona..L 5

31 Alessandria..E 6

31 Caserta..E 6

31 Corinto..T 13

30 Pavia..F 5

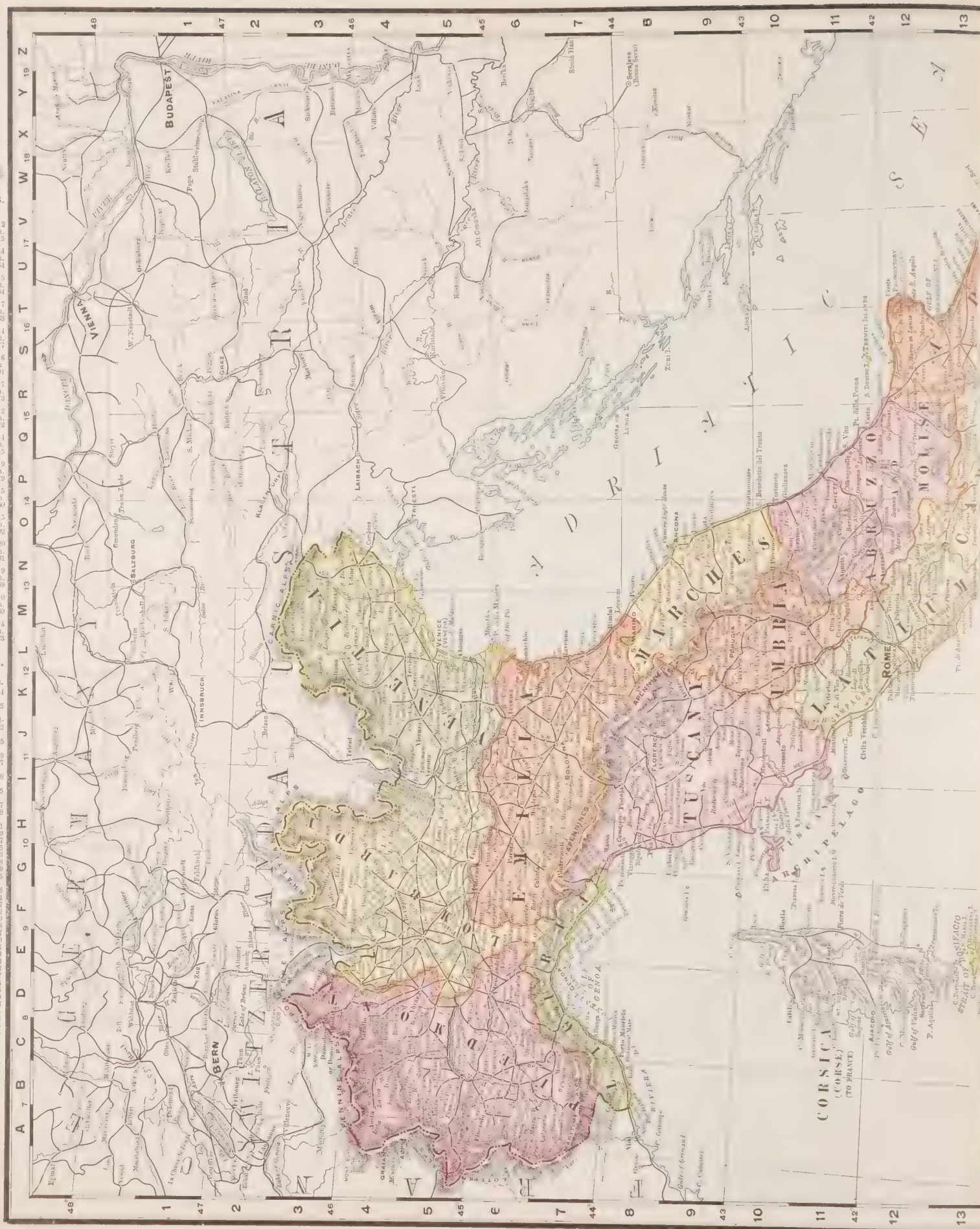
30 Melfetta..U 13

29 Copto..K 6

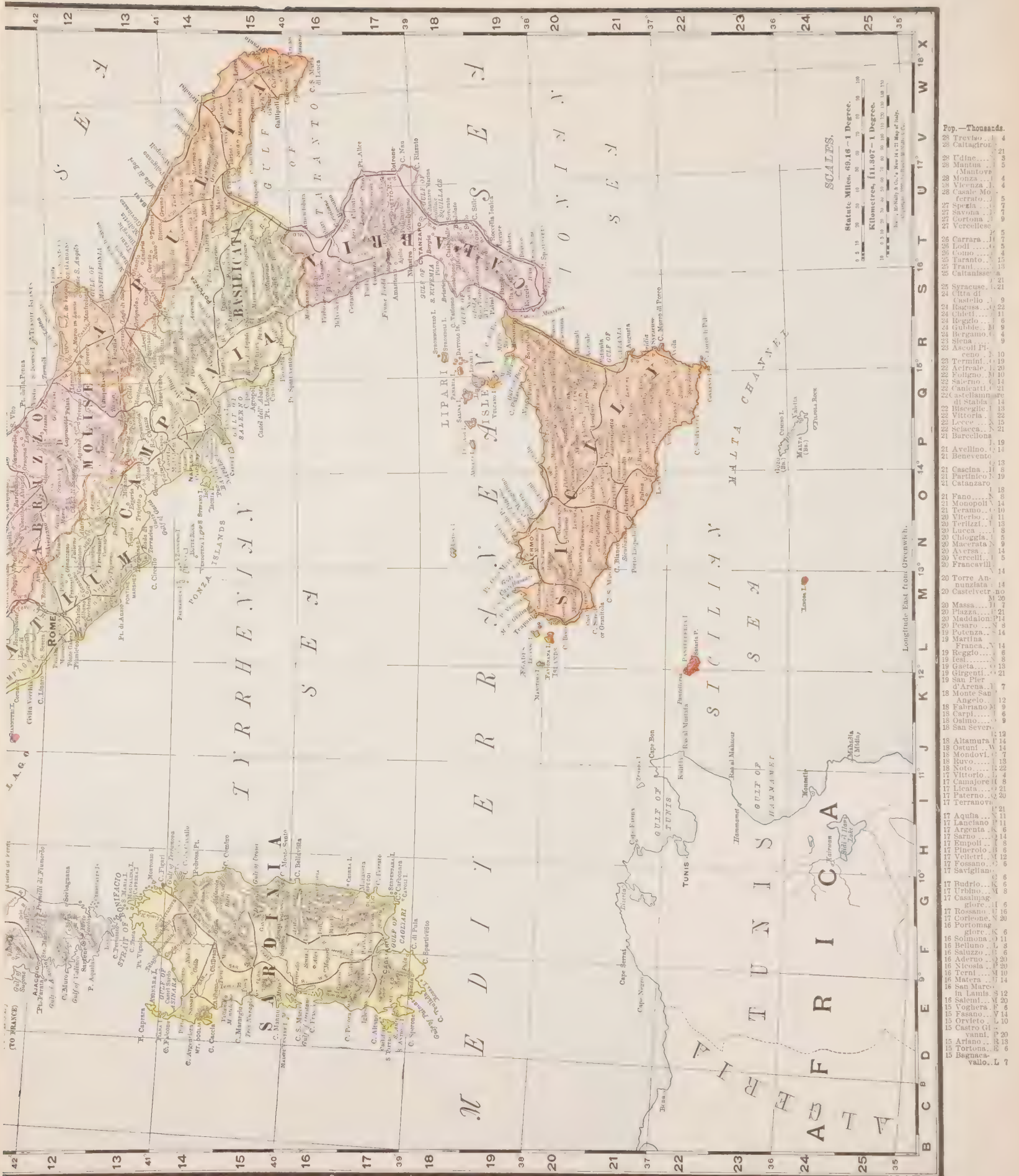
29 Ferrara..K 6

29 Cui..C 7

29 Inola..K 7









## SWITZERLAND

(Republic)  
Area, 15,926 sq. m.  
Pop., 2,365,312

## CANTONS.

ARGOVIA F 19  
Area, 512 sq. m.  
Pop., 193,334

APPENZEL A 11 28  
Area, 162 sq. m.  
Pop., 67,106

BASEL E 15  
Area, 177 sq. m.  
Pop., 136,389

BASEL M 11  
Area, 267 sq. m.  
Pop., 531,955

BERNE O 10  
Area, 611 sq. m.  
Pop., 156,662

GENEVA T 2  
Area, 156 sq. m.  
Pop., 167,718

GRAUBÜNDEN J 26  
Area, 273 sq. m.  
Pop., 58,300

GLARUS N 30  
Area, 273 sq. m.  
Pop., 58,300

LUZERN L 118  
Area, 1,033 sq. m.  
Pop., 157,148

NEUCHÂTEL J 6  
Area, 312 sq. m.  
Pop., 109,087

SCHAFHAUSEN B 22  
Area, 114 sq. m.  
Pop., 37,766

SCHWYZ J 23  
Area, 251 sq. m.  
Pop., 42,436

SOLEURE G 15  
Area, 268 sq. m.  
Pop., 56,299

SOLOTHURN G 15  
Area, 268 sq. m.  
Pop., 56,299

ST. GALLEN T 17  
Area, 1,033 sq. m.  
Pop., 157,148

THURGAU C 26  
Area, 381 sq. m.  
Pop., 106,091

TICINO S 21  
Area, 1,033 sq. m.  
Pop., 157,148

UNTERVALDES L 20  
Area, 268 sq. m.  
Pop., 56,299

URNE M 25  
Area, 1,033 sq. m.  
Pop., 157,148

VALAIS T 13  
Area, 3,297 sq. m.  
Pop., 101,857

Vaud P 7  
Area, 1,244 sq. m.  
Pop., 231,206

ZUG L 12  
Area, 92 sq. m.  
Pop., 24,124

ZÜRICH F 25  
Area, 166 sq. m.  
Pop., 339,014

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands.

20 Basel... D 15

12 Bienne... F 8

47 Bern (Capital)... F 8

31 Lausanne... P 7

7 Zurich... F 22

2 St. Gallen... E 28

22 La Chaux-de-Fonds... J 7

11 Luzern... J 20

11 Neuchâtel... K 9

11 Winterthur... D 24

13 Herisau... F 27

12 Schaffhausen... B 22

12 Solothurn... M 10

12 Bienne... F 8

12 Locle... J 8

12 Chur... J 30

12 Einsiedeln... J 24

12 Vevey... O 8

12 Langnau... K 16

12 St. Imier... J 9

12 Aarau... F 18

12 Schwyz... J 23

12 Burgdorf... J 16

12 Koblitz... J 13

12 Oster... J 23

12 Wädenswil... J 23

12 Lugano... V 25

12 Frauenfeld... D 25

12 Yverdon... M 7

12 Carouge... T 2

# RAND, McNALLY & Co's

## NEW 14x21

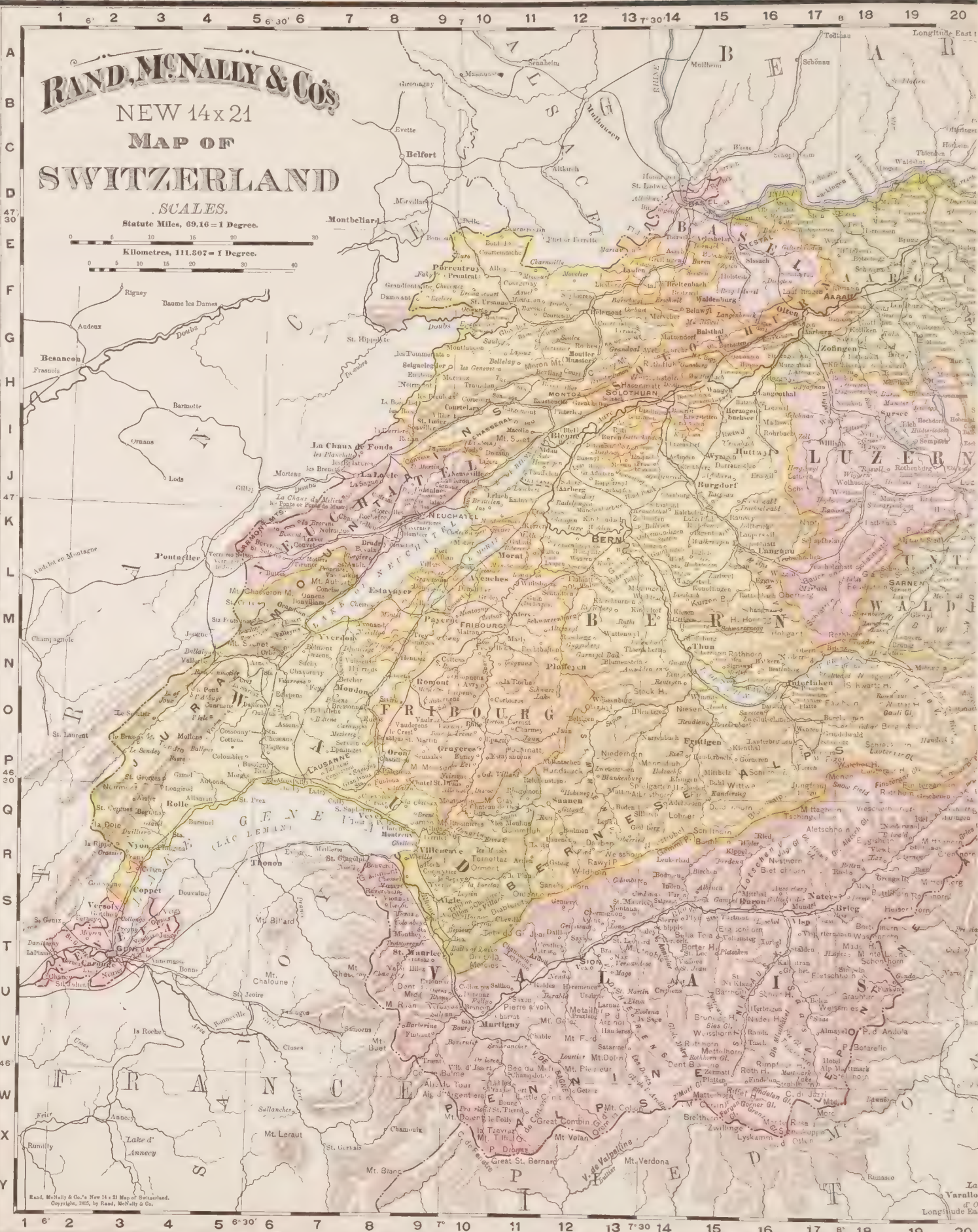
### MAP OF

# SWITZERLAND

## SCALES.

Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.

Kilometres, 111.507 = 1 Degree.



Rand, McNally & Co's New 14x21 Map of Switzerland.  
Copyright, 1905, by Rand, McNally & Co.







## GREECE

(Kingdom)

## NOMARCHIES.

ACARNANIA

AND ETOLOI

Area, 3,013 sq. m.

Pop. 162,020

Area, 1,142 sq. m.

Pop. 219,713

ARCADIA ... H 11

Area, 2,030 sq. m.

Pop. 143,143

Area, 1,482 sq. m.

Pop. 143,143

Area, 1,482 sq. m.

Pop. 143,143

Area, 1,482 sq. m.

Pop. 143,143

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Area, 1,482 sq. m.

Pop. 143,143

Area, 1,482 sq. m.

Pop. 143,143

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands.

107 Athens, G 16

(Capital)

41 Thessalonica, F 14

31 Patras, F 14

22 Hermopolis

(Syra)... H 19

**RAND, McNALLY & Co's**  
 NEW 14x21  
 MAP OF  
**GREECE.**

LONGITUDE EAST FROM GREENWICH.







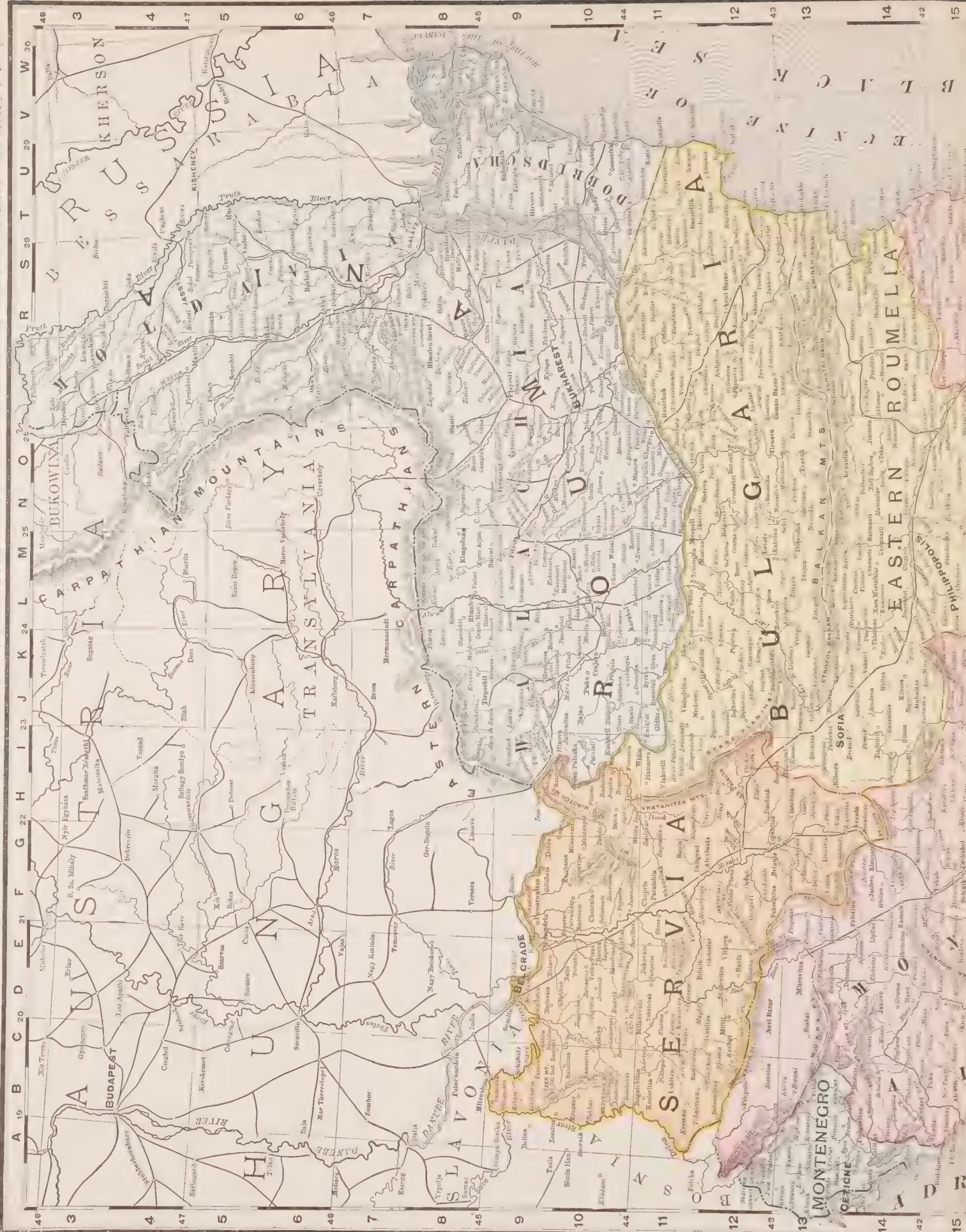
ROUMANIA

Area: 507,000 sq. miles  
Pop. 5,500,000

CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. Thousands.

1	Bucharest	220
2	Galatz	100
3	Iasi	80
4	Cluj	70
5	Timisoara	60
6	Constantza	50
7	Braila	40
8	Mehadia	30
9	Oradea	20
10	Arad	15
11	Dej	10
12	Alba Iulia	10
13	Cluj Napoca	10
14	Timisoara	10
15	Constantza	10
16	Braila	10
17	Mehadia	10
18	Oradea	10
19	Arad	10
20	Dej	10
21	Alba Iulia	10
22	Cluj Napoca	10
23	Timisoara	10
24	Constantza	10
25	Braila	10
26	Mehadia	10
27	Oradea	10
28	Arad	10
29	Dej	10
30	Alba Iulia	10
31	Cluj Napoca	10
32	Timisoara	10
33	Constantza	10
34	Braila	10
35	Mehadia	10
36	Oradea	10
37	Arad	10
38	Dej	10
39	Alba Iulia	10
40	Cluj Napoca	10
41	Timisoara	10
42	Constantza	10
43	Braila	10
44	Mehadia	10
45	Oradea	10
46	Arad	10
47	Dej	10
48	Alba Iulia	10
49	Cluj Napoca	10
50	Timisoara	10
51	Constantza	10
52	Braila	10
53	Mehadia	10
54	Oradea	10
55	Arad	10
56	Dej	10
57	Alba Iulia	10
58	Cluj Napoca	10
59	Timisoara	10
60	Constantza	10
61	Braila	10
62	Mehadia	10
63	Oradea	10
64	Arad	10
65	Dej	10
66	Alba Iulia	10
67	Cluj Napoca	10
68	Timisoara	10
69	Constantza	10
70	Braila	10
71	Mehadia	10
72	Oradea	10
73	Arad	10
74	Dej	10
75	Alba Iulia	10
76	Cluj Napoca	10
77	Timisoara	10
78	Constantza	10
79	Braila	10
80	Mehadia	10
81	Oradea	10
82	Arad	10
83	Dej	10
84	Alba Iulia	10
85	Cluj Napoca	10
86	Timisoara	10
87	Constantza	10
88	Braila	10
89	Mehadia	10
90	Oradea	10
91	Arad	10
92	Dej	10
93	Alba Iulia	10
94	Cluj Napoca	10
95	Timisoara	10
96	Constantza	10
97	Braila	10
98	Mehadia	10
99	Oradea	10
100	Arad	10



SERBIA

CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. - Thousands.

1	Belgrade	150
2	Novi Sad	80
3	Subotica	60
4	Zagreb	50
5	Varazdin	40
6	Osijek	30
7	Slavonski Brod	20
8	Belgrade	10
9	Novi Sad	10
10	Subotica	10
11	Zagreb	10
12	Varazdin	10
13	Osijek	10
14	Slavonski Brod	10
15	Belgrade	10
16	Novi Sad	10
17	Subotica	10
18	Zagreb	10
19	Varazdin	10
20	Osijek	10
21	Slavonski Brod	10
22	Belgrade	10
23	Novi Sad	10
24	Subotica	10
25	Zagreb	10
26	Varazdin	10
27	Osijek	10
28	Slavonski Brod	10
29	Belgrade	10
30	Novi Sad	10
31	Subotica	10
32	Zagreb	10
33	Varazdin	10
34	Osijek	10
35	Slavonski Brod	10
36	Belgrade	10
37	Novi Sad	10
38	Subotica	10
39	Zagreb	10
40	Varazdin	10
41	Osijek	10
42	Slavonski Brod	10
43	Belgrade	10
44	Novi Sad	10
45	Subotica	10
46	Zagreb	10
47	Varazdin	10
48	Osijek	10
49	Slavonski Brod	10
50	Belgrade	10

BULGARIA

CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. - Thousands.

1	Sofia	100
2	Plovdiv	80
3	Varna	60
4	Burgas	50
5	Rousse	40
6	Shumen	30
7	Sliven	20
8	Sofia	10
9	Plovdiv	10
10	Varna	10
11	Burgas	10
12	Rousse	10
13	Shumen	10
14	Sliven	10
15	Sofia	10
16	Plovdiv	10
17	Varna	10
18	Burgas	10
19	Rousse	10
20	Shumen	10
21	Sliven	10
22	Sofia	10
23	Plovdiv	10
24	Varna	10
25	Burgas	10
26	Rousse	10
27	Shumen	10
28	Sliven	10
29	Sofia	10
30	Plovdiv	10
31	Varna	10
32	Burgas	10
33	Rousse	10
34	Shumen	10
35	Sliven	10
36	Sofia	10
37	Plovdiv	10
38	Varna	10
39	Burgas	10
40	Rousse	10
41	Shumen	10
42	Sliven	10
43	Sofia	10
44	Plovdiv	10
45	Varna	10
46	Burgas	10
47	Rousse	10
48	Shumen	10
49	Sliven	10
50	Sofia	10

MONTENEGRO

CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. - Thousands.

1	Podgorica	10
2	Titograd	5
3	Skutari	5
4	Podgorica	5
5	Titograd	5
6	Skutari	5
7	Podgorica	5
8	Titograd	5
9	Skutari	5
10	Podgorica	5
11	Titograd	5
12	Skutari	5
13	Podgorica	5
14	Titograd	5
15	Skutari	5
16	Podgorica	5
17	Titograd	5
18	Skutari	5
19	Podgorica	5
20	Titograd	5
21	Skutari	5
22	Podgorica	5
23	Titograd	5
24	Skutari	5
25	Podgorica	5
26	Titograd	5
27	Skutari	5
28	Podgorica	5
29	Titograd	5
30	Skutari	5
31	Podgorica	5
32	Titograd	5
33	Skutari	5
34	Podgorica	5
35	Titograd	5
36	Skutari	5
37	Podgorica	5
38	Titograd	5
39	Skutari	5
40	Podgorica	5
41	Titograd	5
42	Skutari	5
43	Podgorica	5
44	Titograd	5
45	Skutari	5
46	Podgorica	5
47	Titograd	5
48	Skutari	5
49	Podgorica	5
50	Titograd	5





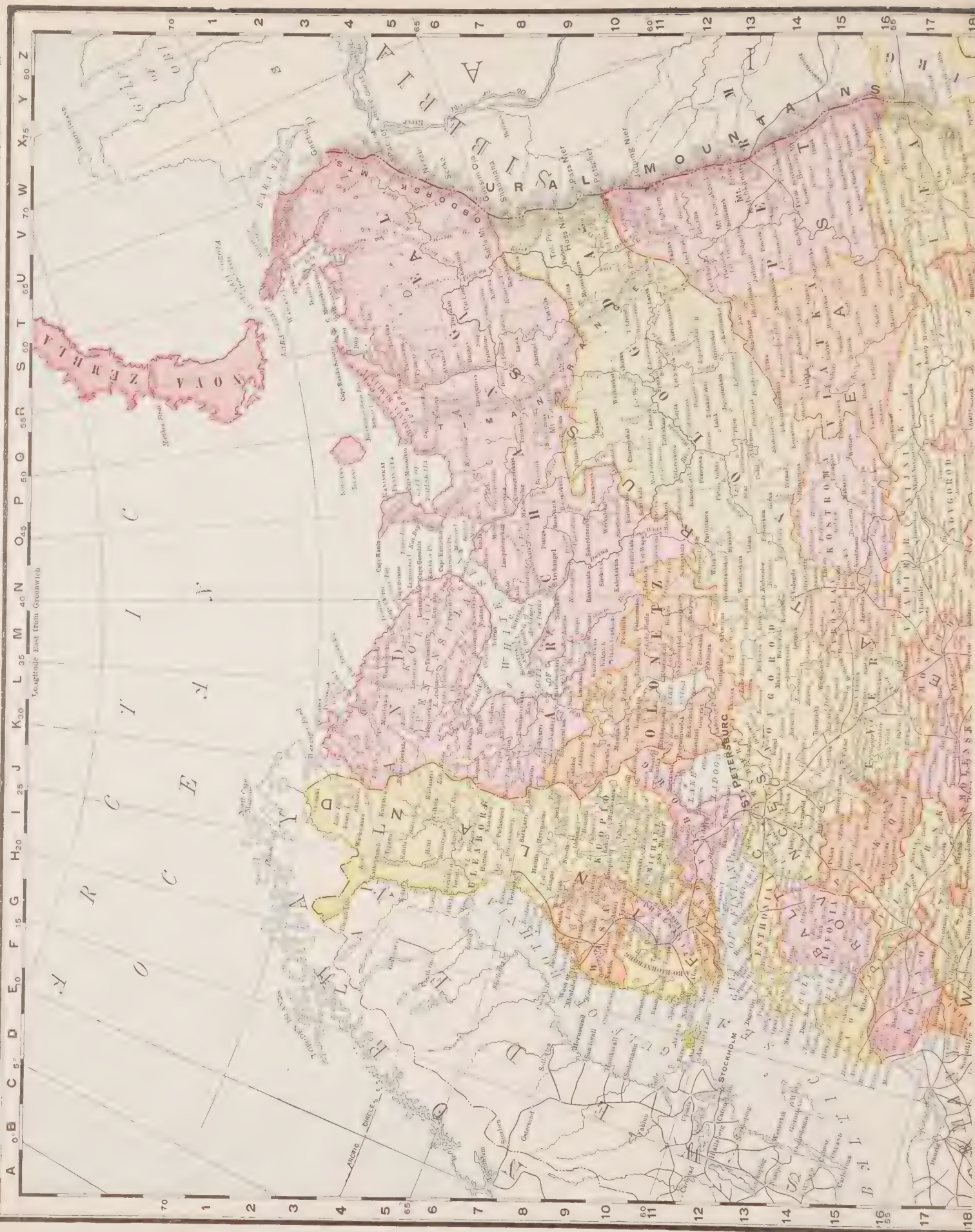


## RUSSIA

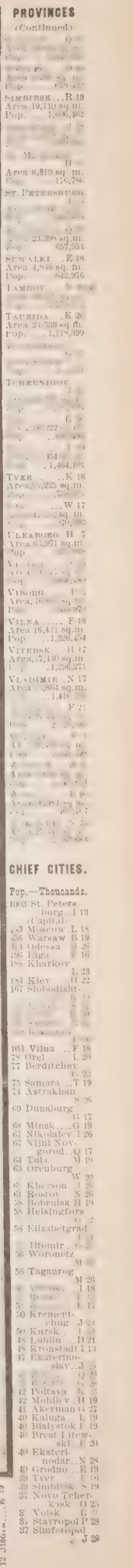
(Empire)

Area,  
2,095,504 sq. m.  
Pop. . . . 99,323,191

## PROVINCES.

[illegible]







## SWEDEN

(Kingdom)  
Ar., 172,876 sq. m.  
Pop., 4,774,409

## LANS OR PROVINCES.

BLEKINGE...O 16  
Area, 1,164 sq. m.  
Pop., 145,006  
CALMAR...N 18  
Area, 4,443 sq. m.  
Pop., 234,902  
CHRISTIANSTAD...V 15  
Area, 2,486 sq. m.  
Pop., 223,422  
ELFSBORG...M 14  
Area, 4,938 sq. m.  
Pop., 277,125  
GEBLEBORG...J 17  
Area, 7,663 sq. m.  
Pop., 204,686  
GÖTEBORG and  
BONNUS...M 14  
Area, 1,948 sq. m.  
Pop., 297,135  
GOTHLAND...N 21  
Area, 1,219 sq. m.  
Pop., 51,572  
HALLAND...M 14  
Area, 1,000 sq. m.  
Pop., 136,373  
JÄMTLAND...I 16  
Area, 11,232 sq. m.  
Pop., 196,038  
KRONBERG...O 16  
Area, 3,825 sq. m.  
Pop., 161,960  
MÄLARS...P 15  
Area, 12,000 sq. m.  
Pop., 366,871  
NORRBYTTEN...V 15  
Area, 40,870 sq. m.  
Pop., 102,878  
ÖREBRO...L 17  
Area, 3,488 sq. m.  
Pop., 182,436  
ÖSTERGÖTLAND...M 15  
Area, 12,000 sq. m.  
Pop., 102,878  
SKARABORG...M 15  
Area, 3,825 sq. m.  
Pop., 161,960  
SÖDERMANLAND...S 18  
Area, 12,000 sq. m.  
Pop., 102,878  
STOCKHOLM...L 20  
Area, 3,015 sq. m.  
Pop., 132,743  
STOCKHOLM  
CITY...L 20  
Area, 13 sq. m.  
Pop., 248,569  
UPPSALA...L 19  
Area, 2,051 sq. m.  
Pop., 121,389  
VÄRMLAND...L 14  
Area, 11,232 sq. m.  
Pop., 196,038  
WESTERBOTTEN...C 19  
Area, 22,654 sq. m.  
Pop., 123,363  
WESTERBOTTEN  
CITY...C 19  
Area, 13 sq. m.  
Pop., 248,569  
WESTMANLAND...L 18  
Area, 12,000 sq. m.  
Pop., 102,878  
Lake area,  
5,516 sq. m.

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands.  
241 Stockholm  
(Capital)...L 20  
103 Gothenburg  
...N 13  
(Göteborg)  
48 Malmö...P 14  
32 Norrköping...M 18  
33 Gefle...K 19  
32 Uppsala...L 19  
21 Carlscrona  
...O 17  
20 Jönköping...N 15  
18 Helsingborg...C 14  
15 Lund...P 15  
14 Örebro...L 17  
12 Linköping...M 17  
12 Sundsvall...I 19  
12 Gäddede...O 18  
12 Landskrona  
...P 14  
11 Halmstad...O 14  
10 Söderhamn...I 19  
10 Christianstad...V 16  
10 Ekeblom...L 18  
10 Carlstad...P 15  
8 Ystad...P 15  
8 Westera...L 18  
8 Falun...K 19  
8 Borås...N 18  
8 Uddevalla...M 14  
7 Carlshamn...I 17  
7 Wäby...N 20  
7 Westervik...N 18  
7 Wexjö...O 17  
6 Nyköping...M 18  
6 Öskärhamn...N 18  
6 Harnö...I 19  
6 Christinelund...M 14  
6 Sala...L 15  
6 Wenersborg...M 14  
5 Östersund...I 16  
5 Lidköping...M 14  
5 Luleå...F 23  
5 Hudiksvall...J 19  
4 Warberg...O 14  
4 Södertälje...L 19  
4 Skövde...M 15  
4 Arboga...L 17  
4 Rönneby...L 16







## NORWAY

(Kingdom)  
Area, 124,445 sq. m.  
Pop. 1,999,176

## AMTS.

AKKREHUS, R 18  
Area, 2,665 sq. m.  
Pop. 96,773  
BERGEN, R 7  
Area, 115 sq. m.  
Pop. 53,996  
BISTAD, R 10  
Area, 5,465 sq. m.  
Pop. 31,415  
BULKEHUS, R 10  
Area, 5,790 sq. m.  
Pop. 103,125  
ELSTAD, R 13  
Area, 684 sq. m.  
Pop. 150,144  
GROENLAND, R 11  
Area, 3,399 sq. m.  
Pop. 107,373  
HIMMELSTAD, R 27  
Area, 1,296 sq. m.  
Pop. 29,110  
HIMMELSTAD, R 13  
Area, 1,221 sq. m.  
Pop. 118,794  
JÄRLEBERG AND  
LUTVIG, R 12  
Area, 896 sq. m.  
Pop. 101,001  
LIEKE, R 9  
Area, 2,405 sq. m.  
Pop. 78,799  
NORLAND, R 16  
Area, 1,517 sq. m.  
Pop. 131,857  
NORLIE, R 8  
Area, 1,152 sq. m.  
Pop. 87,663  
NORLIE, R 11  
Area, 1,791 sq. m.  
Pop. 81,134  
RØMSDAL, R 10  
Area, 5,788 sq. m.  
Pop. 127,773  
SMÅLEN, R 13  
Area, 1,600 sq. m.  
Pop. 120,433  
SØNDRE BER-  
GEN, R 8  
Area, 1,023 sq. m.  
Pop. 128,125  
SØNDRE TROND-  
HEIM, R 12  
Area, 184 sq. m.  
Pop. 128,563  
STAVANGER, R 8  
Area, 3,532 sq. m.  
Pop. 115,075  
TEMA, R 21  
Area, 1,134 sq. m.  
Pop. 6,090

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands.  
1 Christiania 12  
2 Bergen 13  
3 Trondheim 12  
4 Stavanger 12  
5 Drammen 12  
6 Christiania 9  
7 Frederik-  
stad 12  
8 Larvik 12  
9 Christiania 9  
10 Hvaler 12  
11 Hvaler 12  
12 Hvaler 12  
13 Hvaler 12  
14 Hvaler 12  
15 Hvaler 12  
16 Hvaler 12  
17 Hvaler 12  
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25 Hvaler 12  
26 Hvaler 12  
27 Hvaler 12  
28 Hvaler 12  
29 Hvaler 12  
30 Hvaler 12



# RAND, McNALLY & Co's

## NEW 11x14

### MAP OF DENMARK.

## DENMARK

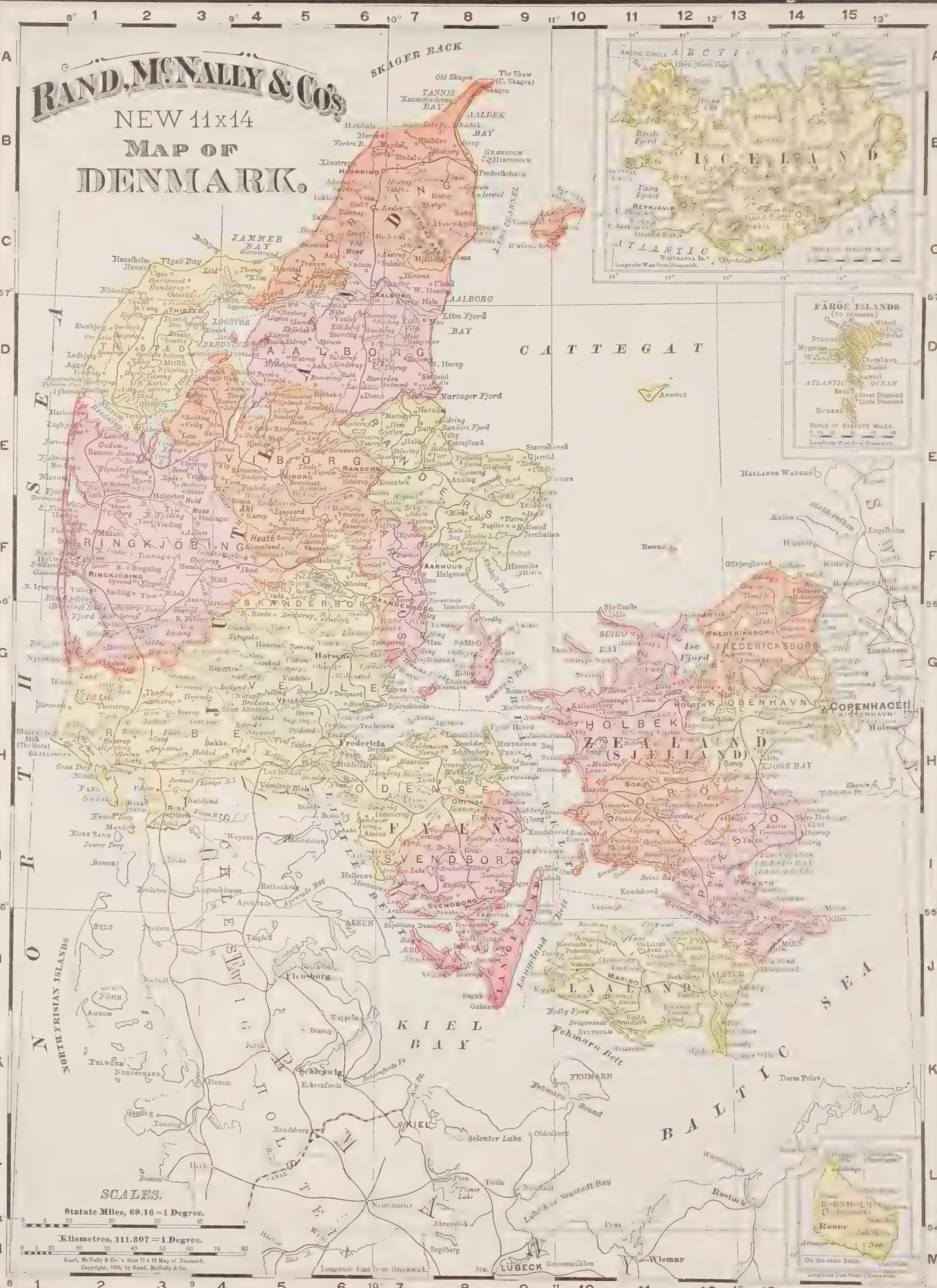
(Kingdom)  
Area 15,289 sq. mi.  
including Feroe  
Islands, but ex-  
cluding Greenland  
and Iceland  
Pop. .... 2,185,159

## AMTS.

AARHUS... F 7  
COPENHAGEN... C 6  
see Kjøbenhavn  
FREDERIKS-  
BORG... G 13  
HOBORING... C 6  
HOLBEK... H 11  
ISLAND OF  
BORNHOLM... L 14  
KJØBENHAVN...  
G 13  
LUND... H 7  
PRESTO... I 12  
RINGSBØ... L 7  
RINGKJØBING...  
F 3  
SØRØ... H 11  
SVENDSBORG... I 8  
Vejle... G 5  
Viborg... K 5

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. Thousands.  
35 Copenhagen  
(Capital) G 13  
(Kjøbenhavn)  
3 Aarhus F 7  
3 Viborg K 5  
29 Aalborg G 6  
17 Horsens G 6  
17 Randers E 6  
11 Esbjerg H 12  
(Helsingør)  
10 Helsingør H 12  
10 Kolding H 9  
9 Vejle G 5  
9 Svendborg I 8  
9 Ribe H 3  
9 Roskilde H 12  
7 Slagelse H 11  
6 Nykøbing H 12  
6 Hjørring B 4  
6 Næstved I 12  
5 Thisted D 3  
5 Frederiks-  
havn B 8  
5 Korsør I 10  
4 Silkeborg F 5  
4 Ribe H 3  
4 Esbjerg H 12  
4 Assens I 2  
4 Halden G 12  
4 Holstebro E 3  
4 Frederiks-  
borg G 13  
4 Faaborg I 7  
4 Kallundborg G 10  
3 Rødovre H 13  
3 Kjøge H 13  
3 Marstal E 8  
3 Grenaa E 9  
3 Hobro E 6  
3 Herning F 3  
2 Dragør H 14



## SCALES.

Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.

Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.

Scale, McNally & Co.'s New 11x14 Map of Denmark.  
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Longitude East from Greenwich.

Longitude East from Greenwich.

On the same Scale.



## Area and Population of Foreign Countries, compared with the United States, 1890.

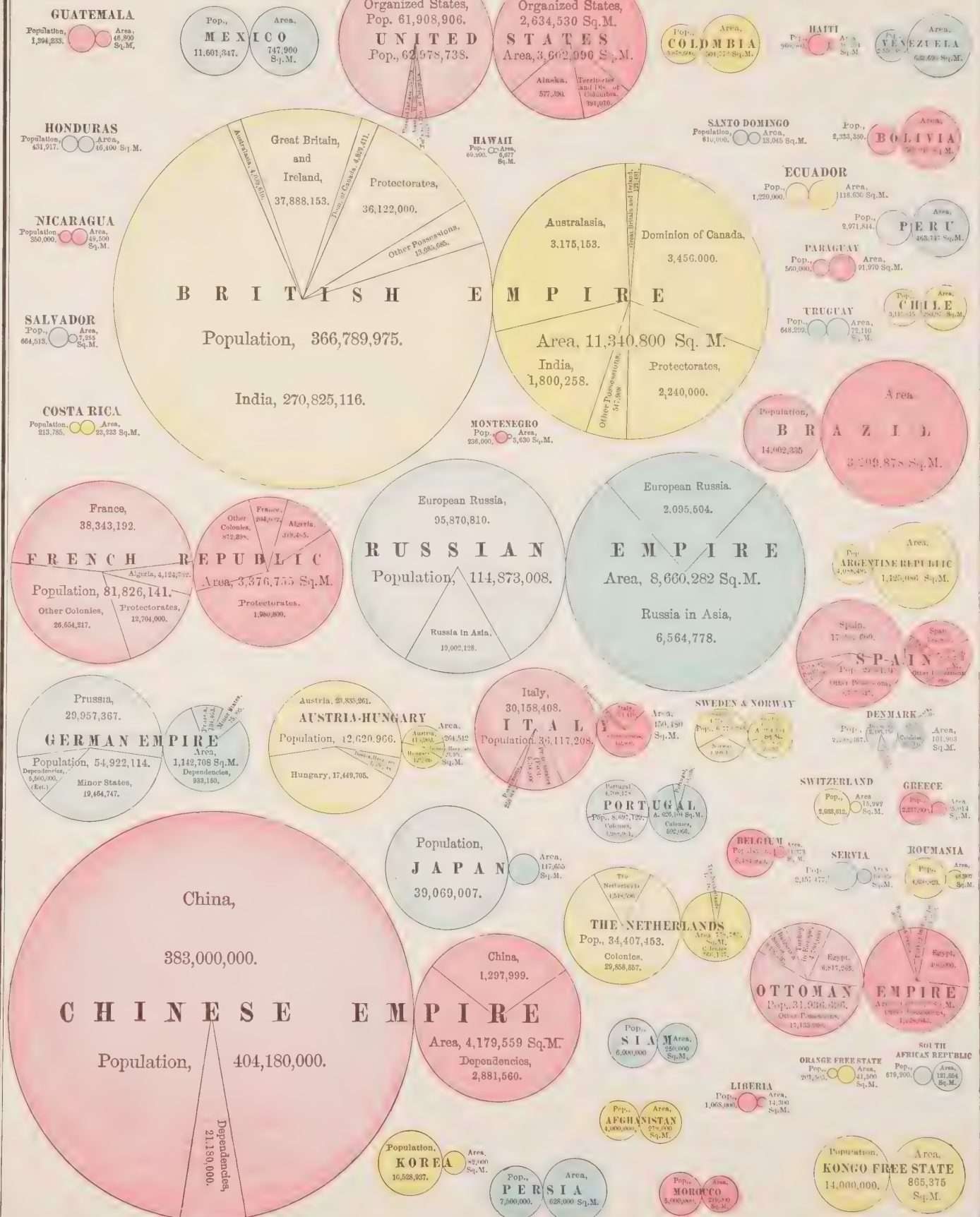
Total of Countries Specified in this Diagram—Area, 45,932,806 Sq. M. Pop., 1,421,017,957

Total Whole World—Area, 52,209,431 Sq. M. Pop., 1,479,729,151.

## EXPLANATION:

LIGHT COLOR TOTAL POPULATION.

DARK COLOR TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES.



Note: The Superficial Areas of the Circles Correspond, Respectively, with the Populations and Areas of the Countries, the Scales Selected for the United States holding good throughout.











## ASIA

AFGHANISTAN (Empire) H 4	Ar. 279,000 sq. m.	Pop. 1,000,000
BALUCHISTAN (Empire) H 5	Ar. 130,000 sq. m.	Pop. 500,000
BHUTAN (Kingdom) K 5	Area 16,300 sq. m.	Pop. 33,000
CEYLON (British Colony) J 9	Area 25,364 sq. m.	Pop. 3,008,239
CHINA (Empire) M 5	Ar. 1,312,336 sq. m.	Pop. 383,855,000
DUTCH EAST INDIES (Dutch Colony) N 11	Ar. 1,792,718 sq. m.	Pop. 25,700,000
FRENCH INDIA (French Colony)	Area 200 sq. m.	Pop. 280,303
FRENCH INDO-CHINA (French Dependencies)	Ar. 1,427,742 sq. m.	Pop. 17,791,500
HONGKONG (British Colony) M 6	Area 29 sq. m.	Pop. 221,441
INDIA (Empire) J 6	Ar. 1,800,258 sq. m.	Pop. 286,696,950
JAPAN (Empire) O 4	Ar. 162,637 sq. m.	Pop. 42,500,014
KOREA (Empire) N 4	Area 82,000 sq. m.	Pop. 10,528,937
NEPAL (Kingdom) J 5	Area 51,000 sq. m.	Pop. 2,000,000
OMAN (Empire) G 6	Area 82,000 sq. m.	Pop. 1,500,000
PERSIA (Kingdom) G 4	Ar. 628,000 sq. m.	Pop. 7,653,000
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Spanish Colony) N 7	Ar. 114,328 sq. m.	Pop. 7,000,000
RUSSIA, ASIATIC (Empire) K 1	Ar. 6,564,778 sq. m.	Pop. 19,002,198
SIAM (Kingdom) L 7	Ar. 500,000 sq. m.	Pop. 6,000,000
TURKEY IN ASIA (Empire) F 4	Ar. 682,931 sq. m.	Pop. 19,108,055









## PALESTINE

(Empire)

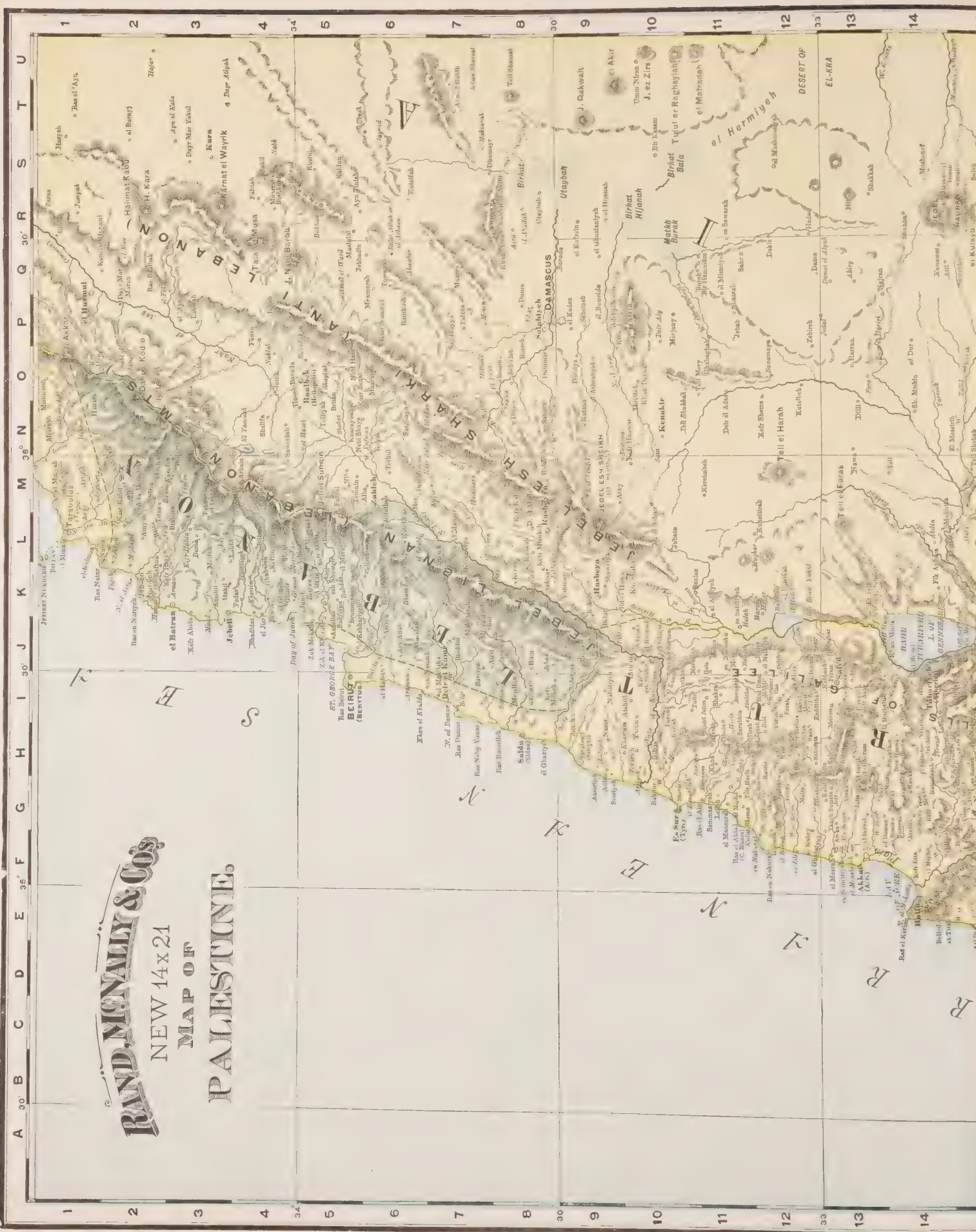
## POINTS OF INTEREST.

- Arab Church P. 24  
 Armenian Quarter Q. 24  
 Baalbek C. 24  
 Bahir L. 24  
 Bethlehem G. 23  
 Beirut I. 5  
 Birket Ma. 24  
 Birket Ma. 24  
 Christian Quarter Q. 23  
 Church of Ascension T. 23  
 Church of the Holy Sepulchre P. 23  
 Damascus I. 8  
 Gate Q. 22  
 David Tomb Q. 23  
 Dead Sea C. 23  
 Gethsemane S. 23  
 Golden Gate S. 23  
 Herod's Gate I. 23  
 Hills of Ephraim I. 18  
 Hills of Galilee I. 13  
 Jaffa Gate Q. 23  
 Jeddah C. 23  
 Jebel J. 8  
 Jerusalem G. 22  
 Jewish Quarter Q. 21  
 Lake of Genesareth J. 14  
 Lebanon K. 23  
 Moab Mount. 23  
 Moorish Gate R. 24  
 Moslem Quarter R. 22  
 Mountains of Gilead K. 20  
 Mountains of Judaea G. 23  
 Mount of Olives H. 23  
 Olive Grove Q. 21  
 Pool of Siloam R. 25  
 Russian Mission S. 22  
 Saida H. 8  
 Salt Lake I. 24  
 Sea of the Plain I. 26  
 St. Stephen's Gate S. 22  
 Tarabulus I. 1  
 Temple R. 23  
 Tombs of the Kings Q. 20  
 Valley of Hinnom Q. 25  
 Valley of Jehoshaphat R. 21  
 Zabibeh M. 6  
 Zion Gate Q. 24

## CHIEF CITIES.

- Pop.—Thousands.  
 13 Jerusalem H. 13  
 12 Nabulus H. 13  
 12 Ghuzzeah A. 23  
 10 Yafa C. 20  
 10 Akka F. 13  
 6 Nazareth H. 13  
 6 Bethlehem G. 23  
 5 Safed I. 13  
 4 Ramleh I. 21  
 2 Jenin I. 17

**RAND, McNALLY & CO'S**  
 NEW 14 x 24  
 MAP OF  
 PALESTINE









## TURKEY IN ASIA

(Empire)  
Area 2,931 sq. m.  
Pop. 19,108,055

## VILAYETS OR GOVERNMENTS

ADANA.....F 10  
Area, 14,484 sq. m.  
Pop. 901,700

ALEPPO.....G 14  
Area, 30,344 sq. m.  
Pop. 994,694

ANGORA.....C 10  
Area, 10,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 100,000

ARCHANGEL.....D 11  
Area, 10,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 100,000

BAHRA.....E 12  
Area, 10,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 100,000

BAHRA.....E 12  
Area, 10,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 100,000

BAHRA.....E 12  
Area, 10,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 100,000

BAHRA.....E 12  
Area, 10,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 100,000

BAHRA.....E 12  
Area, 10,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 100,000

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Area, 10,000 sq. m.  
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BAHRA.....E 12  
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BAHRA.....E 12  
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Pop. 100,000

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Pop. 100,000

BAHRA.....E 12  
Area, 10,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 100,000

BAHRA.....E 12  
Area, 10,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 100,000

BAHRA.....E 12  
Area, 10,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 100,000

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands.

200 Damascus.....I 12

200 Smyrna.....D 2

180 Bagdad.....I 20

120 Aleppo.....F 13

(Halep)

100 Beirut.....I 11

75 Bursa.....B 5

60 Erzurum.....G 17

60 Karsliyah.....D 11

60 Tokat.....B 12

50 Mosul.....F 18

50 Manissa.....D 3

40 Sivass.....C 12







Pop. Thousands.

45 Adana	...F 11
41 Hamah	...G 12
40 Diarbekr	...E 16
39 Kutaya	...C 5
38 Kastamonu	...
35 Arabkir	...A 9
31 Alay	...C 2
30 Angora	...C 8
29 Samsat	...A 5
30 Tarabulus	...H 11
30 Urfa	...E 14
30 Van	...D 19
22 Jerusalem	...
25 Bitlis	...D 17
25 Koneh	...E 8
25 Tezcan	...D 2
25 Amasia	...B 11
20 Abum Kara	...D 6
20 Alintab	...E 13
20 Elmalik	...F 10
20 Samsat	...A 5
15 Ak Sien	...D 7
15 Adin	...F 3
15 Zetran	...A 11
13 Adala	...F 6
12 Antioch	...E 12
12 Bulkeer	...C 8
12 Glazze	...K 10
11 Samsat	...A 5
10 Vash	...J 10
10 Bassorah	...D 23
10 Hama	...B 15
10 Hilan	...J 20
10 Latakia	...G 12
10 Nabul	...J 1
10 Yafa	...J 10
10 Zehleh	...I 12
9 Rowandiz	...F 20
8 Akhisar	...B 2
8 Bol	...B 7
8 Hebron	...K 11
8 Sima	...B 6
8 Sinope	...A 11
8 Tarsus	...B 10
8 Chama	...D 2
8 Karaman	...E 9
7 Larnaka	...
7 Birtan	...E 8
6 Arbil	...E 20
6 Denzell	...G 14
6 Irak	...B 12
6 Mytilene	...C 2
6 Nazareth	...J 11
5 Adaman	...E 14
5 Akhiat	...D 18
5 Akkard	...D 10
5 Bawad	...F 14
5 Beldj	...D 6
5 Bolan	...E 12
5 Panderma	...B 4
5 Nigdeh	...D 10
5 Osmankik	...B 11
5 Safad	...J 11
5 Bel Bazar	...B 8
4 Araki	...B 8
4 Arachan	...
4 Maden	...D 16
4 Amasrah	...A 8
4 Adramytl	...C 3
4 Bakuba	...I 20
4 Halfa	...J 10
3 Anah	...J 10
3 Bethlehem	...K 11
3 Bulavadin	...D 6
3 Balburt	...R 16
3 Cherkash	...B 9
3 Bergama	...C 2
3 Bafra	...A 12
2 Basbek	...I 12
2 Jenin	...J 11
2 Adeljivaz	...D 18

SAMOS

(Turkish Prin-

palty)

SAMOS	...E 2
Area	...180 sq. m.
Pop.	...44,661

CYPRUS

(controlled by

England)

CYPRUS	...H 9
Area	...3,584 sq. m.
Pop.	...209,286

CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands.

13 Nicosa	...G 9
8 Larnaka	...H 9
7 Limasol	...H 9







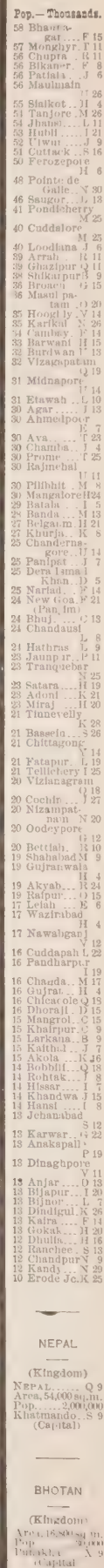


<b>CHINA</b>	
<b>FRENCH INDO-CHINA</b>	
(French Colony)	
Ar.	123,442 sq. m.
Pop.	17,834,458
<b>DIVISIONS.</b>	
ANAM.	J. 25
Area.	274,620 sq. m.
Pop.	5,000,000
CAMBODIA.	G. 30
Area.	38,600 sq. m.
Pop.	1,800,000
COCHIN.	I. 30
Area.	23,082 sq. m.
Pop.	2,084,453
TONG-KING.	H. 21
Area.	34,740 sq. m.
Pop.	3,000,000
<b>CHIEF CITIES.</b>	
Pop.—Thousands.	
101 Hue	1,195
40 Saigon	1,195
50 Kheho	H. 21
	(Hanoi)
<b>SIAM</b>	
(Kingdom)	
Area.	300,000 sq. m.
Pop.	5,000,000
<b>CHIEF CITIES.</b>	
Pop.—Thousands.	
200 Bangkok	
(Capital) C. 23	
40 Yuthia	C. 27
30 Chantabun	D. 29
<b>KOREA</b>	
(Kingdom)	
Area.	82,000 sq. m.
Pop.	10,523,937
<b>CHIEF CITY.</b>	
Pop.—Thousands.	
250 Seoul	X. 4
	(Capital)







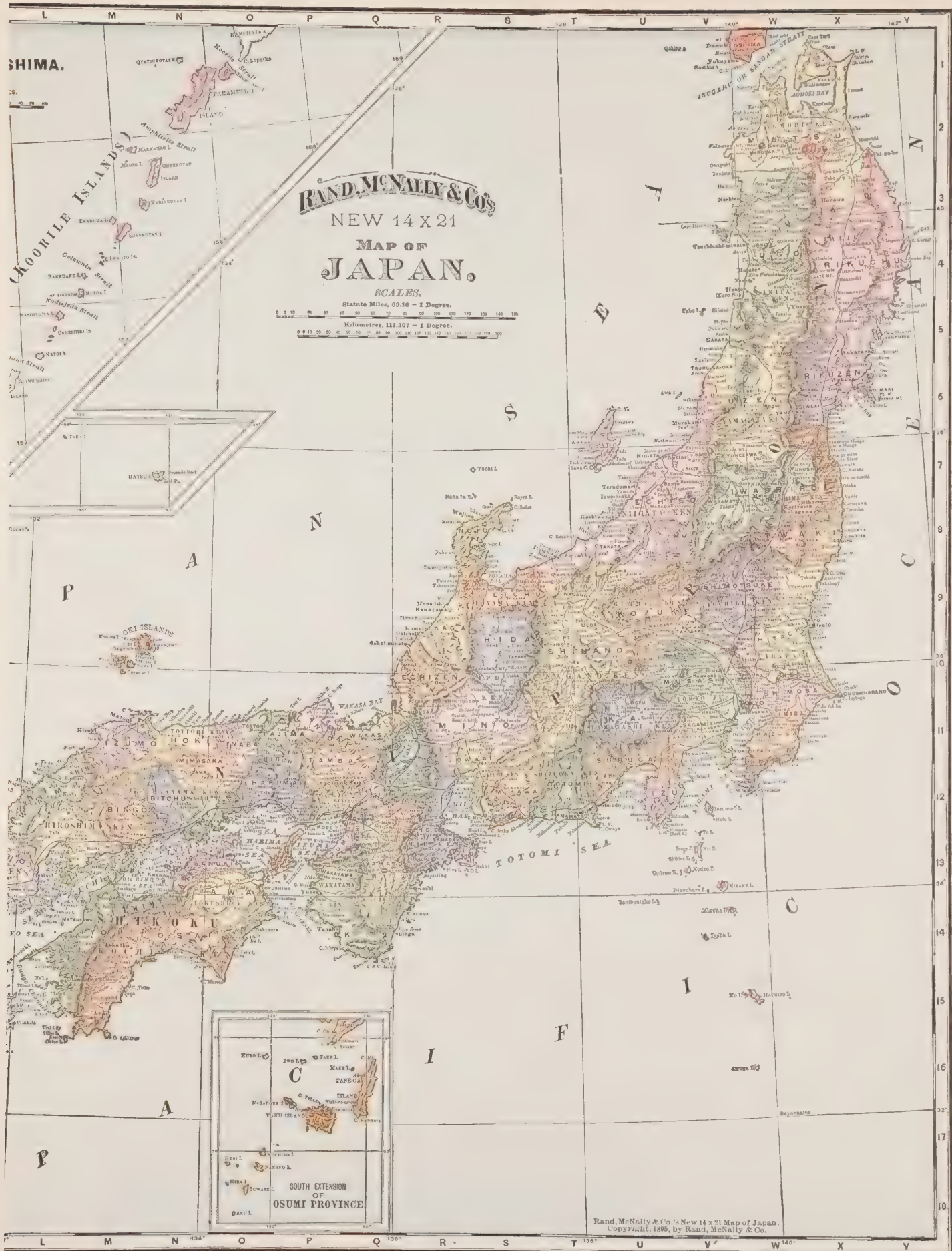


Brand, McNally & Co.'s New 14 x 21 Map of British India.

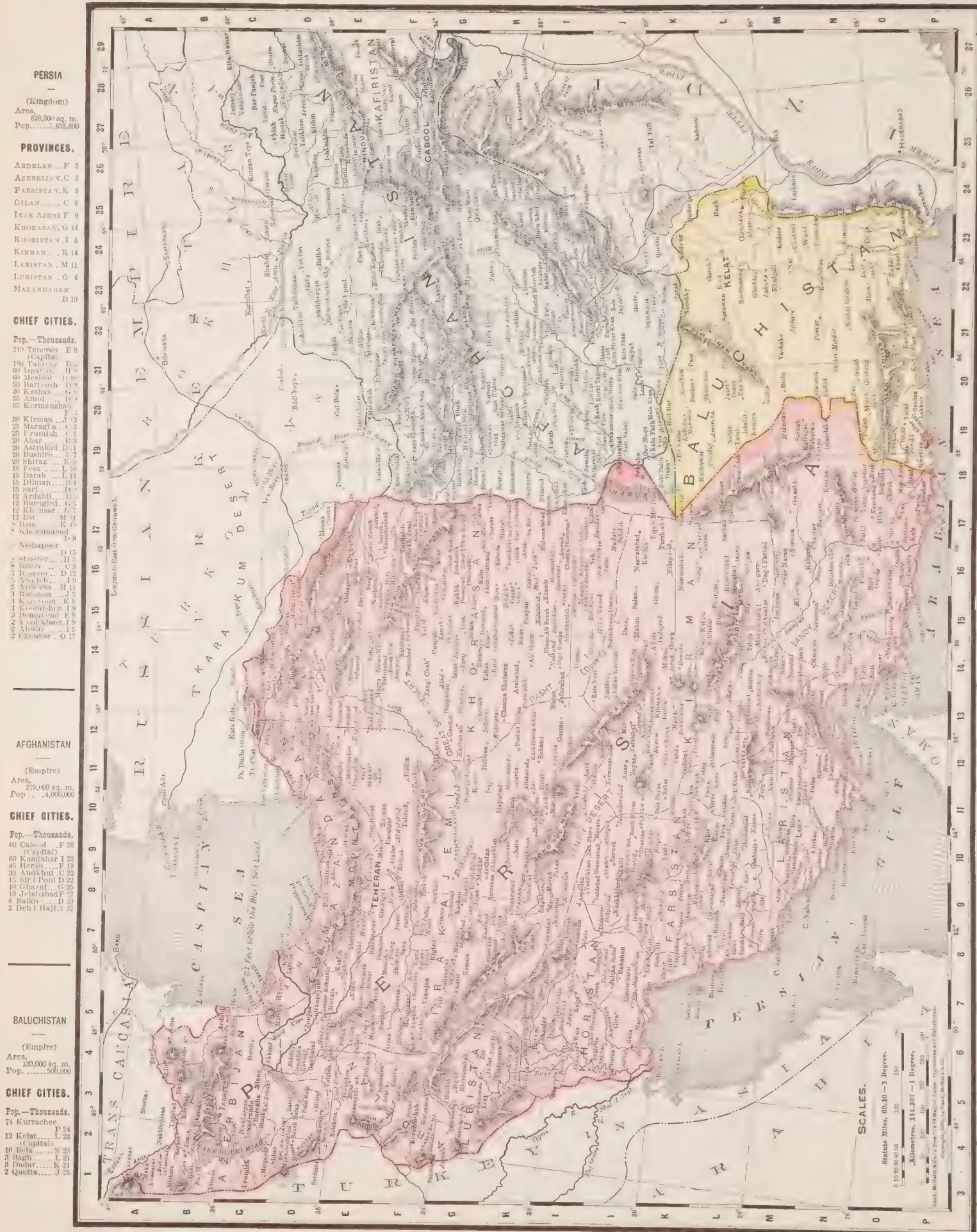




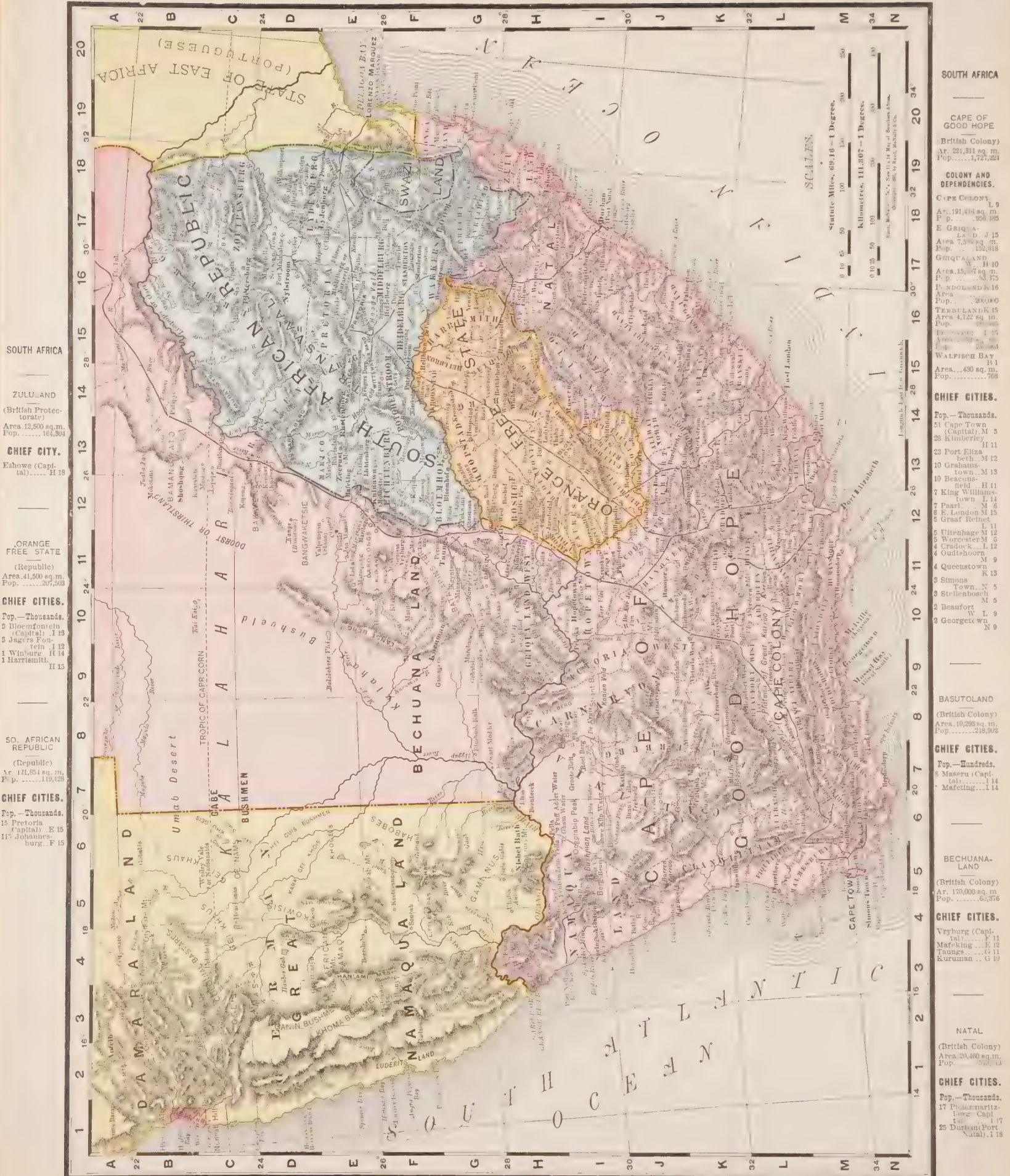














## AFRICA

Area, —  
Pop. 127,000,000

## COUNTRIES.

ARMENIA N 6  
(Italian Protectorate)  
Area, 150,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 5,000,000

ALGERIA G 2  
(French Colony)  
Area, 181,471 sq. m.  
Pop. 1,151,752

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE K 14  
(British Colony)  
Area, 21,311 sq. m.  
Pop. 1,527,224

EAST AFRICA  
SEA F O F M 12  
(Portuguese Colony)  
Area, 300,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 1,300,000

EGYPT L 3  
(Turkish Tributary State)  
Area, 400,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 6,817,265

FRENCH Kongo I 8  
(French Territory)  
Area, 250,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 6,900,000

GERMAN EAST AFRICA M 10  
(German Protectorate)  
Area, 845,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 1,760,000

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA J 13  
(German Protectorate)  
Area, 345,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 250,000

KAMERUN I 8  
(German Protectorate)  
Area, 130,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 2,400,000

KONGO INDEPENDENT STATE K 9  
(Belgian Colony)  
Area, 800,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 14,000,000

LIBERIA E 7  
(Republic)  
Area, 14,360 sq. m.  
Pop. 1,000,000

MAURITANIA I 12  
(French Protectorate)  
Area, 1,250,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 500,000

MOROCCO E 2  
(Empire)  
Area, 219,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 1,000,000

NATAL M 14  
(British Colony)  
Area, 20,460 sq. m.  
Pop. 543,913

ORANGE FREE STATE L 14  
(Republic)  
Area, 41,500 sq. m.  
Pop. 207,508

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA I 10  
(Portuguese Territory)  
Area, 500,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 10,000,000

RIVIERES DU SUD A 6  
(French Colony)  
Area, 47,541 sq. m.  
Pop. 1,000,000

SENEGAL D 6  
(French Colony)  
Area, 14,700 sq. m.  
Pop. 135,000

SIERRA LEONE I 7  
(British Colony)  
Area, 400 sq. m.  
Pop. 15,000

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC L 13  
(Republic)  
Area, 121,854 sq. m.  
Pop. 1,191,138

TRIPOLI J 3  
(Turkish Province)  
Area, 898,876 sq. m.  
Pop. 1,000,000

TUNIS H 2  
(French Protectorate)  
Area, 45,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 1,500,000









## EGYPT

(Empire)

Area, 400,000 sq. m.  
Pop. 6,517,285

## GOVERNORSHIPS

## AND MUDIRIYS.

ALEXANDRIA  
Area, 70 sq. m.  
Pop. 231,596

ARISH EL  
Area, 13 sq. m.  
Pop. 5,923

ASSTOUT  
Area, 840 sq. m.  
Pop. 562,137

BEHERAE  
Area, 932 sq. m.  
Pop. 398,856

BENI SOUF  
Area, 501 sq. m.  
Pop. 219,573

CAIRO  
Area, 6 sq. m.  
Pop. 1,138,538

CHARKEH  
Area, 305 sq. m.  
Pop. 464,656

DAKHLIEH  
Area, 981 sq. m.  
Pop. 130,733

DAMIETTA  
Area, 436 sq. m.  
Pop. 43,616

EL HELOOD  
Area, 332 sq. m.  
Pop. 237,961

FAYOUM  
Area, 408 sq. m.  
Pop. 228,709

GHARBIYEH  
Area, 2340 sq. m.  
Pop. 925,188

GIRGHI  
Area, 681 sq. m.  
Pop. 521,413

GIZEH  
Area, 370 sq. m.  
Pop. 288,093

KALIOUBIEH  
Area, 332 sq. m.  
Pop. 271,391

KENA  
Area, 544 sq. m.  
Pop. 406,558

KOSSIER  
Area, 17 sq. m.  
Pop. 5,430

MENOFIYEH  
Area, 138 sq. m.  
Pop. 106,713

MINIYEH  
Area, 172 sq. m.  
Pop. 314,818

PORT SAID  
Area, 10 sq. m.  
Pop. 11,170

ROSETTA  
Area, 246 sq. m.  
Pop. 19,378

SUEZ  
Area, 11 sq. m.  
Pop. 11,170

SUEZ  
Area, 11 sq. m.  
Pop. 11,170

SUEZ  
Area, 11 sq. m.  
Pop. 11,170

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Pop. 11,170

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Pop. 11,170

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Pop. 11,170

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Pop. 11,170

SUEZ  
Area, 11 sq. m.  
Pop. 11,170

SUEZ  
Area, 11 sq. m.  
Pop. 11,170



## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands.

875 Cairo (Capital) 111

237 Alexandria 4

34 Damietta 4

31 Tanta 4

31 Suez 4

27 Menoufy 4

27 Mansura 4

20 Zagazig 4

20 Damietta 4

19 Akhmyim 4

17 Rosetta 4

17 Port Said 4

16 Menoufy 4

16 Shibilu 4

16 Kum 4

16 Minich 4

15 Gheneh 4

15 (Kenneh)

15 Gizeh 4

15 Tanta 4

15 Manfalout 4

11 Ghizeh 4

11 Mit Ghamri 4

11 Ziftah 4

11 Mullaui 4

11 About 4

11 Sers 4

11 Luyah 4

11 Ghous 4

11 Suez 4

11 Fouah 4

11 Beni Souf 4

10 Talla 4

10 Matariyah 4

9 Esneh 4

9 Karyut 4

9 Menzaleh 4

8 Asl Benih 4

8 Bardis 4

8 Farshout 4

8 Bahig 4

8 Agziyeh 4

8 Kafir el 4

8 Kerdasch 4

8 Dersouk 4

8 Abydos 4

8 Rahmanieh 4







## TUNIS

(French Protectorate)  
Area, 45,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,500,000

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands.  
145 Tunis (Capital) W 2  
15 Kairuan W 3  
19 Sfax W 4  
10 Suse W 3  
8 Bizerta W 1  
8 Nabeul W 2  
6 Hammamet W 2  
15 El Kef W 2  
15 Gafsa W 2

## ALGERIA

(French Colony)  
Area, 34,474 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 4,124,722

## PROVINCES.

ALGIERS.....O 3  
Area, 85,929 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,468,127  
CONSTANTINE S 3  
Area, 73,929 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,714,539  
ORAN.....M 4  
Area, 44,616 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 942,096

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands.  
75 Algiers (Capital) P 2  
45 Oran L 3  
30 Bona R 1  
28 Tlemcen K 1  
24 Bldah L 2  
22 Philippeville L 2  
22 Sidi Bel Abbès L 3  
12 Gardia L 3  
11 Dellys L 3  
9 Mascara M 3  
8 Wargla K 1  
8 Tenez N 1  
7 Biskra R 1  
6 Mostaganem L 3  
5 Aumale L 3  
4 Medeah L 3  
4 Berriani L 3  
4 Bougie L 3  
4 Guelma L 3  
4 Miliana L 3  
4 Cherchel L 3  
4 Laghouat L 3  
4 Milah L 3  
4 Koleah L 3  
4 Tebessa L 3  
4 Djidjelli L 3  
4 Collo L 3

## MOROCCO

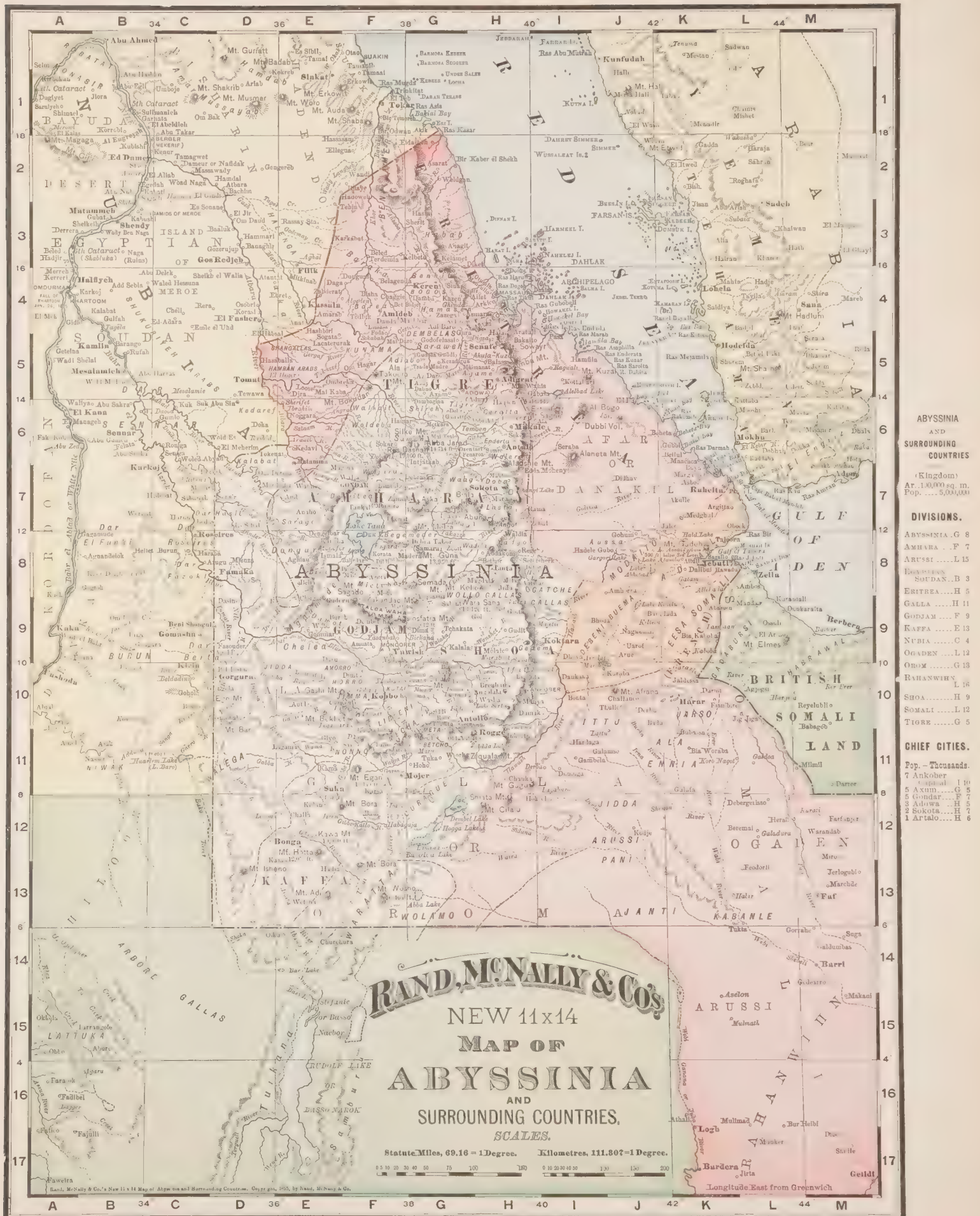
(Empire)  
Area, 219,000 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 5,000,000

## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands.  
80 Fez G 4  
56 Mekinez G 5  
47 Rabat G 5  
17 Mogador G 5  
14 Tangier G 5  
10 Ceuta G 5  
1 Azamor D 5







ABYSSINIA  
 AND  
 SURROUNDING  
 COUNTRIES

(Kingdom)  
 Ar. 1,100,000 sq. m.  
 Pop. .... 5,000,000

**DIVISIONS.**

ABYSSINIA...G 8  
 AMHARA...F 7  
 ARUSSI...L 15  
 BRITISH...J 12  
 SUDAN...B 3  
 ERITREA...H 5  
 GALLA...H 11  
 GODJAM...F 9  
 KAFFA...E 13  
 NUBIA...C 4  
 OGADEN...L 12  
 OROM...G 13  
 RAHANWIR...L 16  
 SHOA...H 9  
 SOMALI...L 12  
 TIGRE...G 5

**CHIEF CITIES.**

Pop. - Thousands.  
 7 Ankober...110  
 5 Axum...G 5  
 3 Gondar...F 7  
 3 Adowa...H 5  
 3 Sokota...H 7  
 1 Arta...H 6



## OCEANIA

## COUNTRIES.

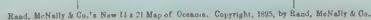
<b>BIENHAR</b> ARCHIPELAGO (German Protectorate) Area, 19,000 sq. m. Pop. 190,000	<b>CHINA</b> Area, 7,740 sq. m. Pop. 121,100	<b>HAWAII</b> (Republic) Area, 6,540 sq. m. Pop. 39,300	<b>KAISER WILHELM'S LAND</b> (German Protectorate) Area, 72,000 sq. m. Pop. 110,000	<b>MARQUESAS ISLANDS</b> (French Colony) Area, 480 sq. m. Pop. 5,145	<b>MARSHALL ISLANDS</b> (German Protectorate) Area, 160 sq. m. Pop. 10,000	<b>NEW CALEDONIA</b> (French Colony) Area, 8,000 sq. m. Pop. 62,732	<b>NEW GUINEA</b> (British Colony) Area, 90,000 sq. m. Pop. 188,000	<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b> (British Colony) Area, 310,700 sq. m. Pop. 1,132,234	<b>NEW ZEALAND</b> (British Colony) Area, 104,471 sq. m. Pop. 626,658	<b>QUEENSLAND</b> (British Colony) Area, 684,497 sq. m. Pop. 393,731	<b>SAMOA</b> (Kingdom) Area, 1,701 sq. m. Pop. 36,000	<b>SOCIETY ISLANDS</b> (French Colony) Area, 1,412 sq. m. Pop. 22,150	<b>SOLOMON ISLANDS</b> (German Protectorate) Area, 9,000 sq. m. Pop. 30,000	<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b> (British Colony) Area, 985,690 sq. m. Pop. 315,048	<b>TASMANIA</b> (British Colony) Area, 28,215 sq. m. Pop. 146,667	<b>TONGA</b> (Kingdom) Area, 374 sq. m. Pop. 20,000	<b>TUAMOTU AND GAMBIER ISLANDS</b> (French Colony) Area, 380 sq. m. Pop. 8,336	<b>VICTORIA</b> (British Colony) Area, 87,884 sq. m. Pop. 1,119,111	<b>WALLIS ISLANDS</b> (French Colony) Area, 98 sq. m. Pop. 3,500	<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b> (British Colony) Area, 975,920 sq. m. Pop. 49,782
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## CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands.	
458 Melbourne	G 6
220 Sydney	G 7
49 Brisbane	G 7
38 Adelaide	G 5
36 Hobart	H 6
31 Wellington	H 9
29 Auckland	G 9
22 Dunedin	H 9
22 Lancaster	H 6
20 Geelong	G 6
20 Newcastle	G 7
20 Honolulu	H 4
16 Christchurch	H 9
12 Goulburn	G 6
12 Rockhampton	F 7
9 Maryborough	F 7
9 Townsville	E 6
9 Bathurst	G 6
8 Napier	G 9
8 Brighton	H 6
8 Perth	G 3
6 Fremantle	G 3
4 Hilo	H 5
4 Noumea (Port de France)	H 2
2 Gawler	G 6
1 Geraldton	F 8
1 Capetown	G 5
1 Port August	G 5
1 Port Moresby	D 6









## NEW S. WALES

(British Colony)  
Ar., 810,700 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 1,132,231

## DISTRICTS.

Albert	.....	N 21
Chancellor	.....	W 4
Darling	.....	M 23
Gwynne	.....	T 3
Lachland	.....	O 2
Livepool	.....	T 2
Machery	.....	W 2
Motaro	.....	T 2
Murroughdudge	.....	P
New England	.....	V 2
Pharis	.....	U 2
Warrago	.....	R 2
Wellington	.....	R 2

### CHIEF CITIES

Pop. Thousands.

220 Sydney	V 21
20 Newcastle	V 23
12 Melbourne	T 27
12 Parramatta	V 24
9 Maitland	V 23
8 Lithgow	T 24
8 Waterloo	V 23
8 Wollongong	V 23

5	Crafton	W	20
4	Roofwae	S	25
4	Arumaine	V	21
3	Cobar	V	23
3	Enamaville	V	20
3	Forbes	R	24
3	Hav	O	25
3	Kluma	U	25
3	Mudge	T	23
3	Orange	T	21
3	Pennith	T	24
3	Castles	I	23
3	Winisor	V	24
2	Yass	S	25
2	Umurra	X	24
2	Boza	T	27
2	Wickham	I	25
2	Condamine	P	24

2	Ballina	..	15
2	Benatquin P	..	15
2	Cam Tunes V	..	15
2	Ciera	..	15
2	Hamilton V	..	23
2	Kat on ba I	..	23
2	Kampsey A	..	23
2	Laurin V	..	23
2	Michal J	..	23
2	Narandera Q	..	23
2	Singleton V	..	23
2	Westington I	..	23
2	Livepool I	..	23
2	Greenfell S	..	23
2	Casino	..	19
2	Moong	..	19
2	Quindi V	..	19
2	Randwick V	..	19
2	Robertson I	..	19
2	Yong	..	19
1	Coon,umble	..	19
1	Tee In and I	..	19
1	Trinna I	..	19
1	Tuch	..	19
1	Cooma	..	19
1	Musclebrook	..	19

1	Bradwood T	26
1	Cowra . . . . .	24
1	Gungahlin . . . .	27
1	Gundahlin . . . .	28
1	Marragong I	25
1	Moduna . . . . .	27
1	Moss Vale . . . .	25
1	Nyngan . . . . .	23
1	Parramatta . . . .	25
1	Wagga . . . . .	21
1	Cookwell T	25
1	Kangaroo Valley . . . . .	25
1	Maclean . . . . .	25
1	Merriwa . . . . .	23
1	Morna . . . . .	26
1	Murrumbidgee V	22
1	Tenterfield V	20
1	Wallerawang . . .	24
1	Wentworth L	24

Pop. — Hundreds.

8 Campbell	town	U	24
8 Carrington	W	23	
7 Barronald	N	25	
7 Clifton	V	25	
7 Pleton	U	25	
7 Raymond			
	Terrace	V	23
7 Stone	U	23	
6 Emu	U	24	

## QUEENSLAND

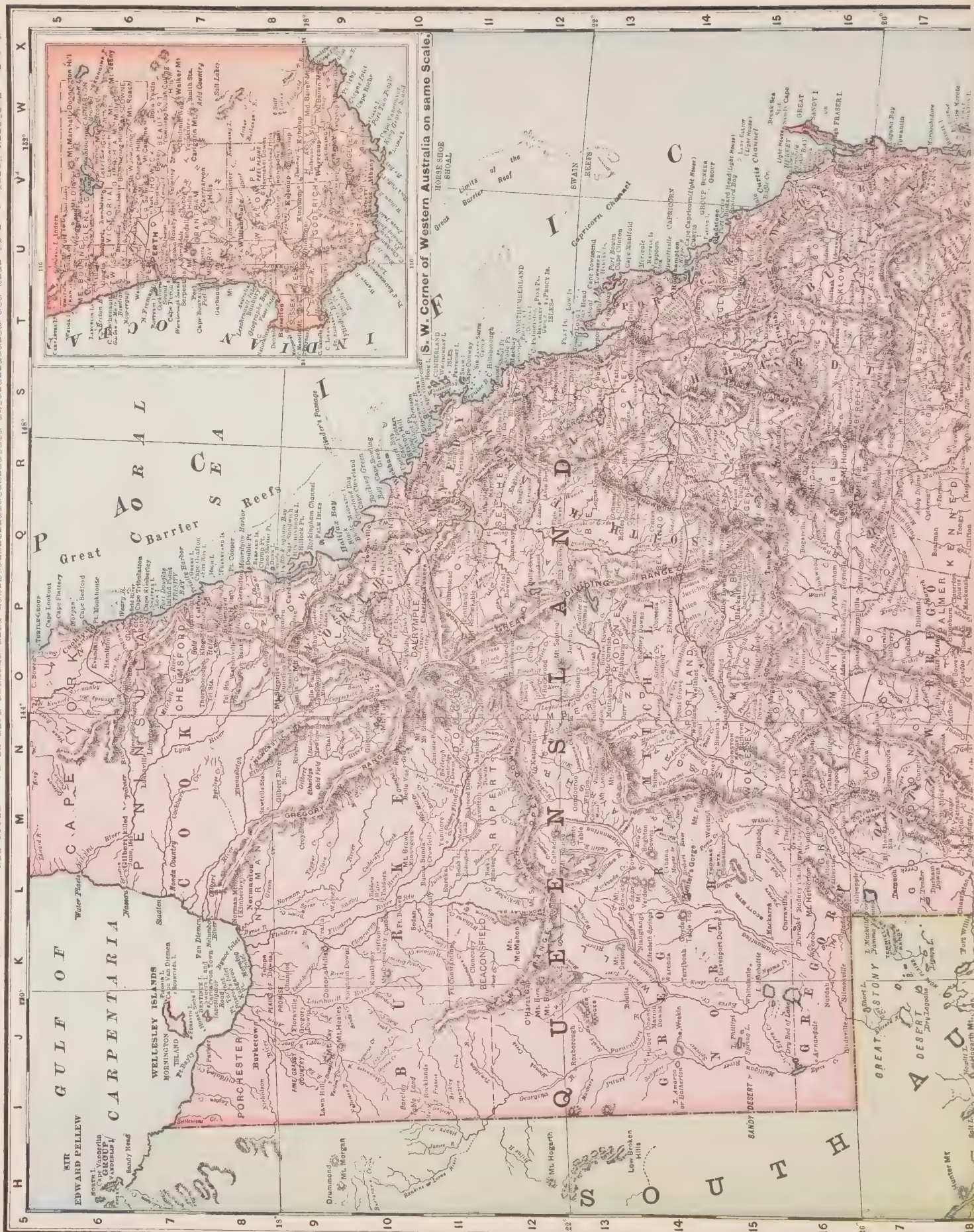
(British Colony)  
Ar. 668 sq. m.  
Pop. .... 393,718

### DISTRICTS.

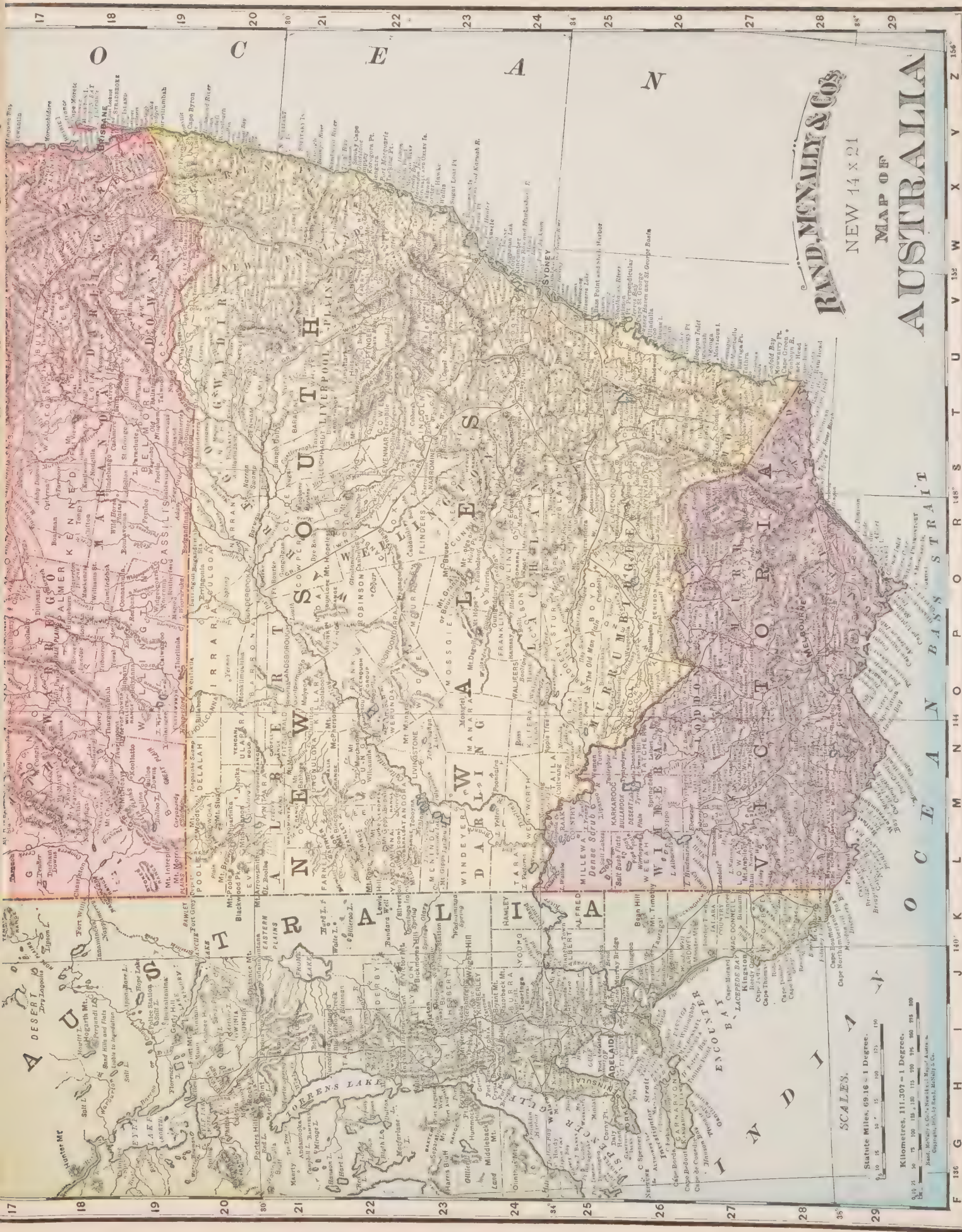
Burke .....	K 10
Burnett .....	V 16
Cook .....	M 7
Darling Downs .....	U 18
Gregory, N. K. .....	L 16
Gregory, S. .....	L 16
Lehhardt .....	S 14
Maranoa .....	R 18
Mitchell .....	O 14
Moreton .....	W 18
N. Kennedy Q. .....	Q 10
Port Curtis .....	T 14
S. Kennedy .....	R 18
Warrego .....	O 17
Wide Bay .....	W 16

### CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.	Thousands.
49	Brisbane . . . X 18
	(Capital)
12	Rockhampton . . . U 14
9	Maryborough . . . W 16
9	Townsville . . . Q 10
8	Gympie . . . W 17
8	Ipswich . . . W 18
7	Toowoomba . . . V 18
5	Charters Towers . . . Q 11
4	Bundaberg . . . W 15
4	Mackay . . . T 12
3	Warwick . . . W 19
3	Cooktown . . . P 6
2	Sandgate . . . X 18







Queensland cont'd

Pop. - Thousands.
1 Brisbane ... 17
2 Ipswich ... 7
3 Toowoomba ... 6
4 Rockhampton ... 5
5 Gladstone ... 4
6 Bundaberg ... 3
7 Mackay ... 3
8 Cairns ... 2
9 Townsville ... 2
10 Albury ... 1
11 Melbourne ... 1
12 Sydney ... 1
13 Perth ... 1
14 Adelaide ... 1
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96 Sydney ... 1
97 Perth ... 1
98 Adelaide ... 1
99 Melbourne ... 1
100 Sydney ... 1

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(British Colony)

Ar. 83,699 sq. m.

Pop. ... 315,000

CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. - Thousands.
1 Adelaide ... 15
2 Port Adelaide ... 5
3 Glenelg ... 4
4 Port Pirie ... 4
5 Melbourne ... 1
6 Sydney ... 1
7 Perth ... 1
8 Adelaide ... 1
9 Melbourne ... 1
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96 Adelaide ... 1
97 Melbourne ... 1
98 Sydney ... 1
99 Perth ... 1
100 Adelaide ... 1

VICTORIA

(British Colony)

Area 87,884 sq. m.

Pop. ... 1,140,000

DISTRICTS.

Pop. - Thousands.
1 Melbourne ... 1
2 Geelong ... 1
3 Ballarat ... 1
4 Bendigo ... 1
5 Shepparton ... 1
6 Warrnambool ... 1
7 Sale ... 1
8 Maryborough ... 1
9 Geelong ... 1
10 Ballarat ... 1
11 Bendigo ... 1
12 Shepparton ... 1
13 Warrnambool ... 1
14 Sale ... 1
15 Maryborough ... 1
16 Geelong ... 1
17 Ballarat ... 1
18 Bendigo ... 1
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94 Ballarat ... 1
95 Bendigo ... 1
96 Shepparton ... 1
97 Warrnambool ... 1
98 Sale ... 1
99 Maryborough ... 1
100 Geelong ... 1

CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. - Thousands.
1 Melbourne ... 1
2 Geelong ... 1
3 Ballarat ... 1
4 Bendigo ... 1
5 Shepparton ... 1
6 Warrnambool ... 1
7 Sale ... 1
8 Maryborough ... 1
9 Geelong ... 1
10 Ballarat ... 1
11 Bendigo ... 1
12 Shepparton ... 1
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98 Sale ... 1
99 Maryborough ... 1
100 Geelong ... 1

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

(British Colony)

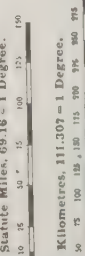
Ar. 875,930 sq. m.

Pop. ... 48,700

CHIEF CITIES.

Pop. - Thousands.
1 Perth ... 1
2 Fremantle ... 1
3 Albany ... 1
4 York ... 1
5 Perth ... 1
6 Fremantle ... 1
7 Albany ... 1
8 York ... 1
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95 Albany ... 1
96 York ... 1
97 Perth ... 1
98 Fremantle ... 1
99 Albany ... 1
100 York ... 1

STATUTE MILES, 69.16 = 1 DEGREE.



Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 DEGREE.

Scale, 1 inch = 100 miles.

Copyright, 1910, by Rand McNally & Co.







2 Cleveland C  
2 Margate F  
1 Trilobina D  
1 Falmouth C  
1 Bicknell C  
1 Gordon F  
1 Moorina C  
1 Buckland D



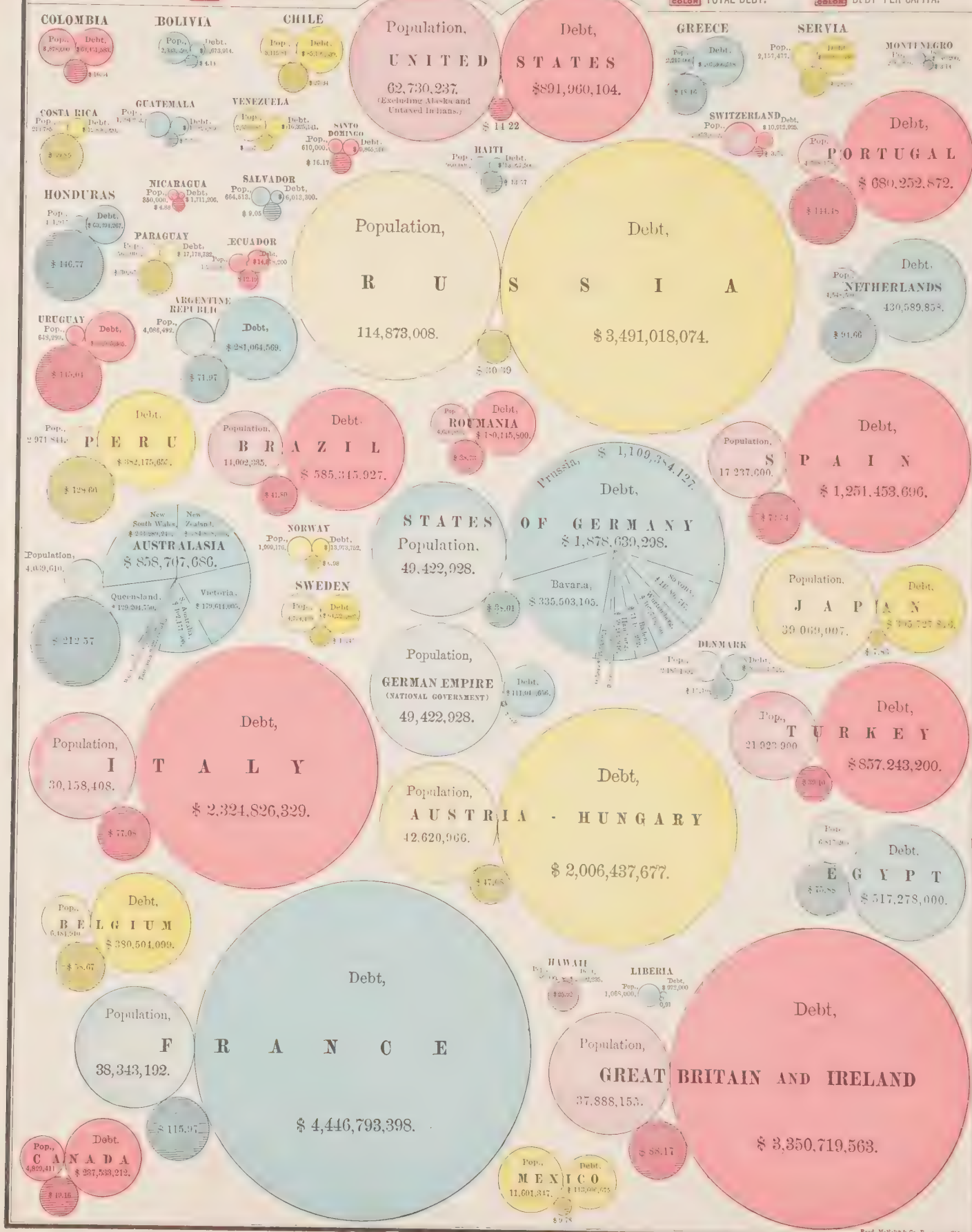
## National Debts of Foreign Countries, compared with the United States, 1890.

TOTAL OF COUNTRIES SPECIFIED IN THIS DIAGRAM:  
Pop.: 554,897,081—Debt: \$26,211,019,791—Debt Per Cap.: \$47.88

APPROXIMATE TOTAL WHOLE WORLD:  
Pop.: 1,500 Millions—Debt: 30,000 Million Dollars—Debt Per Cap.: \$20.

EXPLANATION: **Light Color** TOTAL POPULATION.

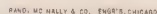
**Dark Color** TOTAL DEBT. **Dark Color** DEBT PER CAPITA.



Note: The Superficial Area of the Circles Correspond, Respectively, with the Populations. Total Debts and Per Capita Debts of the Countries, the Scales Selected for the United States holding good throughout.

Reed, McMillan & Co., Express, Chicago.







# Railway Mileage of the Principal Countries of the World, 1890.

COUNTRY.	NUMBER OF MILES.	Miles per 100 Sq. Miles.	Miles per 10,000 Inhab'ts.
Central America	559	0.32	1.93
Dutch East Indies	797	1.57	0.36
Egypt	852	0.31	0.80
Transcaucasian District of Russia	890	0.42	20.70
Japan	907	0.61	0.23
Norway	971	0.77	4.91
Peru	994	0.25	3.78
Cuba	1,056	2.30	6.94
Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, and Roumelia	1,097	1.03	1.44
Denmark	1,223	8.27	5.63
Portugal	1,280	3.73	2.97
Roumania	1,580	3.21	2.94
South Australia	1,757	0.19	54.23
Cape Colony	1,785	0.82	12.96
Netherlands	1,887	13.73	3.96
New Zealand	1,905	1.83	28.78
Algiers and Tunis	1,923	0.84	3.62
Chile	1,926	0.64	7.09
Switzerland	1,929	12.10	6.57
Queensland	2,063	0.31	50.69
New South Wales	2,252	0.73	20.07
Victoria	2,288	2.60	20.47
Belgium	3,215	28.23	5.28
Sweden	4,915	2.88	10.30
Argentine Republic	5,129	0.48	13.47
Mexico	5,344	0.71	4.61
Brazil	5,779	0.18	3.96
Spain	6,127	3.09	3.49
Italy	8,117	7.10	2.62
Canada	13,322	0.43	30.35
British India	15,837	1.09	0.62
Austria-Hungary	16,467	6.30	3.91
Russia	18,728	0.90	1.95
Great Britain & Ireland	19,939	16.42	5.17
France	22,586	11.06	5.91
Germany	25,969	12.44	5.35
United States	163,597	5.51	25.90

## Railway Mileage of the World, by Continents, 1890.

Africa	3,992	0.68	5.13
Australia	11,187	0.36	29.09
South America	16,552	0.24	4.55
Asia	18,798	0.46	0.26
Europe	136,865	3.62	3.84
North America	182,937	2.61	22.30
World	370,281	1.45	3.09

NOTE.—The railway mileage of the United States is 41.18 per cent of that of the whole world, and exceeds by 3,942 miles the mileage of the Old World—Europe, Asia, and Africa together. The railway mileage of North America and Europe together is 86.34 per cent of that of the whole world.—The large railway mileage, in proportion to the population, in English-speaking countries, is very noticeable. The Australian colonies, Canada, and the United States show the largest proportions in the last column of the diagram.



## Population of the United States, 1890.

STATES.	Percentage of Increase From 1880 to 1890	Population.
Nevada.....	Dark Color shows (Decrease.) -26.51	43,761
Arizona.....	increase in population 47.43	59,620
Wyoming.....	from 1880 to 1890. 192.01	60,705
Oklahoma.....		61,834
Idaho.....	158.77	84,385
Montana.....	237.49	132,159
New Mexico.....	28.46	153,593
Delaware.....	14.93	168,493
North Dakota.....	395.05	182,719
Utah.....	44.42	207,905
District of Columbia.....	29.71	230,392
Oregon.....	79.53	313,767
South Dakota.....	234.60	329,808
Vermont.....	0.04	332,422
Rhode Island.....	24.91	345,506
Washington.....	365.13	349,390
New Hampshire.....	8.51	376,530
Florida.....	45.24	391,422
Colorado.....	112.12	412,198
Maine.....	1.87	661,086
Connecticut.....	19.84	746,258
West Virginia.....	23.34	762,794
Maryland.....	11.49	1,042,390
Nebraska.....	134.06	1,058,910
Louisiana.....	19.01	1,118,587
Arkansas.....	40.58	1,128,179
South Carolina.....	15.63	1,151,149
California.....	39.72	1,208,130
Mississippi.....	13.96	1,289,600
Minnesota.....	66.74	1,301,826
Kansas.....	43.27	1,427,096
New Jersey.....	27.74	1,444,933
Alabama.....	19.84	1,513,017
North Carolina.....	15.59	1,617,947
Virginia.....	9.48	1,655,980
Wisconsin.....	28.23	1,686,880
Tennessee.....	14.60	1,767,518
Georgia.....	19.14	1,837,353
Kentucky.....	12.73	1,858,635
Iowa.....	17.68	1,911,896
Michigan.....	27.92	2,093,889
Indiana.....	10.82	2,192,404
Texas.....	40.44	2,235,523
Massachusetts.....	25.57	2,238,943
Missouri.....	23.56	2,679,184
Ohio.....	14.83	3,672,316
Illinois.....	21.32	3,826,351
Pennsylvania.....	22.77	5,258,014
New York.....	18.00	5,997,853

TOTAL: 62,622,250, not including Alaska (31,786), Untaxed Indians (216,700), and White Persons in the five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory (107,987).

GRAND TOTAL: United States (incomplete and not official), 62,978,738.





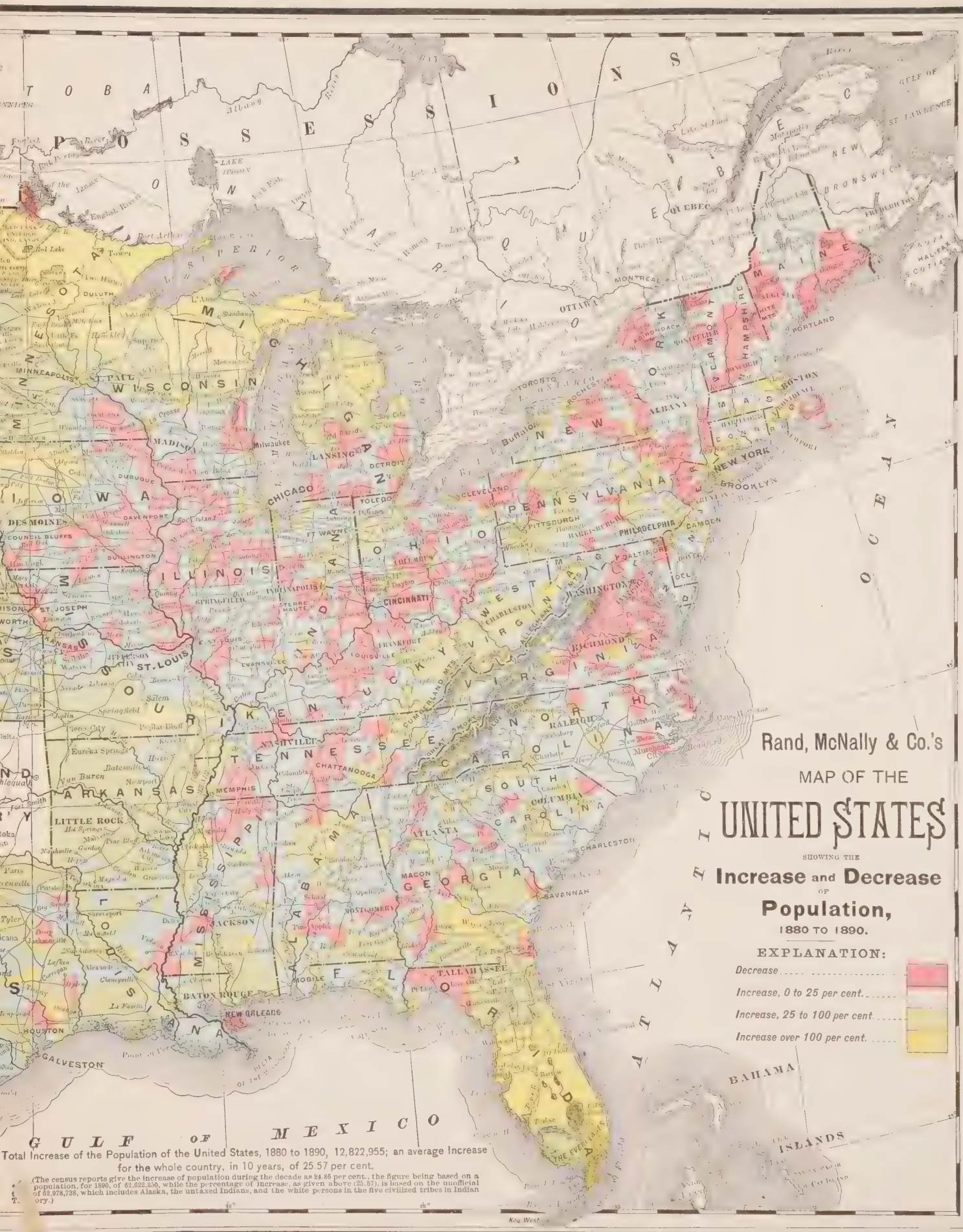














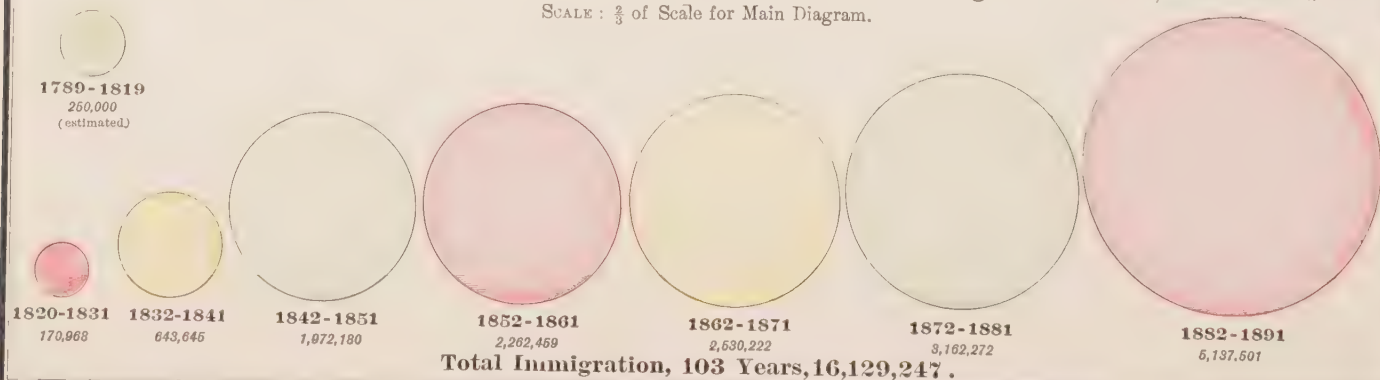
Number and Nationality of Immigrants Arrived in the United States during the Ten Fiscal Years  
(July 1st to June 30th,) 1882 to 1891.

NATIONALITY.	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
All Countries Not Specified	103,289	74,729	67,310	46,667	6,720	11,184	12,289	11,218	9,367	8,668
Asia	50	82	231	176	277	606	817	1,007	2,732	4,842
China	39,629	8,031	279	22	40	10	26	118	1,716	2,836
Europe Not Specified	260	236	425	1,113	774	2,564	2,175	1,303	1,247	2,327
Spain and Portugal	378	262	300	360	344	436	526	626	813	906
Belgium and France	42	176	791	440	238	110	23	57	168	918
Netherlands	1,431	1,460	1,676	1,653	1,300	2,553	3,215	2,602	2,871	3,037
Denmark	6,004	4,821	3,608	3,496	3,318	5,034	6,464	6,918	6,886	6,770
Switzerland	9,617	6,249	4,188	2,069	2,314	4,506	5,845	6,460	4,326	5,206
Poland	11,618	10,319	9,202	6,100	6,225	8,624	8,962	8,699	9,866	10,669
Austria-Hungary	10,844	12,761	9,986	6,896	4,806	6,214	7,737	7,070	6,993	6,811
Bohemia	4,672	2,011	4,636	3,085	3,939	6,128	6,826	4,922	11,073	27,497
Hungary	6,602	6,462	8,239	6,362	4,314	4,679	4,127	3,085	4,605	11,768
Rest (except Poland)	8,929	11,240	14,798	9,383	12,420	16,256	16,800	10,967	22,062	28,366
Russia (except Poland)	13,619	10,923	13,634	11,674	11,946	20,430	25,884	20,122	20,632	30,918
Norway and Sweden	16,618	10,909	12,689	17,168	17,800	30,766	33,487	33,916	35,988	47,426
Norway	29,701	23,398	16,974	12,366	12,769	16,269	18,264	13,390	11,370	12,668
Sweden	64,607	38,277	20,662	22,248	27,761	42,836	64,698	36,415	29,632	36,860
Italy	32,069	31,792	16,610	13,642	21,316	47,622	61,568	26,307	62,003	76,065
Rest	1,670	1,607	980	1,169	1,061	1,837	1,682	1,206	679	467
Great Britain and Ireland	18,937	11,869	9,080	9,226	12,126	18,699	24,467	18,296	12,041	12,567
Ireland	70,432	61,486	63,344	61,796	49,619	68,370	73,613	65,667	53,024	56,706
England	82,394	63,740	65,918	47,332	49,767	72,866	82,674	68,608	67,020	63,600
Germany	260,630	194,788	179,676	124,443	84,403	106,866	109,717	99,638	92,427	113,564
Total	788,992	603,322	618,592	395,346	334,203	490,109	546,889	444,427	455,302	560,319

NOTE: Immigrants from the British North American Possessions and Mexico are not included since July 1st, 1885.

Number of Immigrants, by Periods, Arrived in the United States during the 103 Years, 1789 to 1891.

SCALE :  $\frac{2}{3}$  of Scale for Main Diagram.





# The Foreign Born Population of the United States, Distributed according to Country of Birth, 1890; and Totals, 1850 to 1890.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	NUMBER IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1890.	Per cent of Increase during the Decade			
		1880-1890.	1870-1880.	1860-1870.	1850-1860.
Belgium	22,639	45.73	23.76	38.37	590.94
Hungary	62,435	441.69	208.43	-----	-----
Countries not Specified	76,566	35.57	71.15	63.67	-56.99 Decrease
Holland	81,828	40.86	24.12	65.49	187.18
Wales	100,079	20.14	11.77	62.87	53.22
Switzerland	101,069	17.43	17.92	40.93	299.21
Mexico, West Indies, Central and South America	106,115	18.71	55.23	51.17	84.57
China	106,688	2.13	65.71	77.26	4,591.95
France	113,174	5.80 (Decrease)	8.10 (Decrease)	5.95	103.20
Bohemia	118,106	38.36	111.88	-----	-----
Austria	123,271	218.83	26.73	21.73	2,519.15
Denmark	132,543	106.47	113.23	202.22	442.00
Poland	147,440	203.64	236.36	97.81	-----
Italy	182,580	312.80	157.80	63.12	188.56
Russia	182,644	411.29	669.21	46.96	123.48
Scotland	242,231	42.37	20.81	29.78	53.82
Norway	322,665	77.55	59.07	159.68	247.02
Sweden	478,041	145.99	99.66	422.59	423.32
England	909,092	36.88	19.66	28.04	55.56
Canada and Newfoundland	980,938	36.78	45.33	97.41	69.23
Ireland	1,871,509	0.91	-0.07 (Decrease)	15.18	67.54
Germany	2,784,894	41.60	16.34	32.48	118.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,249,547, or 14.68 per cent of the total Population of the Country.</b>	<b>38.47</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>34.52</b>	<b>84.38</b>

## Totals, 1850 to 1890.

	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
Total Population	62,978,738	50,155,783	38,558,371	31,443,321	23,191,876
Persons of Foreign Birth	9,249,547	6,679,943	5,567,229	4,138,697	2,244,602
Per cent of Foreign Born of total population	14.68	13.32	14.44	13.16	9.68
Increase of Foreign Born during preceding decade	2,569,604	1,112,714	1,428,532	1,894,095	-----
Per cent of increase of Foreign Born during preceding decade	38.47	19.99	34.52	84.38	-----

**NOTE.**—Of the total Foreign Born population there were born in Germany: 30.11 per cent in 1890; 29.44 per cent in 1880; 30.37 per cent in 1870; 30.83 per cent in 1860; 26.01 per cent in 1850; while there were born in Ireland: 20.23 per cent in 1890; 27.76 per cent in 1880; 33.33 per cent in 1870; 38.93 per cent in 1860; 42.85 per cent in 1850. The two nationalities together formed over two-thirds of the total foreign population of the country in 1860 and 1870, and still form over one-half.

Over 10 per cent of the total were formed in 1890 by each of three nationalities: English, including Welsh; Canadians, and Scandinavians.

Of all Foreign Born, 44.13 per cent lived, in 1890, in the 124 cities having a population of over 25,000. In 1880 34.89 per cent lived in the 50 largest cities, while 37.30 per cent lived in the same cities in 1860.



## Population of the United States by Color and General Nativity, 1890.

Total: 62,622,250.

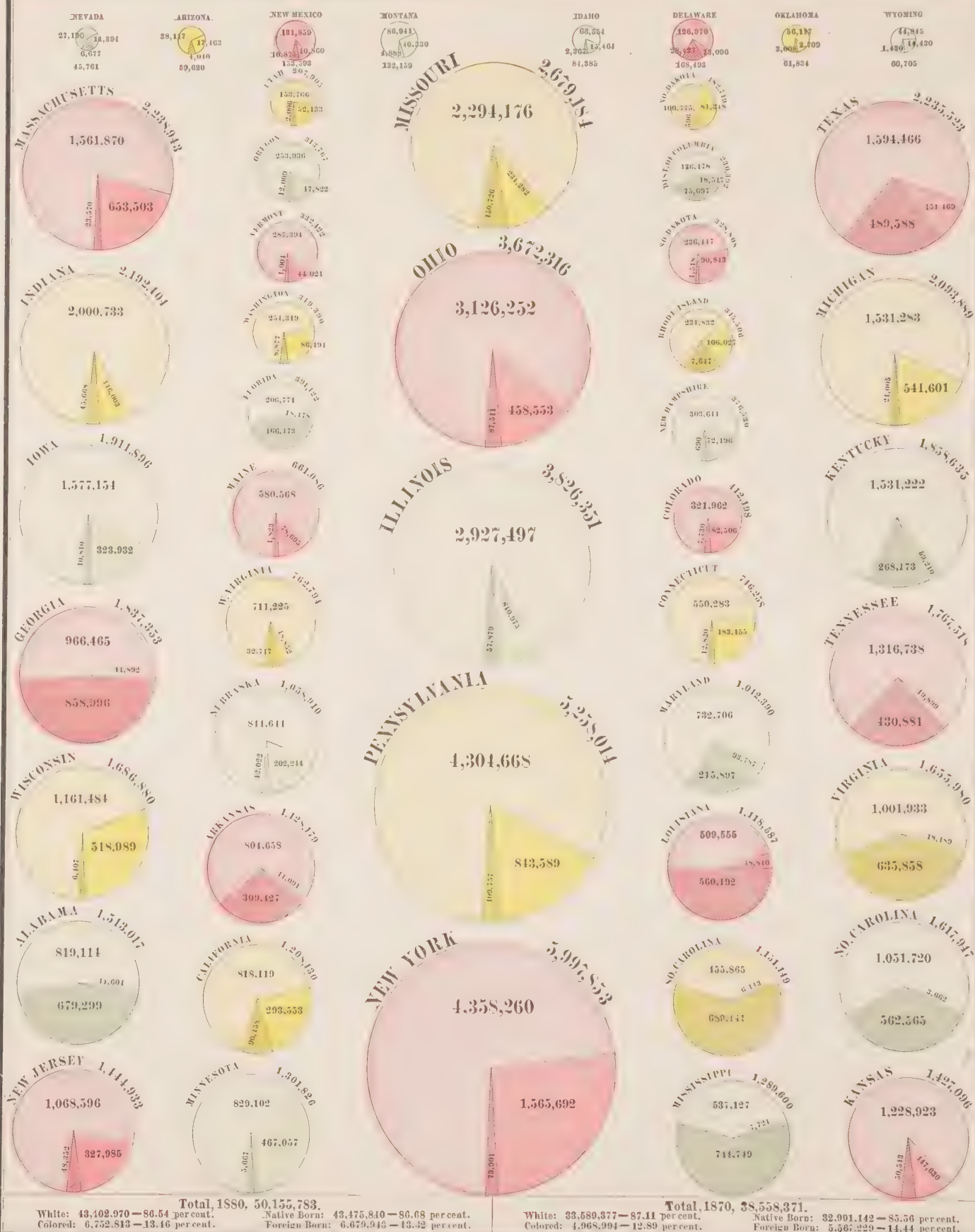
Light Color Native White.

White: 54,983,890—87.80 per cent.  
Colored: 7,638,360—12.20 per cent.

Dark Color Colored.

Native Born: 53,372,703—85.23 per cent.  
Foreign Born: 9,249,547—14.77 per cent.

Foreign White Dark Color





## PENNSYLVANIA.

Population, 5,258,014.

## TOWNS, COUNTIES, ETC.

- 400 Ansonburg, Centre, C Po.  
401 Abbottstown, Adams, S W Po.  
402 Alders, Clinton, C Po.  
403 Aberdeen, Lancaster, S E Ry.  
404 Abington, Montgomery, S E Po.  
405 Abrams, Montgomery, S E Po.  
406 Academia, Juniata, C Po.  
407 Academy, Delaware, S E Ry.  
408 Academy, Montgomery, S E Po.  
409 Academy Corners, Tioga, N Po.  
410 Ackert, Perry, C Po.  
411 Ackermanville, Northampton, E Po.  
412 Ackley Station, Warren, N W Po.  
413 Ackworth, Chester, S E Ry.  
414 Acorn, Westmoreland, S W Po.  
415 Acorn, Montgomery, S E Ry.  
416 Adah, Fayette, S W Po.  
417 Adams, Armstrong, W Po.  
418 Adams, Schuylkill, E Ry.  
419 Adamsburg, Snyder, C Ry.  
420 Adamsburg, Westmoreland, S W Po.  
421 Adamstown, Lancaster, S E Po.  
422 Adamsville, Crawford, N W Po.  
423 Addison, Delaware, S E Po.  
424 Addison, Somerset, S E Po.  
425 Adelaide, Fayette, S W Ry.  
426 Adrian, Armstrong, S E Po.  
427 Adrian Mines, Jefferson, W Ry.  
428 Advance, Indiana, W Po.  
429 Agnew, Beaver, W Po.  
430 Agnew, Allegheny, S W Ry.  
431 Aiken, McKean, N Po Ry.  
432 Aikton, York, S E Ry.  
433 Ainsleyville, Lehigh, E Ry.  
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EXPLANATION—County seats in black type. Names of counties follow names of towns. N. (north), N. E. (northeast), C. (central), etc., indicate that portion of the State in which the county is situated. Po., post offices. Ry., railroad stations. Ex., express offices.



251 Cambridge, York, Crawford, N W Po  
252 Camden, Allegheny, S W Po  
253 Cameron, Allegheny, N W Po  
254 Cameron, Northumberland, C  
255 Cammell, Lyncoming, N Pory Ex  
256 Campbell, York, S Ry Ex  
257 Campbelltown, Bedford, S E Po  
258 Campbellville, Sullivan, N P  
259 Camp Ground, Delaware, S E Po  
260 Camp Halsey, York, S W Po  
261 Camp Hill, Cumberland, N P  
262 Camp Hill, Montgomery, S E  
263 Camp Run, Jefferson, W Pory  
264 Camp Siding, Cumberland, S  
265 Canby, Bradford, N P  
266 Canby, York, S W Po  
267 Canby, York, S W Po  
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Falls Creek, Clearfield, C Po	Fortuna, Montgomery, SE Ry
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## PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

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## PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

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## PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

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## TOWNS, COUNTIES, ETC.

[illegible]

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70 Port Colden, Warren, N W Po. | Sandy Hook Pier, Monmouth  
38 Port Elizabeth, Cumberland, S | C.R.

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